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CONTEMPORARY
AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

-OF-

Representative Men of the Day

REPRESENTATIVES OF MODERN THOUGHT AND PROGRESS, OF THE PULPIT, THE
PRESS, THE BENCH AND BAR, OF LEGISLATION, INVENTION, AND
THE GREAT INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS OF
THE COUNTRY

ILLUSTRATED WITH PORTRAITS ON STEEL

92
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Volume II.

16

598
NEW YORK
ATLANTIC PUBLISHING AND ENGRAVING COMPANY
1899

1781038



A. Lincoln

PREFACE.

IN the preparation of CONTEMPORARY AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY, the editors and publishers have aimed to assemble in permanent and attractive form, correct life sketches and portraits of a number of Representative Citizens of the Nation, who are or have been conspicuous in official or civil station. The value of such a work will be appreciated when it is remembered that, apart from its high standard of literary and artistic excellence, it is intended to contain such a collection of thorough, interesting and authentic biographical sketches of men of the time—living or recently deceased—as will assure to the readers of the present and future a full treasury of reference and information.

Our country is very rich and glorious in the achievements of her sons, whether as Divines, Statesmen, Legislators, Jurists, Financiers, Physicians, Merchants, Manufacturers or Engineers, and it is the purpose of this work to include many such representative men, in whatever vocation, who have contributed to the establishment of a State and National polity, and an industrial, commercial and social development unsurpassed in the world.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Allen, William F.	306	Gray, John P.	250	Frυνn, Robert H.	415
Arthur, Chester A.	259	Greeley, Horace	323	Pullman, George M.	211
Bancroft, George	138	Gresham, Walter Q.	225	Pullman, Royal H.	411
Barnard, F. A. P.	192	Guffey, James M.	236	Reuling, George	196
Barnard, Lewis	302	Hamlin, Hannibal	262	Roberts, James A.	44
Barnes, George	94	Harper, E. B.	50	Roosevelt, Theodore	401
Beach, Alfred B.	209	Harris, Daniel L.	286	Salomon, David	269
Bigler, William	148	Harris, Ira	425	Salomon, William	274
Bliss, Cornelius N.	131	Hartley, Marcellus	338	Schley, Winfield S.	493
Bowie, Oden	249	Harttraut, John F.	239	Scott, Thomas A.	81
Brown, Joseph E.	56	Hoar, George F.	313	Seligman, Joseph	41
Bryant, William Cullen	241	Hobart, Garret A.	227	Sency, George I.	431
Bullock, Rufus B.	67	Holton, Henry D.	485	Seward, William H.	100
Butler, Benjamin F.	310	Jefferson, Joseph	200	Seymour, Horatio	255
Cadwalader, George	164	Jones, W. Martin	105	Sherman, John	19
Cassidy, William	299	Laubing, Andrew A.	145	Shoemaker, John V.	115
Chandler, Charles F.	194	Langdon, Woodbury	112	Sibley, Hiram	27
Clews, Henry	387	Lee, Fitzhugh	436	Simmons, J. Edward	34
Conlling, Roscoe	153	Lincoln, Abraham	9	Smith, G. W. V.	443
Cook, Frederick	38	Lippincott, J. B.	353	Smith, John M.	434
Copley, Josiah	488	Logan, John A.	222	Smith, William W.	394
Corse, John M.	243	Loughellow, Henry W.	117	Snowden, A. London	85
Crane, Zenas M.	475	McKinley, William	123	Spencer, James C.	391
Curtis, Albert	370	McMichael, Morton	357	Sprague, N. T.	71
Cushing, Caleb	142	Mattlai, William H.	491	Stanton, Edwin M.	13
Dayton, Charles W.	62	Maynard, Amory	382	Storrs, Richard S.	189
Dewey, George	397	Meade, George G.	90	Sumner, Charles	203
Dillon, Sidney	73	Merritt, Wesley	440	Taft, Lyman J.	253
Dodd, Anzi	179	Miles, Nelson A.	451	Tappen, Frederick D.	378
Dodge, Grenville M.	183	Mills, D. O.	24	Taylor, Isaac E.	265
Dyer, Elisha	428	Morgan, Elisha	420	Taylor, Ransom C.	207
Elkins, William L.	120	Morrill, Justin S.	408	Taylor, William M.	308
Fairchild, Charles S.	350	Morton, William J.	155	Thaw, William	471
Finley, John B.	151	Munyan, Jonathan	296	Thurman, Allen G.	127
Foster, Calvin	161	Nelson, Reuben	448	Van Buren, William H.	247
Frick, Henry C.	406	Newman, John P.	316	Vanderbilt, Cornelius	171
Galleher, John N.	295	Newton, Daniel H.	463	Watson, James	481
Garfield, James A.	167	Newton, James H.	469	Wellington, Fred. W.	245
Gary, James A.	381	Newton, John C.	466	Welsh, John	343
Geary, John W.	283	Panecast, Joseph	366	Wesson, Daniel B.	456
Goodnow, Edward A.	133	Panecast, William H.	368	Wheelock, Jerome	360
Gould, Jay	328	Perry, Isaac G.	96	Whiting, William	460
Grant, U. S.	77	Pirie, John T.	47	Williams, George G.	31
Gray, John F.	374	Platt, Thomas C.	231	Wood, James R.	279

RECENT FACTS AND CHANGES.

WHILE this volume has been going through the press in its several Parts—1 to 9 inclusive—beginning in the winter of 1896, and now (April, 1899) completed—the following facts and changes, relating to the subjects who are included in it, are to be noticed as follows:

Hon. J. EDWARD SIMMONS, President of the Fourth National Bank, New York City, was elected President of The New York Clearing House Association in October, 1896, and re-elected in October, 1897.

Hon. JOHN SHERMAN was nominated and confirmed as Secretary of State in the Cabinet of President McKinley, in March, 1897. He resigned that office April 25, 1898, retiring to private life after forty-four years of conspicuous public service.

Hon. CHARLES W. DAYTON resigned as Postmaster of New York City, April 14, 1897, relinquishing the office in May following. He was the candidate for Comptroller of New York on the Jeffersonian (George) Democracy in November, 1897, receiving 35,578 votes and running about 14,000 votes above the head of his ticket.

Gen. GRENVILLE M. DODGE, on the outbreak of the war with Spain, was tendered, by President McKinley, the first commission as Major-General and the command of a corps in the United States Volunteers. At the time of said tender General Dodge was not able to accept, but, if the war assumed proportions to make his services needed, he informed the President that he would accept, and under these conditions the matter was held in abeyance. On September 10, 1898, President McKinley appointed General Dodge one of a commission of distinguished officers and civilians to investigate the conduct of the Commissary, Quartermaster, and Medical Departments of the United States army during the war with Spain, and General Dodge was subsequently chosen President of said commission.

CALVIN FOSTER died at his home, Worcester, Mass., on November 12, 1898, as the result of an accident which occurred October 27.

Hon. CORNELIUS N. BLISS resigned as Secretary of the Interior in the Cabinet of President McKinley, in December, 1898, relinquishing the office to his successor, Mr. Hitchcock, in February, 1899.

Mr. WILLIAM SALOMON retired from the banking house of Speyer & Co., January 1, 1899, and has accepted the position of Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, with the reorganization of which property he was intimately connected.

Rear-Admiral GEORGE DEWEY was appointed Admiral—the grade having been revived by special act of Congress for him, and to continue during his life—on March 3, 1899, and unanimously confirmed by the Senate on the same day.

CONTEMPORARY AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY.

VOL. 11.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, sixteenth President of the United States, and of immortal renown as the Chief Magistrate of the nation during the great Civil War, Emancipator of the Slaves, and "Martyr," was born on a farm in Hardin County, Ky., on February 12, 1809, and died by the hand of an assassin, at Washington, D. C., on April 15, 1865. While of pure Anglo-Saxon blood he was entirely and absolutely American, being untouched and unaffected in any way by English traditions, influences, or ideas. More, probably, than any other man who has ever occupied the presidency, except possibly his immediate successor, Andrew Johnson, he was one of the "plain people," a product of the masses; and above all else he was a typical "Western man," or backwoodsman of the pioneer era. His grandfather, Abraham Lincoln, a Virginian whose ancestors came from Berks County, Pa, emigrated with his wife and three children, Mordecai, Josiah, and Thomas, to Kentucky, about 1780, and settled as a farmer in Jefferson County. About two years later, while clearing a farm in the forest, he was murdered by an Indian in sight of his youngest son, Thomas, then six years of age. The law of primogeniture being still in effect, the property descended to the eldest son, who served in the campaigns in the West and appears to have been a brave, intelligent, honorable and fairly well-to-do man, as was also his brother Josiah. Thomas, the youngest son, learned the carpenter's trade and was a good workman, although not successful either in that or in farming. He was a man in years before he could write his name; and perhaps the only book he had ever read was the Bible. Although called "shiftless" he had many good qualities and amiable traits. On June 12, 1806, he was married in Wayne County, Ky., by the Rev. Jesse Head, to Miss Nancy Hanks, a somewhat religious-minded, very intelligent young woman of humble family, like himself a native of Virginia, and who bore him three children—Sarah, born February 10, 1807; Abraham; and Thomas, who lived but a few days. He was a Free-Will Baptist in early life, a Presbyterian later, and died a "Campbellite," or member of the "Christian Church." Attracted by the prospects of wringing a better living from its fertile soil he removed to Indiana in 1816. His good wife died of a pest disease when her son Abraham was about ten years old. In her last moments counselling her "Abe" and "Sally" "to be good to one another, to love their kindred, and to worship God." Notwithstanding the poverty in which her life was spent she was uncomplaining and amiable, although somewhat worn and saddened by work; she was

all that a wife or mother should be, and was honored and beloved by her children. Her son, in successful manhood, once said: "God bless my mother! all that I am or ever hope to be I owe to her." A year or two after his first wife's death Thomas Lincoln married a good and intelligent Christian woman, a widow, named Johnston, born Sally Bush, who proved a most capable helpmeet and a fond and loving mother to his orphaned children, whose mental training and physical comfort she labored incessantly to promote, making no distinction between them and her own by the previous marriage. As a boy "Abe" was not over-fond of manual labor. For study he had almost a passion, and although at first his father disapproved of it, he came in the end to foster it in every reasonable way. All the schooling the lad received would not aggregate a year's attendance; and for the primitive instruction he did receive he had to walk, going and coming, nine or ten miles a day; his companion being his sister Sally. This sister, a good-humored and intelligent girl, married early and died about two years afterward. The only books "Abe" had at command were a Bible and a copy of *Æsop's Fables*, and the effect of their early and persistent study was evident in his whole later sayings and writings. With a piece of chalk or charcoal he did his "sums," on logs, boards, and wooden shovels; and in a "copy-book" he made, he preserved in a neat hand such scraps of poetry and wisdom as specially attracted his attention. Beyond an occasional newspaper he had almost nothing to read; yet, in spite of these deprivations and disadvantages, he was far beyond his companions in mental make-up, character, and ambition. Although timid and rather sad of countenance, he was fond of jokes and stories, and was popular with everybody by reason of his inflexible sense of honesty and justice as well as his great good-nature. When only seventeen years old he was six feet two inches in height, although as a boy he had been a rather small one. From this period until he was twenty-five his life was a compound of hard work, incessant struggle, and repeated failure. The epithet "rail-splitter" was born of this epoch. A variation in the monotony of the struggle was a journey on a flatboat to New Orleans. In 1830 his father removed to Macon County, Ill., and "Abe" aided in building the cabin, and making a clearing. He made another trip to New Orleans and on returning became a clerk in a store and began to study hard. In the Black Hawk war he enlisted as a private in a company of mounted volunteers, was chosen captain, and made the campaign, although not in any battles. Subsequently politics began to occupy him, and after one defeat he was in 1832 elected to the Illinois legislature and retained there several terms. He served for a time as postmaster of Salem, failed in his business schemes, and finally became a surveyor, and also turned his attention to the study of law. Being a fine writer, he got work drawing up deeds and other legal documents, and at the State capital law library perfected his acquaintance with legal principles and procedures, and in the end became a practising lawyer. His eloquence now began to attract attention, and he was elected to Congress in August, 1846. From 1849 to 1854 he worked diligently at his profession in Springfield, but the repeal of the Missouri Compromise drew him again into politics, and during the remainder of his life his whole energies were devoted to the public service, in which he won the highest renown and a place in history not inferior to that occupied by Washington. Originally a Whig, Lincoln became the leader of the Republicans in his State during the Kansas-Nebraska controversy; and was a candidate for the United States Senate in 1858, in which year he drew upon himself the attention of the whole country by his eloquent utterances during a series of debates with Judge Stephen A. Douglas, the great Democratic leader, whom he afterward defeated for the Presidency. That he, even thus early, knew the temper of the American people is evident from one of his utterances, which was probably the first to win him national distinction. It ran as follows:

"A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this Government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved. I do not

expect the house to fall—but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing or all the other. Either the opponents of slavery will arrest the further spread of it, and place it where the public mind shall rest in the belief that it is in course of ultimate extinction; or its advocates will push it forward till it shall become alike lawful in all the States, old as well as new, North as well as South."

In New York city, in February, 1860, he delivered a powerful speech at the Cooper Union, and in the following May he was the favorite candidate of many Western Republicans for the Presidency at the Chicago Convention, and won the nomination on the third ballot as a safer leader than Seward, who till the last moment was the party's accepted standard-bearer. Elected to the Presidency by one hundred and eighty electoral votes, defeating Douglas, Breckinridge, and Bell, he became at once not only the head of the Republicans but of the whole body of citizens loyal to the Federal Government; for the opposition element in the slaveholding States, declining to abide by the result of the election, which they felt jeopardized the permanency of the institution of slavery, claimed the prerogative of secession, and by special ordinance seven of the Southern States in rapid succession legislated themselves out of the Union and established a provisional government under the style of the Confederate States of America, with Jefferson Davis as President. Drawing into his cabinet the ablest of the Republican leaders, President Lincoln, against whose life plots of assassination were known to exist, reached Washington guarded by the Detective Pinkerton and Ward H. Lamon, and was sworn into office. His inaugural address was conciliatory, but had no effect upon the determination of the South to persist in its course. Lincoln studiously avoided precipitating a conflict, but as the forts, arsenals, and public buildings within the limits of the seceding States had been seized by force, and as his attempt to provision the besieged garrison of Fort Sumter was resisted by acts of war, he called seventy-five thousand militia of the loyal States under arms for three months for the purpose of putting down the rebellion. Before a month had passed, it having become evident that "the South" was determined to pit itself with all it possessed against the Federal authorities, Lincoln issued a call for about one hundred thousand volunteers, soldiers and sailors, to maintain the National supremacy. Four years of bitter and bloody war followed, in which at times the Federal force in the field exceeded a million men, and the volunteer forces of the Confederates together with State troops aggregated nearly an equal number. Victory and defeat fell by turn to both sides; and after the slaughter and permanent maiming of hundreds of thousands of men and the expenditure of billions of dollars, the contest closed by the surrender of Lee to Grant at Appomattox Court House in April, 1865. During these eventful years President Lincoln developed the highest statesmanship and the noblest character. His sole thought was the maintenance of the Union. The emancipation of slaves, finally decreed by proclamation, January 1, 1863, was made necessary by the exigencies of war; and although it is spoken of as distinctively the crowning act of Lincoln's administration, that honor belongs to the task of saving the Union, to which, first, last, and all the time, Lincoln bent his whole energy. Brought up where slavery existed, Lincoln does not appear to have had that horror of it which affected the abolitionists of the North; but, all the same, he had brought in a bill while in Congress for the freeing of the slaves in the District of Columbia; and "more than any contemporary statesman, he had in the long six years' agitation [preceding Civil War], insisted that, transcending the technical point of constitutional authority or the problem of public policy, the deeper question of human right and wrong lay at the bottom of the slavery controversy." A study of his administration will reveal the fact that he never yielded to outside pressure in this matter. He repeatedly suggested gradual emancipation and compensation; and on more than one occasion countermanded the orders of general officers who attempted to free slaves independent of Congressional action. Only when the voice of the people demanded the step did he

take it, for he had been bred in the school of statesmen to whom loyalty to the Constitution was paramount; and the Emancipation Proclamation of January 1, 1863, covering the eight States then in open rebellion and also portions of Virginia and Louisiana, was issued by him as "Commander-in-Chief" and as a necessary war measure. Later, to set the question at rest forever, he supported in Congress the movement to abolish slavery by Constitutional amendment; and on January 31, 1865, by joint resolution the Thirteenth Amendment was proposed to the States. While Lincoln hoped and prayed for success in the great task that fell to him, he was not ambitious; and there is proof that he was willing to support either Seymour or McClellan for the Presidency on a Union platform to carry out the work he had begun and which bore upon him so heavily. Down to the very last he was willing to stop the war, listen to overtures for peace, and to grant amnesty. The foreign policy of his administration was marked by firmness, discretion, and good sense. "Peace with honor" was maintained with the European nations with whom the United States became involved, notably England and France; and the steady moral support given to Mexico in her struggle with the latter led to the withdrawal of the French army, the capture and execution of Maximilian, and the restoration of the Republic. Elected for a second term by a greatly increased electoral vote, defeating General McClellan, Lincoln gave the keynote of his sentiments in the famous phrase in his inaugural address: "Malice toward none, charity for all." After the fall of "the Confederacy" he visited Richmond; and on the broad and magnanimous lines of the military conquerors of the rebellion, Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan, with whom he was in perfect harmony at all times, was engaged upon the problem of reconstruction, when, during an hour of relaxation at Ford's Theatre, in Washington, on the night of April 14, 1865 ("Good Friday"), he was shot by an assassin, John Wilkes Booth (an actor of note and celebrated family, who sympathized with "the Lost Cause"), and died on the following day, burying the nation in deepest grief and awakening sorrow throughout the whole world. A volume would not suffice to describe Lincoln's character. He was essentially a plain, straightforward, honest man, knowing the people and trusting them, and being in turn trusted and beloved. "Wielding the power of a king he retained the modesty of a commoner." He rarely denied himself to any visitor, even when at the height of his power and responsibility; and his homely, genial ways made all who came in contact with him his friends. No more sincere man ever lived. "His face told the story of his life—a life of sorrow and struggle, of deep-seated sadness, of ceaseless endeavors." At times during the rebellion he was plunged into an intense melancholy; but however acute his anguish or prolonged, he never manifested ill-feeling or bitterness. His ordeal was as trying as that of Washington, and vastly greater in many respects. The fund of good-humor for which he was distinguished as a young man continued with him, apparently inexhaustible, until the last; and he was in perfect health and spirits down to the day of his death. Although at the age of twenty-one he had a mastery of but little more than the simple rudiments, he developed every mental power rapidly when confronted by circumstances. The bed-rock of his character was "common-sense;" and his quaint sayings and stories had as great a power of conveying truths as the famous fables which gave him so much delight as a youth. "Talleyrand himself," says an observer, "was not made sponsor for so many historic sayings as have fallen to the heritage of Abraham Lincoln." His speeches, besides evincing a perfect grasp of the subject, were marvels of clearness and care as well as elegance of diction. Nothing simpler or finer has ever fallen from the lips of an American than his speech at Gettysburg, on November 19, 1863. It is a classic, and is here given as an evidence of the speaker's exquisite sentiment and wonderful mastery of language:

"Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we



Edwin M. Stanton

are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting-place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But in a larger sense we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here have consecrated it far above our power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us; that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom; and that government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth."

On November 4, 1842, Lincoln, then being a public man of considerable reputation in Illinois, married Miss Mary Todd. The issue of this marriage was four sons. The death of her husband and three of her sons naturally had a most depressing effect upon Mrs. Lincoln, who shared with her illustrious husband in the trials, excitements, and dangers of the rebellion period. One of these sons, Robert T. Lincoln, born in 1843, and who served in the Union army from 1864 to 1865, adopted the profession of law. He was Secretary of War in the cabinets of Presidents Garfield and Arthur, and from 1889 till 1893 was United States Minister to Great Britain.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

HON. EDWIN MACY STANTON, statesman, Attorney-General in the cabinet of President Buchanan, and the great War Minister in President Lincoln's cabinet, was born in Steubenville, Ohio, December 19, 1815. He descended from Quaker ancestry, his father, Dr. David Stanton, being a native of Rhode Island, and who, during the early childhood of Edwin, was a highly respected member of the medical profession in Ohio. His mother was a Miss Norman, daughter of a Virginia planter who owned the farm upon which the battle of Cedar Mountain was fought in 1862. Left the eldest of a family of orphan children while still a child himself, he early learned the lessons of industry and self-reliance. When only thirteen years of age he left the village school and entered the store of a bookseller in Columbus, Ohio, as a clerk. During the three years which he passed in this store his spare time was given up to building upon the scanty education he had received in his native town, and this with such success that in 1831 he was able to enter Kenyon College. Young as he was, he already had aspirations and ambitions, and these led him in the direction of the bar; and so after a brief course in college, of two years, he began that study in the office of his guardian, Daniel L. Collier, with whom he spent five years in thorough devotion to his profession. At the end of this time Edwin M. Stanton was admitted as a member of the Columbus bar, and although his preparatory training had been desultory and, as it might be thought, insufficient, he was already recognized by those who knew him as a young man of unusual intelligence and breadth of mind, and as a promising lawyer. He began practice in the small town of Cadiz, in his native State, and even in so limited a field his remarkable abilities commanded success, and within a year he was made prosecuting attorney of Harrison County, in which Cadiz is situated. Already his income had reached a point which not only enabled him to support himself and keep out of debt, but to contribute toward maintaining and educating the other orphan children of the family of whom

he was the elder brother and protector. He became notable in the discharge of his duties as prosecuting attorney for his delicate sense of justice and his inflexibility in regard to the exact administration of the law. Within a few more years Stanton had acquired a State reputation, and in 1842 he was settled in his native town of Steubenville, enjoying a large practice and also filling the functions of Reporter of the Supreme Court of Ohio. His professional career at this time was remarkable for his connection with many important cases, among which was his defence of Mr. McNulty, Clerk of the United States House of Representatives, charged by the General Government with embezzlement, in which case he gained a verdict for his client. In 1848 Mr. Stanton entered into partnership with the Hon. Charles Shaler at Pittsburgh, Pa., and in this busy and thriving city he soon became the acknowledged leader of the bar. He now took a position among the foremost of leading lawyers practising before the Supreme Court at Washington. Conspicuously among the cases in which he was engaged, and whose reputation became national, were those known as "The First Erie War," "The Wheeling Bridge Case," and the "Manney and McCormick Reaping Machine" contest. Here it is proper to recount the first meeting of Mr. Stanton with Abraham Lincoln. This occurred in 1859, when Mr. Lincoln chanced to be his associate counsel in the celebrated McCormick Reaper case. It is stated that one morning, while in his office, Mr. Stanton found himself confronted by a tall, ungainly, Western-looking man who extended his hand and introduced himself as Abraham Lincoln, and was warmly greeted by his senior. It is remarkable, both in the history of the men and in the history of this case, that the two clashed in this their first acquaintance to such an extent that Mr. Lincoln felt compelled to withdraw from the suit. It had chanced that at different times Mr. Stanton had been engaged by Attorney-General Black to look after the interests of the Government in certain important actions at law, and as early as 1858 he was in California, acting as counsel for the United States in important land cases. So favorable was the opinion formed of his abilities, both by Attorney-General Black and President Buchanan, that upon the resignation, December 14, 1859, of Gen. Lewis Cass, Secretary of State, and the promotion of Jeremiah S. Black to that office, Stanton was proffered the Attorney-Generalship, and thus became a member of the Cabinet of James Buchanan. The fact that Stanton had always been a Democrat caused his advent into the Cabinet to be hailed by Floyd, Howell Cobb, and the rest, as a gain for their side, but they were very soon to be undeceived in regard to this. When South Carolina passed the ordinance of secession, December 20, 1860, Maj. Robert Anderson, of the United States army, was in command of the small garrison of the forts in Charleston Harbor. The men were quartered in Fort Moultrie, but on the night of December 26th, the contemplated movement being entirely unsuspected, Major Anderson transferred his garrison, ammunition, and supplies to Fort Sumter. This act gave great offence to the friends of secession, and it transpired that John B. Floyd, Secretary of War, had promised the South Carolina authorities that no change detrimental to their movement should be made in Charleston Harbor. When the dispatches of Major Anderson, conveying the particulars of the change he had made, were received by the President, he convened a Cabinet council. Referring to this meeting Mr. Stanton once said, "I shall never forget our coming together that night. Buchanan sat in his armchair in a corner of the room as white as a sheet, with the stump of a cigar in his hand. The dispatches were laid before us, and so much violence ensued that he had to turn us all out of doors." Secretary Floyd, it is said, stormed at the President and urged him not only to order Major Anderson and his men back to Fort Moultrie, but also to withdraw the National troops from Charleston Harbor, and in these demands he was warmly supported by his associates, excepting Stanton. The latter listened to the propositions of his colleagues until his patience gave way, when, excited by his feelings, he is said to have assailed them in the severest terms, characterizing their proposed action as cowardly and treasonable, and its propo-

sition to the Chief Magistrate of the Nation as unparalleled impudence. Floyd resigned the office of Secretary of War, and was succeeded by Joseph Holt, of Kentucky, Gen. John A. Dix becoming Secretary of the Treasury. Supported by these men Stanton did all in his power to uphold the honor of his country during the unexpired term of Buchanan's administration. For the first year of Abraham Lincoln's presidency, Hon. Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania, was Secretary of War, but he then retired, and on January 13, 1862, Mr. Lincoln called his old associate and enemy to fill this important position, destined to become the most important in the gift of the Government. While some of the President's friends intimated that the impulsive manner and outspoken nature of Stanton were objectionable traits, Mr. Greeley says of him, in his work ("The American Conflict"), "The country hailed the new appointment as an auspicious augury." At the time of Mr. Stanton's accession to the War Department the success of the Union Army was more than problematic. There were too many political generals upon its rolls, some of whom were prone to assume responsibilities properly belonging to the President, by jumping at conclusions upon Constitutional questions, involving such delicate questions as confiscation and emancipation, while others sought to ride into the White House upon the high wave of military fame and popularity. Stanton was entirely out of harmony with these classes of officers, and while he supported to the utmost all those engaged earnestly and conscientiously in the discharge of their proper functions, he insisted upon every officer performing his own and his whole duty, but in no way interfering with matters and duties not his. On January 10, 1862, the public situation was alarming. The conditions of our foreign relations were exceedingly delicate, there was unsatisfactory news from the armies in the West, the public credit was shaking, and to crown all, General McClellan, who at this time was the main dependence of the Government, had been taken sick. Under these circumstances the President convened a meeting of general officers and members of the Cabinet for the purpose of considering the state of the country. This conference was followed by another at which General McClellan was present, when President Lincoln signified in the fullest manner his entire confidence in the plans and intentions of the latter, and it was on this day that Stanton entered the Cabinet as Secretary of War. His advent was marked, within two weeks, by the first executive war order of Abraham Lincoln, believed to have been devised and promulgated through the aggressive determination of Stanton, which gave to Mr. Lincoln the backbone that at this time he sorely needed. This "Order No. 1," dated January 27, 1862, set the 22d day of February following as the day for the general movement of the land and naval forces of the United States against the insurgents, and was followed by a second order to McClellan to advance on Richmond by way of Manassas Junction. In regard to this order Stanton afterward gave way in response to a long letter from McClellan, who disapproved of the line of advance indicated by the order, and advocated his own plan of campaign, via the Peninsula. Despite this concession, however, McClellan formed the opinion that Stanton was adverse to him and would oppose him by his influence, and this idea was not abandoned even when, on June 11, 1862, Stanton wrote to him as follows: "Be assured, General, that there never has been a moment when my desire has been otherwise than to aid you with my whole heart, mind, and strength, since the hour we first met; and whatever others may say for their own purposes, you have never had and never can have any one more truly your friend, or more anxious to support you, or more joyous than I shall be at the success which I have no doubt will soon be achieved by your arms." But even this kindly letter of appreciation and confidence failed to win the friendship of McClellan, who two weeks later wrote a sharp dispatch to the Secretary of War, with these words: "If I save this army now I tell you plainly that I owe no thanks to you nor to any other person in Washington. You have done your best to sacrifice this army." Notwithstanding the use of this language to a superior officer, McClellan was permitted to retain his command until the 7th of

November following, when he was relieved by order of the President. Stanton found himself at the head of the War Department at a time when the duties to be performed were such as no man in the country had been called upon to face before. Denounced by enemies, clamored at by politicians, grumbled at by generals, and despaired of by his friends, he continued to labor at his appointed task with the same abiding faith in the ultimate triumph of the Union arms which characterized Lincoln and Grant. To his great task Mr. Stanton devoted every energy of his mind and his body. He slept at the War Office for months; he labored till two or three o'clock in the morning, and after a brief repose would be at his desk again at sunrise. The Assistant Secretaries of War were men of energy and strength, but were unable to sustain the terrible strain of overwork to which their chief never yielded. He was no respecter of persons, was aggressive, determined; would brook no interference in his plans and would tolerate no remissness in their execution. Between Stanton and General Grant there was entire confidence, co-operation, and respect from the commencement to the end of their official intercourse. From Fort Donelson to Appomattox, under varying fortunes and difficult and embarrassing situations, Stanton never lost faith in Grant nor failed to do him justice. After the battle of Fort Donelson, Halleck recommended Gen. C. F. Smith, a division commander under Grant, for promotion to a Major-Generalship, but Stanton, who was perfectly familiar with the details of the battle, paid not the slightest attention to this recommendation, but on the day when the telegram was received recommended to the United States Senate Brig.-Gen. U. S. Grant to be Major-General of Volunteers, a nomination which was confirmed on the same day. It is stated that Lincoln said himself that he never wished to decide an important question without first consulting the Secretary of War. During the spring of 1863 great pressure was brought to bear upon Lincoln for the removal of General Grant, who, by an unwise and nearsighted public opinion, was pronounced incompetent and dilatory, while friends of ambitious officers who were kept in the background assailed his personal character industriously in their efforts for his displacement and the elevation of their favorites. Finally one of Grant's strongest friends in Congress said to the President that the interest of the country demanded that Grant should be superseded, whereupon Lincoln replied simply, "I rather like the man; I think we will try him a little longer," and at this very time Secretary Stanton sent a dispatch to Mr. Charles A. Dana, Assistant Secretary of War, then on special duty with Grant's army, as follows: "General Grant has full and absolute authority to enforce his own commands and to remove any person who by ignorance, inaction, or any other cause, interferes with or delays his operations. He has the full confidence of the Government, is expected to enforce his authority, and will be firmly and heartily supported, but he will be responsible for any failure to exert his powers. You may communicate this to him." It will thus be seen that with unerring wisdom and judgment Secretary Stanton put every man to the test, but gave his unbounded confidence and support in such instances. In November, 1863, Secretary Stanton created the Military Division of the Mississippi, embracing the departments of the Cumberland, the Ohio, and the Tennessee, and placing General Grant in supreme command. In order to invest Grant with this new and enlarged authority, Stanton visited Indianapolis, where Grant met him, and a conference was held, after which the Secretary of War accompanied General Grant as far as Louisville, remaining there a day discussing the situation of affairs. At this time General Rosecrans was in command at Chattanooga, but there was danger of his abandoning this important position. In fact, while the Secretary of War and General Grant were in conference, a telegram was received intimating that such would be the case. The Secretary of War at once directed Grant to assume his new command and to relieve Rosecrans. Grant accordingly telegraphed to Rosecrans and Thomas, assuming command of the Military Division of the Mississippi and ordering the latter to relieve Rosecrans at Chattanooga. This action of Stanton's, placing the three

great armies under our ablest leader, brought order out of chaos, harmony out of discord, and confidence out of ruin and despair, and the immediate result was the magnificent victories won by Grant around Chattanooga. But while thus engaged in discussing and considering the gravest questions bearing upon the movements of our armies and the safety of the country, Stanton never neglected the wants of the armies themselves, nor ever failed, so far as it was in his power, to mitigate the trials, dangers, and fatigues of warfare, by holding in strict charge the clothing, arming, and feeding of the Union forces. The efficiency of the commissary, quartermaster, and medical departments felt especially his powerful hand at the helm, while the economy of life effected, as compared with other wars, is certainly the best and most accurate test of the care and skill and thoughtfulness of the head of the army. It is one of the finest evidences of clear-sightedness in regard to men, which was so remarkable a trait of Abraham Lincoln, that he should choose Stanton as his closest associate and counsellor, and that he then stood by him, accepted his advice, and sustained him against his enemies, during his entire career through over four years of struggle. Disappointed officers clamored loudly against the great War Secretary, but their voices were not heeded by the Chief Executive. A biographer of Stanton offers to his memory the following splendid testimonial:

"He was faithful when friends were few under Buchanan, he was firm when with military dash McClellan strove to ride him down, he was just to subordinate officers against the advice of one high in authority. When defeat followed defeat, and patriots trembled for their country: when the enemy was sanguine, and sympathizers with the Rebellion were filled with joy, Stanton, resolute as fate itself, stood erect in the Council of the Administration—a strong pillar upon which weaker spirits could lean for support."

Notwithstanding the eminence of his position and his autocratic ways, no man was more determined in his respect for law and order and the constituted authorities than Stanton. An instance of this deference and recognition of the authority of the head of affairs, occurred on the night previous to the second inauguration of President Lincoln. On this occasion a dispatch was received from General Grant, in which the latter referred to an application made by General Lee for an interview for the purpose of considering the possibility of a return to peace. The President at first thought, and because of his warm heart, and his detestation of war, favored the interview, and even spoke of allowing General Grant to negotiate peace upon terms most favorable to the enemy. But he was met in this intention by the solid wall of Stanton's keen intellect, and by his recognition of the impropriety of such an act as was contemplated. "Mr. President," said he, "to-morrow is Inauguration Day. If you are not to be President of an obedient and united people, you had better not be inaugurated. Your work is already done. If any other authority than yours is for one moment to be recognized, or any terms made that do not signify that you are the supreme head of this Nation; if generals in the field are to negotiate peace, or any other Chief Magistrate is to be acknowledged on this continent, then you are not needed, and you had better not take the oath of office." The President recognized at once that Stanton was right, and calling for a pen he indited a letter to General Grant directing him to "have no conference with General Lee, unless it be for the capitulation of Lee's army or on some minor or purely military matter." The close of the Rebellion brought to the Secretary of War a desire to relieve himself of the duties of the War Office, to rest after his herculean labors, and to then return to his practice at the bar. The circumstances attending his resignation are thus related by Mr. Carpenter, the artist:

"A few days before the President's death, Secretary Stanton tendered his resignation of the War Department. He accompanied the act with a most heartfelt tribute to Mr. Lincoln's constant friendship and faithful devotion to the country, saying also that he, as Secretary, had



accepted the position to hold it only until the war should end; and that now he felt his work was done, and his duty was to resign. Mr. Lincoln was greatly moved by the Secretary's words, and tearing in pieces the paper containing the resignation, and throwing his arms around the Secretary he said: 'Stanton, you have been a good friend and a faithful public servant, and it is not for you to say when you will no longer be needed here.'

Three great men of the Rebellion period, Lincoln, Stanton, and Grant, met for the last time on the morning of the fatal Friday of the assassination, April 14, 1865, at a Cabinet Council. On the following day Andrew Johnson, Vice-President, assumed the functions of Chief Magistrate. Johnson's administration was marked by a conflict between Stanton and General Sherman, who with more zeal than discretion had undertaken to settle the status of the moribund Confederacy in a military agreement with the Confederate General, Johnston. This was a blunder on Sherman's part, an inopportune assumption of the civil authority, though of course without the slightest intention on the part of Sherman of arrogating to himself powers which did not belong to him. The occurrence brought about a condition of ill-feeling between the two which was unfortunate. Stanton now devoted himself to the work of mustering out the army, which on March 1, 1865, numbered 965,556 men. With such speed and order was this great task accomplished, that by the 15th of October, 785,205 men, or more than three-fourths of the entire number, had returned to private life. A collision between the President and Congress brought about discord in the Cabinet, and President Johnson even went so far as to send a written request to the Secretary of War for his resignation. To this note Stanton replied that public considerations constrained him not to resign the office of Secretary of War until the next meeting of Congress. This occurred in August, 1867, and on the 12th of December, the Senate being in session, the President sent a message to that body announcing his suspension of the Secretary of War, and giving his reasons therefor. The Senate in executive session on January 13, 1868, passed a resolution that "having considered the evidence and reasons given by the President in his report of the 12th of December, 1867, for the suspension from the office of Secretary of War of Edwin M. Stanton, the Senate do not concur in such suspension." In the mean time General Grant had been acting Secretary of War *ad interim*, and he now restored possession of the War Office to Secretary Stanton. The President, however, persisted in his efforts to remove the latter, and after offering the appointment to General Sherman, who declined it, he appointed Adjutant-General Lorenzo Thomas Secretary of War, but upon communicating that fact to the Senate, that body non-concurred. The whole trouble resulted in President Johnson being impeached on the 25th of February at the bar of the Senate by the House of Representatives. After a protracted trial, the President was declared not guilty, a two-thirds vote being necessary for conviction. As soon as the result of the impeachment trial became known, Stanton resigned his office. Upon his retirement from public life he resumed his practice at the bar, and one of the ablest arguments he ever made was delivered before Associate Justice Swayne within ten days of his death; but his powerful constitution had been shattered, and while his health and very life demanded complete rest from labor, his actual poverty compelled him to continue work. On December 19, 1869, President Grant nominated Edwin M. Stanton, upon the latter's birthday, for the appointment of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. The nomination was confirmed by the Senate without making the customary reference to the Judiciary Committee; but he never took his seat upon the Supreme Bench, for five days afterward, the disorder, of a pulmonary nature, which he had contracted in the War Office, took a fatal turn, and he died suddenly, Friday morning, December 24, 1869.





John Sherman.

Engraving by H. & F. Smith.

JOHN SHERMAN.

HON. JOHN SHERMAN, a distinguished American statesman, one of the founders and greatest leaders of the Republican Party, a Representative in Congress from 1855 to 1861, Secretary of the Treasury during the administration of President Hayes, and now serving his sixth term in the United States Senate, of which he was President *pro tem.* from December 7, 1885, until February 26, 1887, was born in Lancaster, Ohio, on May 10, 1823. The family of which he is a member is one of the oldest and most eminent in the country. Of undoubted Saxon origin, it flourished in England in the sixteenth century, having its chief representatives in Essex and Suffolk counties and in London. The American Shermans trace directly to Edmond Sherman of Yaxley, Suffolk County, born in 1585. He resided in Dedham, Essex County, where he conducted a prosperous business as a manufacturer of cloth. A monument to him is still standing in the local cemetery; and a library and free school founded by him are yet in existence. A Puritan, he transmitted his religious views to his children, one of whom, the Rev. John Sherman, was graduated at Cambridge in 1633. This son with his younger brother, Samuel, and a cousin named John, all emigrated to America in 1634, settling in the infant colony of Massachusetts Bay. John, who was an able mathematician and the author of several almanacs, was minister at Watertown, Mass., for forty years; and was a fellow of Harvard College and a lecturer in that institution. Samuel became a leading man in Connecticut and sat in the higher branch of the General Court. John Sherman, the cousin, also distinguished himself, acquiring the military rank of captain. From these three emigrants the American Shermans are descended. One of the most illustrious of the family was Roger Sherman, a member of the Continental Congress, and a framer and signer of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution. William M. Evarts, George F. Hoar, and Chauncey M. Depew are among the leading men descended from the Sherman emigrants. The late Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman, the associate of Grant and Sheridan in the command of the Union armies during the Civil War, and later commander-in-chief of the armies of the United States, was an elder brother of the subject of this sketch. John Sherman, son of Samuel, the emigrant, was a judge for forty years and also a captain of militia in Connecticut. Daniel Sherman, a grandson of John, was also a judge. Taylor Sherman, son of Daniel, and grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was an accomplished scholar and an able lawyer, and his talents won him a place upon the Connecticut bench: he married Elizabeth Stoddard, whose ancestor, Anthony Stoddard, emigrated to America from England in 1639. Charles Robert Sherman their son, the father of Senator Sherman, was himself an accomplished lawyer. He was a native of Norwalk, Conn., and married Mary Hoyt, of that place. A year or so after marriage he removed with his wife and first child to Ohio, then a frontier State, where at once he took a leading part in the measures of defence against the British and Indians, holding the rank of major in one of the regiments organized for this purpose. In 1823 he was elected to the bench of the Supreme Court of Ohio. A victim of the cholera, he died suddenly in his forty-first year, at Lebanon, Ohio, in 1829, leaving a splendid reputation and a widow and eleven children. His high sense of honor and honesty in previous government position had cost him his small fortune; and his family, in consequence, were left almost destitute. Friends and relatives helped the widow by taking several of the older children. John, the eighth child, was but six years old when the family was thus scattered. He was given a welcome, two years later, to the home of a cousin of his father, John Sherman of Mount Vernon, Ohio, at which place he attended school four years. At the age of twelve years he returned to Lancaster and at the academy there began to prepare for college.

At the end of two years' study he was far enough advanced to enter the sophomore class. Lacking the means to continue his studies, and desiring to become self-supporting, he obtained a position as junior rodman in the corps of engineers engaged on the Muskingum improvement. For two years he studied civil engineering and maintained himself; but the return of the Democratic party to power, in 1838, was followed by the removal of his friend and patron, Col. Samuel R. Curtis, the resident engineer of the work, and the ambitions of the young lad were turned into another channel. His brother Charles was then a practising lawyer in Mansfield, Ohio, and encouraged by him he began the study of law. The day after attaining his majority he was admitted to the bar and as the partner of his brother settled down to practice at Mansfield, remaining thus engaged during the next ten years, achieving in the mean time a wide reputation as an honorable and diligent as well as successful lawyer. Living in a strongly Democratic district, he could have had no hope of political preferment in affiliating himself with the Whig Party. In 1848 his earnest and outspoken sentiments caused him to be sent as a delegate to the Whig National Convention. He was again a delegate to the Whig National Convention in 1852, and had the honor also of a place on the ticket as a Presidential Elector. Mr. Sherman's opposition to the extension of slavery, and his earnest labors to build up the political organization which soon developed into the Republican party, gave him marked prominence, and he was chosen, in 1855, to preside over the first Republican convention held in Ohio. He accepted a nomination for Representative in Congress from the Thirteenth Ohio District, and, to his surprise, was elected. He took his seat in the Thirty-fourth Congress, "fully equipped for useful and successful public service. Fluent in debate, patient of details, laborious in investigation, conciliatory in temper, and persistent in purpose, he entered at once upon a successful congressional career." His service upon the Kansas Investigating Committee and his famous report of its labors, presented to Congress and the people, gave him a national reputation; and from that time to the present, a period of more than forty years, he has been recognized as one of the country's ablest public men. He was re-elected to the Thirty-fifth Congress and also to the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh. His party had no bolder, abler, or more honorable representative in the House, and his speeches and reports attracted the attention of the whole country and had considerable to do with the final overthrow of the Democratic party. He was a candidate for speaker at the opening of the Thirty-sixth Congress; but having signed a recommendation of Helper's "Impending Crisis" was violently opposed by the Southern Whigs and defeated, after a prolonged contest, by only three votes. The speakership fell, however, to another Republican, Mr. Pennington, of New Jersey, who at once appointed Mr. Sherman to the chairmanship of the Committee on Ways and Means, by virtue of which he became leader of the House. Mr. Sherman entered Congress with a thorough knowledge of public affairs. His initial labors were in connection with important matters which "involved the very life of the republic." While advocating the restriction of slavery he was not an abolitionist, and on this account his report as acting chairman of the commission to inquire into "border ruffianism" could not well be ignored, although its impartial recital of deplorable facts, which has never been controverted, occasioned deep feeling and was made the basis of the campaign of 1856, in which Mr. Sherman supported Fremont. Taking note of the crippled condition of the national finances toward the close of Buchanan's administration, he turned his attention to their restoration, and as a first step secured the passage of a bill authorizing "the Treasury notes of 1860." Through his active labors the Morrill Tariff, "a measure greatly promotive of material prosperity to the country," was put through the House; and he further distinguished himself by vigorous opposition to loose legislation. Even thus early he showed his opposition to monopolies, for in the debate on the submarine cable he said: "I cannot agree that our Government should be bound to any contract with any private incorporation company for fifty years; and

the amendment I desire to offer will reserve the power to Congress to determine the proposed contract after ten years." As early as February, 1861, in a speech made in reply to one by Pendleton, he predicted the destruction of slavery and the triumph of the national Government over those who sought the dissolution of the Union. His patriotism was not confined to words, for when the struggle came he promptly tendered his services to Gen. Robert Patterson, and being appointed *aide-de-camp* on his staff took the field and, serving without pay, remained with the Ohio regiments until the meeting of Congress in July. At the close of this extra session he hastened to Ohio and, under authority from Governor Denison to raise a brigade, recruited, largely at his own expense, two regiments of infantry, a squadron of cavalry, and a battery of artillery—in all about twenty-three hundred picked men. These troops, known as "the Sherman brigade," constituted part of the force afterward commanded by General Garfield and fought through the war. Mr. Sherman took his seat in the United States Senate in 1861, as the successor of George E. Pugh; Mr. S. P. Chase, who had previously been elected, having resigned to enter Lincoln's Cabinet: he was re-elected in 1866 and again in 1872. Although active in every movement of importance taking place during these terms, his labors were chiefly devoted to finance and taxation—to providing money and maintaining credit to carry on the war, and, later, to meeting the heavy debt incurred by the war and reconstruction. When the suspension of specie payments about January 1, 1862, made the issue of United States notes a necessity, he advocated making them a legal tender; and through his efforts and those of Secretary Chase, this feature of the bill authorizing their issue was carried through Congress on the ground of necessity. His speech in January, 1863, against the continuance of the State banking system and one in favor of the national banks were of decisive influence. In the Thirty-ninth Congress he introduced a bill to fund the public indebtedness, which if passed would have resulted in the saving of \$20,000,000 of interest per annum; but unfortunately for the public interests it was mutilated in the Senate and defeated in the House. He proposed in the second session a substitute for the Reconstruction bill which finally became a law. In 1874, the committee of which he was chairman agreed upon a bill fixing the time for the resumption of specie payments at January 1, 1879. This bill was passed with the understanding that Mr. Sherman should have the management of it. Mr. Sherman supported the candidacy of R. B. Hayes for the Presidency in 1876, and was a member of the committee that visited Louisiana to supervise the counting of the returns of that State; he was also one of the five senators serving on the Presidential Electoral Commission, which declared Mr. Hayes legally elected. When the excitement attending this matter had subsided, Mr. Sherman was the choice of the public for the Secretaryship of the Treasury, and President Hayes induced him to accept this portfolio. Upon assuming his duties in the Cabinet he immediately set about providing a redemption fund by means of loans; and six months before the date fixed for resumption (January 1, 1879) he had accumulated \$140,000,000 in gold; "and he had the satisfaction of seeing the legal-tender notes gradually approach gold in value, until when the day came there was practically no demand for gold in exchange for notes." In 1881 Mr. Sherman was again sent to the Senate, succeeding Allen G. Thurman, and was re-elected in 1887 and again in 1893. From December 7, 1885, until February 26, 1887, he was President *pro tem.* of the Senate, and declined re-election to that honorable position at the close of the Forty-ninth Congress. Only once during all his public career did he feel like retiring, and that was when Senator Conkling interfered with the wishes of President Hayes in the matter of appointments in the Custom House at New York. For many years Mr. Sherman had a strong backing for the Republican nomination for the Presidency of the United States; and he would have it to-day, as one of the ablest men in public life, had he not recently in the most emphatic manner declared that he would not even consider the matter, being entirely too old for the terrible wear and tear of the exalted position.



At the Chicago Convention in 1880 he was a prominent candidate, and his name was presented by General Garfield, who closed his nominating speech in these ringing words:

"You ask for his monuments. I point you to twenty-five years of national statutes. Not one great beneficent law has been placed on our statute books without his intelligent and powerful aid. He aided in formulating the laws that raised our great armies, and carried us through the war. His hand was seen in the workmanship of those statutes that restored the unity of the States. His hand was in all that great legislation that created the war currency, and in a still greater work that redeemed the promise of the Government, and made our currency the equal of gold. And when at last called from the halls of legislation into a high executive office, he displayed that experience, intelligence, firmness, and poise of character which has carried us through a stormy period. The great fiscal affairs of the nation, and the great business interests of our country, he has preserved, while executing the law of resumption and effecting its object, without a jar, and against the false prophecies of one-half the press and all the Democracy of the continent. He has shown himself able to meet with calmness the great emergencies of the Government for twenty-five years. He has trodden the perilous heights of public duty, and against all the shafts of malice has borne his breast unharmed. He has stood in the blaze of 'that fierce light which beats upon a throne,' but its fiercest ray has found no flaw in his armor, no stain upon his shield."

When it became apparent that his nomination was impossible owing to the formidable strength of the supporters of General Grant for a third term, the Sherman and Blaine delegates effected a combination, and by a compromise the nomination fell to Garfield. Before it was made Mr. Sherman telegraphed: "Whenever the vote of Ohio will be likely to assure the nomination of Garfield, I appeal to every delegate to vote for him." The moment he learned of the nomination he sent his hearty congratulations. Early in this campaign a rumor was spread, intending to damage his candidacy, that he was a Catholic. Forced to reply he asserted and proved his staunch Protestantism, and added these fearless and honorable words:

"I believe that Catholics have as good a right to their opinions, their mode of worship, and religious belief as we have, and I would not weaken or impair the full freedom of religious belief, or make any contest against them on account of it, for all the offices in Christendom."

In the National Convention of 1884 he was again nominated, but the Ohio delegation was divided between him and Blaine. Before Mr. Blaine had actually become the choice of the convention he said of Mr. Sherman:

"To no living man does the American people owe a deeper debt of gratitude than to John Sherman for giving them resumption with all its blessings. As Secretary of the Treasury he has been the success of the age. He is as eminently fit for the Presidency as any man in America, and should he be nominated all I am capable of doing will be done to aid in his election."

In the National Convention of 1888 Mr. Sherman's name was a third time brought forward. His strength was very great, and on the first ballot he received 229 votes, which was increased to 249 on the second. He continued the leading candidate until the support of those whose names were withdrawn was given to Benjamin Harrison. Although at a time of life when most men are in retirement, Mr. Sherman shows no signs of weakness either mental or physical. After years of the hardest kind of work as chairman of the finance committee of the Senate, of which he is still a member, he served with distinguished ability during the Fifth and Fifty-first Congresses as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and is yet one of its leaders. Always temperate in opinions and utterances, no man could be more tenacious of the truth or more courageous or outspoken in a rightful cause. This has been amply evidenced in the Senate debates recently in connection with the Venezuelan boundary matter, and

the subject of belligerent rights for the Cuban patriots, who have his warmest sympathy in their struggles for freedom. Always one of the foremost champions of "sound money," Mr. Sherman has vigorously opposed the so-called "free silver movement," and in doing so has earned the title of "the Gold Leader in the Senate." His speech in the Fifty-second Congress against the Stewart silver bill is said to be "undoubtedly the greatest speech he has ever made, and probably the greatest speech ever made in the Senate on any financial question." Although then in his sixty-ninth year, Senator Sherman spoke for two days without the least evidence of fatigue. His effort was masterly and won the plaudits of millions of his fellow-citizens. He denounced "the silver craze" as a demon to be resisted and opposed for the safety and prosperity of the nation. His efforts to uphold the credit of the nation have not relaxed since then; but he is always for the people's interests against that of the bankers as a class. Another evidence of his capacity for labor is found in the recent publication of his work in two octavo volumes, "Recollections of Forty Years in the House, Senate, and Cabinet" (The Werner Company, Chicago, and New York, 1895), which has had an enormous sale, being warmly welcomed in every part of the United States and also in Europe, where its author has visited several times, making the acquaintance of the leading men of the day, and where he is held in high esteem. A volume of Senator Sherman's "Selected Speeches and Reports on Finance and Taxation from 1859 to 1878," was published in 1879. Having been virtually a part of every public movement in the United States in his day, there is scarcely a man of prominence in the country who has not consulted him, and his collection of letters, which he has carefully preserved, numbers tens of thousands. A man of action rather than a man of words, he nevertheless has made many more speeches than others who have won distinguished reputation as orators. It is doubtful if the opinions of any man in the country carry greater weight; for in everything he says there is a logic and forcefulness which go far to insure belief. His whole life has been marked by a disinterested patriotism, and his ablest efforts have been unreservedly put forth at all times in the interests of the people. A staunch defender of a gold standard for our currency, he yet is not under the influence of the banking interests; for on this subject he has recorded himself in favor of issuing bonds to the general public when loans are desired; and he says in his autobiography, in speaking of a currency suitable for the Republic:

"I know that my views on this subject are not entertained by the influential class of our citizens who manage our banks, but in this I prefer the opinions and interests of the great body of our people, who instinctively prefer the notes of the United States, supported by coin reserves, to any form of bank paper that has yet been devised."

In person Senator Sherman is above six feet in height and spare of build. His manner is dignified yet cordial, and the same to all men. He was married, in 1848, to Cecelia, only daughter of Judge Shaw, of Mansfield, Ohio, where his home has since been maintained, although he has for years had a fine residence in Washington, where for years both he and his wife and latterly his daughters have been prominent social figures. If any man in America is entitled to be called, "The Grand Old Man" of the Republican party, that man is John Sherman, than whom no purer patriot or more honorable statesman has ever devoted his life to the service of the American people.

D. O. MILLS.

DARIUS OGDEN MILLS, of New York city, a leading American financier and philanthropist, was born in North Salem, Westchester County, N. Y., on September 5, 1825. The family name of Mills has been known in America from a very early period, and occurs frequently in the Colonial records of New York and Connecticut. The first settlers bearing it came from the north of England and the adjacent parts of Scotland. Long prior to the Revolutionary War they were to be found in various parts of Long Island and also along the Connecticut shore. In the list of persons who in 1695 paid the fee of five pounds for the "freedom of the city," assessed by the Common Council of New York under the provisions of the Dougan charter, occurs the name of James Mills. In 1735 another person bearing the same name was admitted as a "freeman;" and in 1738 one bearing the name of Abraham Mills was accorded the same privilege. An Abraham Mills is also mentioned in the list of "electors" in New York, in 1761. James Mills, the father of the subject of this sketch, was a gentleman of considerable local importance at North Salem. His land-holdings at one time were quite extensive, and he stood well in the community not only as a man of means but as one whose intelligence and integrity commanded respect. He died in 1841, leaving a widow, whose demise occurred in 1850, and seven children, six being sons, of whom the subject of this sketch was the fifth. Young Mills was educated at the North Salem Academy and also at the Mount Pleasant Academy at Sing Sing, where he studied for several years; he made good use of his time and acquired a practical mastery of the curriculum. Following the death of his father came a depreciation in the value of the family estate. He, although but little over sixteen years of age, determined to become self-supporting, and sought and found employment as a clerk in New York city. At the age of twenty-two, with an excellent knowledge of accounts and business transactions generally, he availed himself of an opportunity which then presented to take the position of cashier in the Merchants' Bank of Erie County, at Buffalo, an institution of small capital, and in which he became owner of one-third of the stock. He had been in this position but a year or so when the discovery of gold in California roused and stimulated the young and energetic men of the whole country. Two of his brothers, James and Edgar, who had been bred to commercial pursuits, bought a stock of goods and early in 1848 went to the Pacific Coast to begin business. Accounts of the great discoveries in California proved too seductive to be withstood, and by the month of December in the same year Mr. Mills was on his way to the new El Dorado. On his arrival he made a trading expedition to Stockton, and from there went to Sacramento, where he started a general store and Eastern exchange business. By the fall of 1849 he had reaped a profit of \$40,000. Wisely concluding to employ this sum as a lever to further success, he returned at once to the East and invested nearly the whole amount in a general stock of goods, with which he freighted a bark and part of a ship, and by the spring of 1850 was a second time on his way to California. Again success crowned his enterprise. Having at length a suitable capital at his command, he founded, at Sacramento, the Gold Bank of D. O. Mills and Company, his associate at first, and until 1850, being his cousin, Mr. E. J. Townsend. This institution, which is still in existence and under Mr. Mills' control, is the oldest banking institution in California. It flourished from the start, and under the wise policy inaugurated by its founders and consistently adhered to down to the present day, has passed unscathed through every period of financial or commercial depression, never having closed its doors for a day. In 1857, seeking needed relaxation from business cares and with a view to the improvement of his health, he made the overland journey to the East and followed this experience by a trip to Europe. Upon his return



Portrait of P. D. Mills, a prominent New York

P. D. Mills

from abroad he reorganized his bank, taking as partners his brother Edgar and Mr. Henry Miller, his cashier. In this as in his previous undertakings his business skill, good judgment, and persistent energy were rewarded by such results as to surprise even those accustomed to the successes which marked this era of wonderful achievement and prosperity. About this time also he became largely interested in mines of the great Comstock lode, securing control of the Virginia and Truckee Railroad leading to it, and of important timber lands in the Lake Tahoe region which supplied it; he acquired also a large interest in the chief quicksilver mines near by and bought extensively of ranch and other property. While not speculative, these varied operations were so bold and uniformly successful as to impress the whole community. In reality their success was due almost wholly to good judgment. Mr. Mills' connection with the Bank of California merits special mention. The history of this bank constitutes one of the most thrilling chapters of American finance. Mr. Mills was one of the founders of this institution, which was organized in San Francisco in 1864. He headed the list of subscribers to its stock and became its president. It became one of the best-known banks of America and possessed the highest credit in all the great financial circles of the world. Mr. Mills retired from the presidency in 1873, leaving the bank with a capital of \$5,000,000, a large surplus, an extensive and profitable business, first-rate organization, and unlimited credit. "Two years later," as stated succinctly by a competent authority, "he was called back to find it with liabilities of \$13,000,000 above its capital and surplus, with only \$100,000 in its vaults, and with many doubtful assets." The former cashier, William C. Ralston, had been president meantime. Mr. Mills had resigned his directorship in the bank when retiring from its management and had sold his stock; but Mr. Ralston had continued to have him elected a director. On his return from Europe shortly before the crash he was first appealed to by Mr. Sharon to save Mr. Ralston's personal credit. He at once responded, advancing \$400,000 that day, and \$450,000 more within a week. A few days later the bank failed, creating an excitement that convulsed the Pacific Coast. Mr. Ralston committed suicide and Mr. Mills was recalled to the presidency, and opened the doors of the bank one month and five days after they had been closed. He held the presidency without pay, and resigned peremptorily after three years of service as soon as he felt that the bank was firmly re-established. In this instance, Mr. Mills' generosity, promptness, and energy were exhibited in a most striking manner. A great institution was rescued from ruin and the interests of thousands were saved from serious injury. Mr. Mills' first subscription was \$1,000,000, and there was raised over \$7,000,000 additional toward the rehabilitation of the bank, which was enabled thus to reopen its doors for business within the short space of six weeks and to regain eventually its previous standing and success. Early in his business career in California Mr. Mills bought an extensive tract of land about eighteen miles from San Francisco, and erected thereon a beautiful country residence. On this magnificent estate, which he named "Millbrae," he instituted a dairy of five hundred cows, from which large supplies of milk were furnished to the neighboring city. He still owns the property and takes great personal interest in its management. By degrees Mr. Mills transferred many of his interests to the East, and finally established his residence in New York. In 1881 he erected on a valuable site on Broad Street, opposite the Stock Exchange, one of the largest and finest office buildings in the world, and which appropriately bears the name, "Mills Building," the first of the modern type utilizing the upper floors by the use of elevators, and the precursor of all the lofty down-town buildings. Following this he also erected an office building in San Francisco of the same size and character. Before leaving the Pacific Coast Mr. Mills gave several substantial instances of his public spirit, among them being the gift of \$75,000 to endow a chair of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy in the University of California, called in his name, "The Mills Professorship," and also the gift of Larkin G. Meade's marble group of statuary, "Columbus before Queen Isabella," to the State

of California. This group now stands in the rotunda of the State House at Sacramento. As trustee of the Lick Estate and of the Lick Observatory, Mr. Mills served actively for a number of years. He was also for a time Regent of the University of California. After establishing his home in New York city he became warmly interested in philanthropic effort and educational work, and gave freely of both time and means to their support. One of his favorite charities there is the Fresh Air Fund, to the support of which he has made generous contributions, by means of which thousands of poor children from the crowded tenement districts are yearly sent on short vacations into the country. A notable benefaction of Mr. Mills' was his gift to the city of New York, in 1888, of the Bellevue Hospital Training School for Male Nurses, commonly called "The Mills Training School." It has at present a force of sixty nurses. One of Mr. Mills' most recent philanthropic efforts covers a plan for the erection of hotels for men of very moderate means, who are now scattered among wretched lodging and tenement houses. He intends to erect two hotels: the larger, to be known as Mills House No. 1, and to be on the site of the decayed mansions on Bleeker Street, known as Depau Row, will accommodate 1,500, and the smaller, Mills House No. 2, on Chrystie and Rivington streets, will hold 700. The buildings are to be constructed of the best materials, and will have all modern conveniences in plumbing, electric lights, and heating, especial care being given to ventilation. The sitting-rooms and restaurants are spacious, and it is proposed to give to each inmate all the privacy of the best hotels. The charge proposed is twenty cents for a bedroom and the use of the house; restaurant prices to be on the same moderate scale; and cleanliness and order to be observed. Work has already (1896) begun on this great enterprise, and the buildings will be pushed forward to completion as rapidly as possible. Independently of these named Mr. Mills has been a generous donor to many other charities. His love for children is very great, and his kindnesses to juvenile unfortunates especially have always been marked. Science and art likewise have found in him a liberal patron as well as a steady supporter. For some years past he has served as a trustee of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, of the Museum of Natural History, and of the American Geographical Society, in all of which he has taken a hearty and intelligent interest. On September 5, 1854, Mr. Mills married Miss Jane T. Cunningham, whose father was the late James Cunningham of New York. This highly estimable lady died in 1888. She was always in sympathy with her husband in his philanthropies and was herself widely known as a benefactress of the needy. Mr. Mills has two children, a daughter and a son, Mr. Ogden Mills. The former is now the wife of Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the distinguished editor of the New York *Tribune*. Mrs. Reid is a lady of brilliant attainments and most charming personality, and a recognized leader in society.



Hiram Sibley

HIRAM SIBLEY.

HIRAM SIBLEY, of Rochester, N. Y., a distinguished citizen and capitalist, widely known and honored as the originator of great enterprises, and also as the most extensive farmer and seedsmen in the United States, was born at North Adams, Berkshire County, Mass., February 6, 1807, and died at his home in Rochester, N. Y., July 12, 1888. He was the second son of Benjamin and Zilpha Davis Sibley. Benjamin was the son of Timothy Sibley, of Sutton, Mass., who was the father of fifteen children—twelve sons and three daughters; eight of these, including Benjamin, lived to the aggregate age of six hundred and seventy-seven years, an average of about seventy-five years and three months. Benjamin Sibley followed the honorable and useful occupation of a millwright. From the most unpromising beginnings, without education save such as he obtained in the schools of his native place, Hiram Sibley rose to a commanding position of usefulness and affluence. His youth was passed among his native hills. He was a mechanical genius by nature. Banter with a neighboring shoemaker led to his attempt to make a shoe on the spot, and he was at once placed on the shoemaker's bench. At the age of sixteen years he migrated to the Genesee Valley, where he was employed in a machine shop, and subsequently in wool carding. Before he was of age he had mastered five different trades. Three of these years were passed in Livingston County; after which he established himself at Mendon, fourteen miles south of Rochester, a manufacturing village, now known as Sibleyville, where he had a foundry and machine shop. While engaged in erecting wool-carding machinery at Sparta and Mount Morris, in Livingston County, he worked in the same shop located near the line of the two towns, where Millard Fillmore, afterward President of the United States, had been employed and learned his trade; beginning just after a farewell ball was given to Mr. Fillmore by his fellow-workmen. Increase of reputation and influence brought Mr. Sibley opportunities for office. He was elected by the Democrats Sheriff of Monroe County, in 1843, when he removed to Rochester and permanently located there. His political career however, was short, for a more important matter was occupying his mind. From the moment of the first success of Professor Morse with his experiments in telegraphy, Mr. Sibley had been quick to discern the vast promise of the invention; and in 1840 he went to Washington to assist Professor Morse and Ezra Cornell in procuring an appropriation of \$40,000 from Congress to build a line from Washington to Baltimore, the first put up in America. Strong prejudices had to be overcome. On Mr. Sibley's meeting the chairman of the committee having the matter in charge, and expressing the hope that the application would be granted, he received for answer: "We had made up our minds to allow the appropriation, when the Professor came in and upset everything. Why! he undertook to tell us that he could send ten words from Washington to Baltimore in two minutes. Good heavens! Twenty minutes is quick enough, but two minutes is nonsense. The Professor is too radical and visionary, and I doubt if the committee recommend the sum to be risked in such a manner." Mr. Sibley's sound arguments and persuasiveness prevailed, though he took care not to say, what he believed, that the Professor was right as to the two minutes. Their joint efforts secured the subsidy of \$40,000. This example stimulated other inventors, and in a few years several patents were in use, and various lines had been constructed by different companies. The business was so divided as to be always unprofitable. Mr. Sibley conceived the plan of uniting all the patents and companies in one organization. After three years of almost unceasing toil he succeeded in buying up the stock of the different corporations, some of it at a price as low as two cents on the dollar, and in consolidating the lines which then extended over portions of thirteen States. The Western Union Tele-

graph Company was thus organized, with Mr. Sibley as the first President. Under his management for sixteen years, the number of telegraphic offices was increased from 132 to over 4,000, and the value of the property from \$222,000 to \$48,000,000. In the project of uniting the Atlantic and Pacific by a line to California, he stood nearly alone. At a meeting of the prominent telegraph men of New York a committee was appointed to report upon his proposed plan, whose verdict was that it would be next to impossible to build the line; that, if built, the Indians would destroy it; and that it would not pay, even if built, and not destroyed. Cyrus W. Field, Wilson G. Hunt, Peter Cooper, and others whom he strove to interest in the matter also deemed the project premature. Mr. Sibley's reply was characteristic: that "it should be built, if he had to build it alone." In August, 1857, Mr. Sibley laid his plans before the North American Telegraph Association with no encouraging result. Undaunted by failure, he presented his project to Congress, and was heartily supported by Howell Cobb, then Secretary of the Treasury. An act was passed on June 16, 1860, encouraging the project and granting an annual subsidy of \$40,000 for ten years. Mr. Sibley's offer to construct the lines was officially accepted on September 22, 1860. A year later a contract was executed with Mr. Sibley by Salmon P. Chase who had succeeded Mr. Cobb in the Treasury. The Overland Telegraph Company was organized in San Francisco about the same time, and the two companies, uniting their interests, formed the Pacific Telegraph Company. About five months later the line was open from ocean to ocean, and ten years in advance of the railroad. Not satisfied with his success at home, Mr. Sibley sought to unite the two hemispheres by way of Alaska and Siberia, under P. McD. Collins' franchise. On visiting Russia with Mr. Collins in the winter of 1864-65, he was cordially received and entertained by the Czar, who approved the plan. A most favorable impression had preceded him; for when the Russian squadron visited New York in 1863, the year after Russia and Great Britain had declined the overture of the French Government for joint mediation in the American conflict, Mr. Sibley and other prominent gentlemen were untiring in efforts to entertain the Russian Admiral, Lusoffski, in a becoming manner. Mr. Sibley was among the foremost in the arrangements of the committee of reception. So marked were his personal kindnesses that, when the Admiral returned, he mentioned Mr. Sibley by name to the Emperor Alexander, and thus unexpectedly prepared the way for the friendship of that generous monarch. During Mr. Sibley's stay in St. Petersburg he was honored in a manner only accorded to those who enjoy the special favor of royalty. Just before his arrival the Czar had returned from the burial of his son at Nice; and, in accordance with a long-honored custom when the head of the Empire goes abroad and returns, he held the ceremony of "counting the Emperor's jewels;" which means an invitation to those whom his Majesty desires to compliment as his friends, without regard to court etiquette or the formalities of official rank. At this grand reception in the palace at Tsarskozele, seventeen miles from St. Petersburg, Mr. Sibley was the second on the list, the French Ambassador being the first, and Prince Gortschakoff, the Prime Minister, the third. This order was observed also in the procession of two hundred and fifty court carriages with outriders, Mr. Sibley's carriage being the second in the line. On this occasion Prince Gortschakoff, turning to Mr. Sibley, said: "Sir! If I remember rightly, in the course of a very pleasant conversation had with you a few days since, at the State Department, you expressed your surprise at the pomp and circumstance attending upon all court ceremony. Now, sir! when you take precedence of the Prime Minister, I trust you are more reconciled to the usages attendant upon royalty, which were so repugnant to your democratic ideas." Such an honor was gratefully appreciated by Mr. Sibley; for it meant the most sincere respect of the "Autocrat of all the Russias" for the people of the United States, and a recognition of the courtesies conferred upon his fleet when in American waters. Mr. Sibley was duly complimented by the members of the Royal family and others present, includ-

ing the ambassadors of the great powers. Mr. Collins, his colleague in the telegraph enterprise, shared in these attentions. Mr. Sibley was recorded in the official book of the State Department of St. Petersburg as "the distinguished American," by which title he was generally known. Of this book he had a copy as a souvenir of his Russian experience. His intercourse with the Russian authorities was also facilitated by a very complimentary letter from Secretary Seward to Prince Gortschakoff. The Russian Government agreed to build the line from Irkutsk to the mouth of the Amoor River. Fifteen hundred miles of wire had been put up on the American continent, when the final success of the Atlantic cable caused the abandonment of the line at a loss of \$3,000,000. This was a loss in the midst of success, for Mr. Sibley had demonstrated the feasibility of putting a telegraph girdle round the earth. While in Russia that government offered to sell the fee simple of Alaska to Mr. Sibley and his colleagues for a sum equal to that demanded by the Fur Company. The matter was referred to the American minister at St. Petersburg, Cassius M. Clay, who brought it to the attention of Secretary Seward by an official communication. The whole proceeding was brought to an end, however, by the completion of the Atlantic cable, and a few years later the United States paid \$7,200,000 for the Territory which could have been bought at first for one-tenth of that sum. In railway enterprises the accomplishments of Mr. Sibley's energy and management were no less signal than in the establishment of the telegraph. One of these was the important line of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railway, in the rescuing of which from impending bankruptcy he took an active part. His principal efforts in this direction were in the Southern States. After the war, prompted as much by the desire of restoring amicable relations as by the prospect of gain, he made large and varied investments at the South, and did much to promote renewed business activity. At Saginaw, Mich., he became a large lumber and salt manufacturer. He bought much property in Michigan, and at one time owned vast tracts in the Lake Superior region, where the most valuable mines have since been worked. While he was interested in bank and manufacturing stocks, his larger investments were in land. Much of his pleasure was derived from reclaiming waste territory and unproductive investments, which had been abandoned by others as hopeless. The satisfying aim of his ambition incited him to difficult undertakings, that added to the wealth and happiness of the community, from which others had shrunk, or in which others had made shipwreck. Besides his stupendous achievements in telegraph and railway extension, he was unrivalled as a farmer and seed-grower, and he placed the stamp of his genius on these occupations, in which many have been content to work in the well-worn ruts of their predecessors. The seed business became one of the leading interests in Rochester over forty years ago. Later Mr. Sibley undertook to supply seeds of his own raising and the importation of others' growth, under a personal knowledge of their vitality and comparative value. He instituted many experiments for the improvement of plants, with reference to their seed-bearing qualities, and built up a business as unique in its character as it was unprecedented in amount. He cultivated the largest farm in New York State, occupying Howland Island, of 3,500 acres, in Cayuga County, near the Erie Canal and the New York Central Railroad, which was largely devoted to seed culture. The seed business was conducted under the firm name of Hiram Sibley and Company, at Rochester and Chicago, where huge structures afforded accommodations for the storage and hauling of seeds on the most extensive scale. An efficient means for the improvement of the seeds was their cultivation in different climates. In addition to widely separated seed farms in this country, the firm had seed growing, under its directions, in Canada, England, France, Germany, Holland, and Italy. Experimental grounds and greenhouses were attached to the Rochester establishment, where a sample of every parcel of seeds was tested, and experiments conducted with new varieties. As an illustration of their methods of business, it may be mentioned that the firm distributed gra-



tuitously for a time \$5,000 annually in seeds and prizes for essays on gardening in the Southern States, designed to foster the interests of horticulture in that section. The largest farm owned by Mr. Sibley, and the largest cultivated farm in the world, deserves a special description. This is the "Sullivant Farm," as formerly designated, but now known as the "Burr Oaks Farm," originally 40,000 acres, situated about 100 miles south of Chicago, on both sides of the Wabash, St. Louis, and Pacific Railroad. The property passed into the hands of an assignee, and, on Mr. Sullivant's death in 1879, came into the possession of Mr. Sibley. His first step was to change the whole plan of cultivation. Convinced that so large a territory could not be worked profitably by hired labor, he divided it into small tracts, until there are now many hundreds of such farms: 146 of these being occupied by tenants working on shares, consisting of about equal proportions of Americans, Germans, Swedes, and Frenchmen. A house and a barn were erected on each tract, and implements and agricultural machines provided. The largest elevator on the line of the railway was built at a cost of over \$20,000; its capacity is 50,000 bushels, and it had a mill capable of shelling and loading twenty-five cars of corn a day. Near by was a flax mill, also run by steam, for converting flax straw into stock for bagging and upholstery. Another engine was used for grinding feed. Within a few years there sprung up on the property a village containing one hundred buildings, called Sibley by the people, which is supplied with schools, churches, a newspaper, telegraph office, and the largest hotel on the route between Chicago and St. Louis. A fine station house was erected by the railway company. Mr. Sibley was the President and largest stockholder of the Bank of Monroe, at Rochester, and was connected with various other institutions. He did not acquire wealth simply to hoard it. The Sibley College of Mechanic Arts, of Cornell University, at Ithaca, which he founded, and endowed at a cost of \$200,000, has afforded a practical education to many hundreds of students. Sibley Hall, costing more than \$100,000, was his contribution for a public library, and for the use of the University of Rochester for its library and cabinets: it is a magnificent fireproof structure of brown-stone, trimmed with white, and enriched with appropriate statuary. Mrs. Sibley also made large donations to the hospitals and other charitable institutions in Rochester and elsewhere. She erected, at a cost of \$25,000, St. John's Episcopal Church, in North Adams, Mass., her native village. Mr. Sibley left one son and one daughter living: Hiram Watson Sibley, who married the only child of Fletcher Harper, Jr., resides in Rochester and is now President of the Bank of Monroe of that city; and Emily, wife of James S. Watson, who also resides in Rochester. He lost two children: Louise Sibley Atkinson and Giles B. Sibley. In 1892 Hiram Watson Sibley gave \$60,000 to Cornell University (of which he had been elected a Trustee on the decease of his father) for the erection of an addition to the Sibley College of Mechanic Arts. In making the gift, which was communicated to the trustees at the meeting of the Board, Mr. Sibley expressed the wish that no publicity be given to the act, since he was simply carrying out the wishes of his father by doing what he would have done were he alive. A quotation from Hiram Sibley's address to the students of Sibley College, during one of his visits to Ithaca, was illustrative of his practical thought and expression, and is a fitting close to this brief sketch of his practical life: "There are two most valuable possessions, which no search warrant can get at, which no execution can take away, and which no reverse of fortune can destroy: they are what a man puts into his head—knowledge; and into his hands—skill."



Geo. K. Williams

GEORGE G. WILLIAMS.

GEORGE GILBERT WILLIAMS, a distinguished American financier, President of the world-renowned Chemical National Bank of New York city, and late President of the New York Clearing House Association, was born in East Haddam, Middlesex County, Conn., on October 9, 1826. He comes of a family which traces its descent in an unbroken line from Robert Williams, one of the pioneer settlers of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay. This ancestor, who is said by genealogists to have been either a native of Wales or the son of a Welshman, appears to have sailed from Norwich, England, in a party which left there a few years after the Mayflower company had successfully established itself at Plymouth; and as religious persecutions were rife in the mother country at this time, it is probable that, like the Pilgrim fathers, he emigrated to the New World to enjoy the privilege of worshipping God according to the dictates of his own conscience. Robert Williams settled at Roxbury, now a part of Boston, and was admitted to the rights and duties of a freeman in 1638. His first wife, whom he married in England, was Elizabeth Stratton. She bore him four sons: Samuel, born in Norwich, England, in 1632; Isaac, born in Roxbury, Mass., in 1638; Stephen, also born in Roxbury, in 1640; and Thomas who died without leaving issue. Robert Williams died at Roxbury, September 1, 1693, aged, it is supposed, over a hundred years. His second wife, *née* Martha Strong, survived him about eleven years, dying in 1704, in the ninety-second year of her age. Several of the tombstones of this first generation are still pointed out in the old Roxbury burying-ground. The property originally acquired by Robert Williams in Roxbury remained in the family about two centuries, the last possessor of it being Thomas Williams, Esq., counsellor-at-law, son of Dr. Thomas Williams who was graduated at Harvard College in 1757. Isaac, the first of the Williams family born in America, settled at Newton, Mass., and sat in the Colonial legislature in 1692, 1695, 1697, 1701, and 1705. One of his grandsons, the Rev. Eliza Williams, was the third to hold the office of President of Yale College, and Col. Ephraim Williams, the founder of Williams College, was a lineal descendant. Roger Williams, the famous Puritan minister, who first advanced the opinion that a commonwealth is bound to protect all denominations of Christians, and who, exiled by the Massachusetts Government, became in 1636, the founder of Providence and subsequently President of Rhode Island, was of the Welsh family of Williams. Another distinguished member of this family was William Williams, one of the immortal signers of the Declaration of Independence. Many of the family have taken prominent part in the various wars of the country since its earliest settlement. Col. Ephraim Williams was a brave officer in the French and Indian war, 1755. At Lexington, the opening battle of the war of the Revolution, Capt. Samuel Williams laid down his life for the liberty of the Colonies. Lieut. John Williams was an officer in the American forces at the battle of Bunker Hill. American annals show that more than thirty other members of the Williams family held commissions and performed valiant service in the patriot armies during the Revolution. One of these was Gen. Otho Holland Williams, who distinguished himself at the battle of Guilford, Hobbick, and Entaw, and who enjoyed the friendship and confidence of Washington: another was David Williams, the incorruptible soldier who captured the unfortunate Major Andre, afterward hanged as a spy. Gen. Jonathan Williams, a distinguished officer of the American army, was the founder of the Corps of Engineers, at West Point. George G. Williams, the subject of this sketch, descends from Samuel Williams, the elder son of Robert Williams, the founder of the family in America. Samuel Williams became a freeman of Roxbury in 1650. He was a man of character and prominence and held the office of Deacon in the

church at that place for many years—a distinguished honor in those times. His wife, whose maiden name was Theoda Park, was a daughter of Deacon William Park, a wealthy resident of Roxbury, who represented that town in the provincial legislature. Samuel Williams died in 1698. His son, Park Williams, was born January 11, 1696, and settled at Lebanon, Conn. By his wife, Priscilla, who died in 1742, aged seventy-one years, he was the father of five sons and four daughters. He died in 1757, aged eighty-one years. Ebenezer, his third son, born in Lebanon, married Mary, daughter of Andrew Veach, a Scotchman or of Scotch descent. Jonathan, the eldest of their four children, married Mary Whitney, in 1744. Frederick William Williams, one of the younger of their nine children, born in 1760, married Mary Bailey of Lebanon: he died in 1829. They had seven children—Erastus (who died in infancy), Mary, William, Erastus, Datus, Emma, and Merrill Whitney. Datus, who was born at Colchester, Conn., on February 25, 1793, and Merrill Whitney, born July 14, 1801, became physicians. The latter resided at one time in Broome Street, New York city. Dr. Datus Williams resided for upward of forty years at East Haddam, Conn. He was very successful, had a good practice, stood high socially and professionally, and was an esteemed member of the County Medical Society. Dr. Datus Williams married, in 1824, Miss Clarissa Maria Peck, of Millington, East Haddam, whose father, Ezekiel Peck, a native of Lyme, Conn., was a prosperous and respected farmer. They had three children, one of whom, the youngest, died in infancy. The eldest, Henry Egbert Williams, was an assistant surgeon of United States Volunteers during the Civil War, and afterward was attached to the medical staff of the Freedman's Bureau. He died in Connecticut, in 1870. George Gilbert Williams, the second child and subject of this sketch, spent the first fifteen years of his life in his native place. His habits were studious and he took kindly to the work of preparing himself to enter college; and at Brainard Academy in Haddam, an institution of considerable note, he took high rank as a scholar, excelling in the classics and mathematics. Originally destined for the law, he was diverted from that profession by the circumstance of receiving a pressing invitation to take a position in the very bank of which he is now President. This position was secured for him by a patient of his father, whose brother, John Quentin Jones, was then prominently connected with the Chemical Bank of New York. Young Williams, then but fifteen years of age, began clerical work in the bank in December, 1841, as one of eight clerks; holding the responsible post of assistant to the paying teller. The change to metropolitan life was fraught with danger; but true to a correct and Christian early training the boy steered clear of mishap and found advantages of rare value in his new environment. One of these was membership in the Mercantile Library, which enabled him to gratify to the full his natural love of reading. He studied hard in many directions, so that by the time he reached manhood his education was of a truly substantial character. In the French language, to which he gave special attention, he acquired a high proficiency, and has maintained it down to the present day. At twenty his work in the bank had proved so satisfactory that he was promoted to be paying teller. He was the youngest person in the city at the time holding this position. In 1855, after having held also the position of discount clerk, he was made cashier, coming to this office when his friend, Mr. John Q. Jones, was President of the bank. The attachment between the two, already warm, ripened with a devoted friendship, which continued unbroken till the death of Mr. Jones, on January 1, 1878. During the last years of his connection with the bank President Jones gradually withdrew from active labor, resting his duties largely upon his young friend, in whom both he and the directory of the bank had every confidence, born of years of close observation of his character and work. On the day following Mr. Jones' death the directory elected Mr. Williams to the presidency. Thoroughly understanding the policy of management followed by his predecessor, he assumed the duties of his new office with the confidence begotten of accurate knowledge and long practical experience. Under



his administration of its affairs the bank has steadily grown in the favor of a representative and most substantial class of moneyed men; and it is to-day one of the most solid financial institutions of the country. Incorporated in 1823 under the provisions of a charter granted to the Chemical Manufacturing Company of New York, it developed under its second president, Mr. John Mason, into an institution of recognized solidity. On the expiration of the old charter, in 1844, the bank was reorganized under the presidency of Mr. John Q. Jones, with a capital of \$300,000, which has not been augmented. The policy then instituted of running the business on a small capital and using every effort to pile up a large surplus, in time won the confidence of the public, which has never been forfeited. The directory at this time consisted of a number of wealthy men, among whom were C. V. S. Roosevelt, John David Wolfe, Robert McCoskry, Peter and Robert Goelet, and Joseph Sampson. The Lorillards, the Stuarts, A. T. Stewart, and other leading merchants became depositors, and many of them kept very large accounts with the bank. In later years numerous important additions were made to this list, among them being the Astors, the Vanderbilts, the Rhinelanders, and many wealthy corporations, including the New York Central Railroad; and it may be asserted with truth that "the Chemical" is the bank of the great landed estate of this country. It has been said that a man whose family has been identified with "The Chemical" is more likely to change his religion than his bank. During the civil war "The Chemical" was the only bank in the city which redeemed its notes in gold, adhering to this policy even when a gold dollar was worth two dollars and a half. No financial stringency or panic has ever been able to impair the solidity of this institution; and when it is learned that its dividends to stockholders have been regularly for years one hundred per cent. per annum and of late are one hundred and fifty per cent., it can easily be understood that not even the famed Bank of England is more substantial or secure. At the head of this really great institution Mr. Williams presides with modesty. No more accomplished financier or more diligent bank officer can be found in the country. His life has been devoted to finance, and his views are those of one who has had so thorough and lengthy an experience that they may be considered unimpeachable. Mr. Williams was elected President of the New York Clearing House Association in 1892; and as such, on October 2, 1894, laid the corner-stone of the new building on Cedar Street, between Broadway and Nassau Street, now devoted to its uses. In his address on this occasion President Williams recited the history of the association from its origin in 1853, and in the course of his remarks paid an eloquent tribute to the institutions comprising it, in the following words:

"The purpose of our organization is very simple and specific: that of making exchanges and settlement of balances; and it finds in its daily routine of duties, done like unobtrusive Christian service, the object of its existence fully attained. Yet it has proved in time of peril a rallying-point and a centre of influence unequalled in the land. At the breaking-out of the war the associated banks represented in this Clearing House were the first to take the great loans which maintained our armies in preserving the union of these States. No soldier offered his life to his country with more devotion than did these banks stake their existence upon that of the Government of the United States. The first Union victory was won, not by armies in the field, but by marshalled forces which defeated the enemies of the public credit, then prostrate and well-nigh destroyed. This triumph rendered possible those which followed."

The association is now composed of about sixty-five banks, with a capital and surplus of nearly \$133,000,000 and deposits of nearly \$400,000,000. The average daily exchanges exceed at present \$125,000,000. Although one of the busiest of men, Mr. Williams has never been unmindful of his duty to religion or society. He is a member of the Executive Committee of the Union Trust Company, Treasurer of the Institution for Savings of Merchants' Clerks, Trustee in the United States Life Insurance Company, Director in the Eagle Fire Insurance Com-

pany, the Fidelity and Casualty Company, the Pennsylvania Coal Company, the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, the Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company, the Mexican Telegraph Company, etc., etc. Other positions of trust and honor held by him are Vestryman and Treasurer of St. Bartholomew's Protestant Episcopal Church on Madison Avenue, and Governor and Vice-President of the Lying-in Hospital. In the management of estates Mr. Williams has had the settlement as executor and trustee of those in number and amounts equalled by few in the city of New York. He was married on November 14, 1867, to Miss Virginia King, daughter of Mr. Aaron King, of New York, a graduate of Rutgers College, who has been described as "a lady comely in person and of superior abilities and accomplishments." Of their five children but one is still living. Mr. Williams has a charming home in one of the best sections of New York city. His tastes are scholarly and domestic, and in the family circle he finds the greatest pleasure of his life. He has kept up his classical studies and general reading and is a most entertaining talker on a wide range of subjects, speaking French with almost as much fluency as his mother tongue. If asked the secret of his splendid success, Mr. Williams would answer with truth that it is due to the fact that he has made attention to duty a principle of his life, following it with a sort of religious regard; not forgetting in the meanwhile to profit by the occasion, as suggested by the motto of his family, "*Cognosce Occasionem.*"

J. EDWARD SIMMONS.

HON. JOSEPH EDWARD SIMMONS, LL.D., a distinguished American financier, President of the Fourth National Bank of New York city, President of the Panama Railroad Company, President of the Columbia Steamship Line, Vice-President of the New York Chamber of Commerce, and prominent in past years as President of the New York Stock Exchange and of the Board of Education of the city of New York, and also as Grand Master of Free-Masons of the State of New York, was born in Troy, N. Y., on September 9, 1841. On both sides Mr. Simmons traces his ancestry back to Colonial times. His paternal great-grandfather, Christian Simmons, of Holland, was one of the sturdy pioneers of Central New York; and his maternal great-grandfather, Samuel Gleason, of New Hampshire, was a patriot soldier of the Revolution. His father, the late Joseph F. Simmons, of the third generation of a family of prosperous and respected farmers of Central New York, abandoned agricultural pursuits for trade, and settling in Troy early in youth, resided there nearly half a century, achieving wealth and prominence as a merchant and honorable eminence as a citizen. Joseph F. Simmons married Mary Sophia Gleason, grand-daughter of the Revolutionary patriot mentioned and daughter of Captain Samuel Gleason, a native of New Hampshire and a veteran of the War of 1812. By this union there were three children, all now living, viz.: Hon. Charles E. Simmons, M.D., a leading physician of New York city, and for some years President of the Board of Charities and Corrections there; Hon. J. Edward Simmons, LL.D., the subject of this sketch, and Mrs. Charles R. Flint, of New York city. J. Edward Simmons was graduated with honor and the degree of Bachelor of Arts at Williams College in 1862, and taking up the study of law at the Albany Law School, was graduated at that institution with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1863. Immediately admitted to the Troy bar, he practised law in that city for four years, and then, abandoning this profession, removed to New York city and engaged in banking. In 1884, after having been a member of the Board of the New York Stock Exchange for thirteen years, he was elected President of the Exchange, winning this honor in a contest which brought out the largest vote ever polled up to that time, and in which he received a larger number of



J. Edgar & Simmons

votes than had ever been received by any previous candidate for the presidency in a contested election. To this office, which, though unsalaried, is one of weighty responsibility, he was re-elected, by unanimous vote, in 1885, "in recognition of the able manner in which he had discharged its onerous duties the year before, and of the high esteem in which he is held as a member of the Exchange." On his retirement from the presidency, after declining a renomination for a third term, he was honored by a series of highly complimentary resolutions; and from the members of the Governing Committee, as a mark of their personal respect, he received a beautiful gold watch, suitably inscribed. The Exchange had at this time about twelve hundred members, and seats were valued at \$25,000 each. Mr. Simmons was appointed a Commissioner of Education by Mayor Grace in 1881; was re-appointed by Mayor Edson in 1884; and in 1886 was unanimously elected President of the Board, serving as such for five successive terms. This likewise was an unsalaried office; but that its administration was one of rare responsibility is evident from the fact that the Department of Education had charge of property worth over \$15,000,000, including some forty acres of land, a college for boys, and one for girls, and about one hundred and thirty-five schoolhouses; and jurisdiction over four thousand teachers and an army of nearly one hundred and sixty thousand school children of both sexes, making it probably the largest and most important division of the city government. It was largely through President Simmons' labors that collegiate rank and powers were conferred by the Legislature, in 1888, upon the Normal College, previously a college in name only. An earnest advocate of broadening the opportunities of those desiring the higher education, he also exerted his personal influence toward aiding and developing the College of the City of New York. Both these institutions are part of the public-school system and are free. Mr. Simmons became a member of the Masonic Order in 1864, while a resident of Troy. In 1877 he became Master of Kane Lodge in the city of New York, and in 1883 he was chosen Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York by unanimous vote. His rise to this dignity after sitting only five years in the Grand Lodge was unprecedented and indicated the very highest appreciation of his worth and influence as a Mason as well as his great personal popularity. Mr. Simmons is also a Royal Arch Mason and a Knight Templar, and was Eminent Commander of Cœur de Lion Commandery of New York in 1881. He has also filled the offices of District Deputy Grand Master of the Sixth Masonic District and Grand Marshal. In September, 1885, the thirty-third and highest degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, that of Sovereign Grand Inspector-General, was conferred upon him. As Grand Master of the State of New York Mr. Simmons laid the corner-stone of Eastman's Business College at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and that of the armory of the Forty-seventh Regiment of the National Guard, at Brooklyn, N. Y. He also assisted in laying the corner-stone when the Obelisk from Egypt was erected in Central Park, in the city of New York. While holding the office of Grand Master he visited Europe and was everywhere treated with great consideration. During his sojourn in the United Kingdom he was entertained by the Prince of Wales, banqueted by the faculty of Trinity College, Dublin, and met a number of the leading public men of the day. Mr. Simmons was called to the presidency of the Fourth National Bank in January, 1888, "solely," it is said, "on the strength of his public record." When invited to accept this responsible position, "he did not know a single member of the Board of Directors, owned no stock in the corporation, and had never been in the bank." But his unsullied career of twenty years in Wall Street was well known to the conservative bankers who urged him to accept the presidency of the great institution they represented, and which had absolute need at its head of a man of solid financial acquirement and stainless character. The "Fourth National" is one of the five leading banks of the United States. It has a capital of \$3,200,000, and its gross deposits amount to about \$30,000,000. From its published report for 1892 it appears that the total volume of business

transacted during that year reached the enormous aggregate of \$4,996,672,000—a sum nearly five times the national debt of the United States. Any financier in the world might well be proud to be called to preside over such an institution, the management of which it is evident calls for exceptional skill in monetary affairs, delicate tact, and unimpeachable honesty, all of which Mr. Simmons is admitted to possess in a superlative degree. Possessing executive ability of the highest order, he has, with the aid of his able assistants, devised an elaborate but not complex system of administration for the government of the bank which is a marvel in its perfection and operation. One of its features is an arrangement of telephonic and electric wires which places him in direct communication with every officer and *attaché* of the bank, and also with every banker in the country within reach of the long- or short-distance telephone. His immediate associate in the management of the bank, Vice-President James G. Cannon, is one of the most accomplished young bank officers of the city; and the directory includes a half-dozen or more of the oldest and ablest of New York's merchant financiers. Mr. Simmons is not only a successful banker but likewise a financier of distinguished ability, as there is abundant evidence to prove. During the terrible financial battle of 1893, when "through long defiance by the national Government of well-established economic laws a panic was developed that swept into insolvency commercial corporations, railroads, banks, and many of the most influential business firms of the country," Mr. Simmons was one of the Loan Committee (consisting of the presidents of five of the principal banks of New York city) appointed by the Clearing House Association to stem the tide of disaster. This committee, with the President of the Clearing House Association (Mr. George G. Williams) as member *ex-officio*, proved equal to the emergency, and earned a national reputation and the plaudits of the business world by the rapidity and success of its action in relieving the deadly pressure and reviving hope and confidence. At a later period, while the repeal of the Silver Purchase law was pending, and the premium on currency mounted to from three to five per cent, this Loan Committee, "by making liberal advances to dealers in foreign exchange at an interest rate that enabled them to import over thirty millions of gold, brought about a rapid decline in the premium and soon caused money to flow in its ordinary channels." The brilliant results of the labors of this committee testify to the force of the eloquent assertion of Mr. Simmons in his address on the occasion of the dedication of the new Clearing House in New York (January 15, 1896), that "again and again has it been demonstrated that the great battles of the world are not always won by the soldiers. There are generals in finance as well as in war, and the intrepidity of the one is equal to the heroism of the other." In 1894 Mr. Simmons was appointed, in connection with Mr. Frederick D. Tappan, President of the Gallatin National Bank, and Mr. Wm. A. Nash, President of the Corn Exchange Bank, a committee of the New York Clearing House Association to select ground and build a new Clearing House. They completed this task in two years, and gave to the Association a building unrivalled in its completeness and stability and to New York an architectural pile which vies in beauty with its most ornate and tasteful edifices. Mr. Simmons was the orator of the day, delivering a powerful address, from which the above citation is made. On this occasion, besides the eighty-one bank presidents composing the association, there were present hundreds of other bank officers and representatives of leading financial institutions from all parts of the country, constituting what was probably the most imposing gathering of capitalists and financiers ever assembled in America. Mr. Simmons takes a firm stand with the leading financiers of the world in urging a single standard for currency—the best obtainable, gold. But taught by long experience in banking he asserts that modern "progress has given to one dollar the power to do the work done by a hundred dollars at the beginning of the century," and that currency of any kind plays an insignificant part in the great mass of business transacted in any country, since, to further quote his own convincing

words, "under the clearing-house system legalized paper, representing the commodities for which it was given, circulates as freely and almost as safely as gold and silver coin, and far more conveniently." Speaking further on this subject he eloquently adds: "No legislation and no financial juggling can make a country prosperous; only industry, economy, thrift, and self-denial can effect this result. Abundance of currency, provided it be sound currency, may be one of the factors of prosperity. But abundant means of communication, the annihilation of time and space by steamboats, railroads, telegraphs, and last, though not least, improved clearing-house methods—these also are important elements. Give us these and let God smile on our fields, scattering blessings from His bounteous hand, and happiness will dwell in the abode of the farmer and the mechanic no less than in the home of the banker and the merchant." When the holding of the World's Fair in 1892 began to be considered by the citizens of New York, Mr. Simmons was appointed a member of the General Committee and by that body was made a member of the Finance Committee, of which he was subsequently elected Treasurer. On a number of other occasions his high integrity and financial skill have been depended on to render important services to the community. This was notably the case in 1889, when, as Treasurer of the fund raised in New York city for the relief of the sufferers by the Conemaugh Valley floods, he took charge of and forwarded to the proper authorities for distribution to the sufferers upward of a million dollars. For a year or two past he has been engaged quite extensively in reconstructing, reorganizing, and infusing new life into a number of defunct railways and other corporations of magnitude, and is chairman of the reorganization committee of the Chicago and Northern Pacific Railroad Company and of several others. In 1895 he was elected President of the Panama Railroad Company, succeeding the late General John Newton, and became also President of the Columbia Line of Steamships controlled by this company. The Panama Railroad is one of the most successful corporations in the world. Although its management is in the hands of an American board of directors, its capital is owned mainly by French investors, who demand a representative American as President. The Columbia Steamship Line from New York to the Isthmus has superseded the Pacific Mail Steamship, Line with which it had had a terrific contest for supremacy on the Atlantic, a compromise having finally been reached by which the latter surrenders the Atlantic and the former the Pacific. In 1895 Mr. Simmons was chosen a Vice-President of the New York Chamber of Commerce for the term of four years, ending in 1900. His associate vice-presidents include several of the best living financiers and business men of the metropolis. In view of his long activity and brilliant successes in the realm of finance, it is not surprising that Mr. Simmons' name should have been mentioned in connection with important public offices. The late Mr. Samuel J. Tilden, with whom Mr. Simmons was on terms of cordial intimacy for years, urged his appointment as Collector of the Port of New York. He has been prominently talked of in connection with the secretaryship of the Treasury of the United States, and it is well known that on more than one occasion his advice has been sought by the national authorities when confronted with serious financial emergencies. A consistent Democrat and extremely popular in the city of New York, he has several times been approached in reference to accepting the nomination for mayor, and more recently his name has been canvassed in connection with the nomination for governor, but to all overtures he has turned a deaf ear, having no ambition for public offices. Such as he has held in the city of New York have been wholly without emoluments. His varied accomplishments, business energy, wonderful executive ability, statesman-like qualities and genial temperament have long been acknowledged by his fellow-citizens, and by many the hope is still entertained that these may find employment in high station in the public service. Notwithstanding the variety and importance of his business interests and duties, Mr. Simmons willingly finds leisure for all the amenities of social life and for many good deeds. He is a



member of St. Thomas' Episcopal Church, director of several charitable organizations, and President of the New York Infant Asylum and also a Governor of the New York Hospital. His affiliation with clubs and societies is quite extensive, and in all he is extremely popular. Few of his contemporaries equal him as an orator, and his numerous addresses and speeches possess the further charm of scholarship. In recognition of his services to the cause of education the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by the University of Norwich, Vt., in 1885. He has travelled extensively in Europe and America and has that thorough knowledge of the world which comes from constant mingling with his fellows, and from active participation in affairs. His friends are legion, and he holds them by force of those personal qualities which in every age and country excite interest, awaken esteem, and engender affection. Mr. Simmons was married, in 1866, to Miss Julia Greer, daughter of George Greer, Esq., an esteemed citizen of New York. Of the five children born to this marriage two are now living, viz.: John Ferris Simmons and Mabel Simmons.

FREDERICK COOK.

HON. FREDERICK COOK, President of the German-American Bank of Rochester, President of the Rochester German Insurance Company, President of the Rochester Title Insurance Company, President of the Bartholomay Brewery Company, President of the Office Specialty Manufacturing Company, twice Secretary of State of the State of New York, and also, in past years, Judge Advocate and Colonel and subsequently Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff of the Seventh Division, New York State National Guard, is widely known as one of the most distinguished and popular citizens and business men of the State named, of which he has been a resident for nearly half a century. Mr. Cook was born on December 2, 1833, in the city of Wildbad, a somewhat noted watering-place in the Black Forest district, Germany, where his father, John F. Cook, a contractor by occupation, was held in deserved esteem for his intelligence, integrity, and manly character. Well brought up and given excellent educational advantages, Frederick was making rapid progress toward a collegiate course with a view to entering one of the professions, when, in 1846, he had the misfortune to lose his father. In consequence of the latter's death the home over which he so worthily presided was broken up, and the eight children who constituted the family were scattered. With the cheerfulness and love of industry which everywhere marks the German character, the orphaned lad, then but thirteen years of age, set willingly to work to become self-supporting. Too young to be involved in the political unrest which then agitated Europe, he yet was influenced to a degree by the effects of the repressive measures instituted in the *Vaterland*; for when but fifteen years of age he was swept into the tide of emigration which then set so strongly toward the shores of "free America." An uncle had already gone across the sea and was settled in Ohio, and a married sister was a resident of Buffalo, N. Y. To the latter place Frederick came alone in 1848 proceeding thither by the newly opened railroad from New York city, where he landed in 1848. Soon after his arrival young Cook turned his attention to the selection of a trade, and was about settling down to one, when Mr. D. W. Tomlinson, President of the Batavia Bank—a gentleman largely interested in railroads—offered him a subordinate position on the Buffalo and Rochester road. This he accepted, and shortly afterward was promoted to the position of conductor of an emigrant train on the Niagara Falls division of the Central Hudson route, having earned this advancement by his obliging disposition and knowledge of the German language. Faithful attention to duty and sincere interest in the welfare of the



Frederick Cook

German emigrants travelling on his train—to many of whom he rendered invaluable assistance in locating homes in the West—led to his further promotion, and long before a less painstaking young man could have hoped for such a reward he was advanced to the responsible position of passenger conductor on the regular trains. In December, 1871, after nearly twenty years' continuous railroad service, he resigned his conductorship to enter upon a broader field of usefulness and activity. His retirement from the railroad service was made the occasion for a demonstration of esteem and regard from his fellow-employees and many regular patrons of the road, who united in presenting him with an elaborate service of solid silver. While acting as a conductor Mr. Cook made many warm friends among railroad men. One of these was Mr. George M. Pullman, who was then about organizing the Pullman Palace Car Company. Convinced of the merit and success of this enterprise, Mr. Cook unhesitatingly invested in it a large share of his accumulated earnings, and was repaid by a notable increase of his fortune. Mr. Cook's worth as a citizen and man of affairs was first recognized politically in the spring of 1870, when he was appointed an Excise Commissioner of Rochester by Mayor Lutes. Failing health led him to resign this office in 1872, and going abroad with his family he made an extended tour of Europe, remaining there until November, 1873. Upon his return to Rochester he entered at once upon an active political career, and had the honor shortly afterward of receiving the Democratic nomination for the mayoralty of that city. His great personal popularity and eminent fitness for this office secured him an unusually warm support, and despite the fact that the city usually gave a Republican majority of not less than fifteen hundred he fell but four hundred votes or so behind the successful candidate. With increased rather than diminished popularity he continued active in politics, and served with zeal and ability on both city and county Democratic committees, being chairman of them for years. Through political and other affiliations he soon became widely known in the State as a representative man, and his aid and advice were frequently sought in public affairs as well as in party councils. In 1876 he was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis, which nominated Mr. Tilden for the Presidency; and, in 1880, to that held in Cincinnati, which nominated General Hancock for the same office. In the latter he served as Vice-President, representing the State of New York. Mr. Cook's strength as a party leader was so evident in 1885 that he was nominated for the office of Secretary of State of New York. The Republicans placed in nomination Colonel Anson S. Wood, one of their best-known public men. The canvass, which was an unusually stirring one, resulted in the election of Mr. Cook by a plurality of 14,608 votes. Mr. Cook made an enviable record as Secretary of State, and at the end of his term was unanimously renominated. In this canvass his Republican opponent was Colonel Fred D. Grant, a son of the illustrious soldier, General Grant, and personally one of the most popular of men, and in every way a clean and qualified candidate. Mr. Cook was again successful, receiving a plurality of 17,077 votes. In both these campaigns he received the highest vote given to any candidate on the Democratic ticket. So satisfactorily had he discharged the duties of his high official position that at the close of his second term he was again offered renomination. This he declined. On December 31, 1889, just before Mr. Cook retired from the office of Secretary of State, Governor Hill, on behalf of himself and his official associates, presented him with a costly and unique watch; and at the same time the clerical force of his office gave him a very touching evidence of their regard in a much-prized collection of their respective photographs. In 1894 Mr. Cook received the crowning honor of his political life, being urged by a large majority of the party leaders at the Democratic State Convention to accept the nomination for Governor of New York. "With an untarnished record of public service, and enjoying the full confidence not only of members of his own party, but of many influential Republicans as well, throughout the State, the probability of his election was exceptionally favorable, but to the regret of his numerous friends ho

steadfastly declined that exalted honor." To many men the same degree of political activity and distinguished prominence would have sufficed to absorb every energy and entirely fill ambition. But Mr. Cook is of a sturdier sort. The keynote of his life seems to have been, and to be even now, *usefulness*. Under Governor Hoffman he served in the National Guard of the State of New York as Judge Advocate, with the rank of Colonel, of the Seventh Division; and under Governor Tilden as Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff of the same Division. In 1882 he was appointed by Governor Cornell a Manager of the Western House of Refuge; and in 1883 was reappointed by Governor Cleveland, and two years later was chosen Treasurer of the institution. In 1891 Governor Hill appointed him a Manager of the Rochester State Hospital for a term of nine years; and upon the organization of the board he was chosen its President and has been re-elected every year since. In these varied official capacities he has labored with a single eye to the public good, and has won the love and respect of all associated with him, however high or humble in station. But while holding all these offices and positions of honor and trust Mr. Cook has been doing splendid service as a business man and financier, extending the activities of his city and increasing its wealth and commercial prominence. From its organization in 1874 until 1889 he was Vice-President of the Bartholomay Brewing Company, and since the latter year, when an English syndicate bought and combined under one management the Bartholomay, Rochester and Genesee Brewing Companies, has been its President. From 1876 down to the present time he has ably filled the office of President of the Rochester German Insurance Company. In 1882 he was chosen President of the Bank of Rochester—now the German-American Bank—and still fills this office. Since 1885 he has been a Trustee of the Rochester Savings Bank. In 1887 he was elected President of the Rochester Title-Insurance Company. He has been President of the Rochester Driving Park Association, having administered this office to the great advantage of the corporation: and likewise one of the Commissioners of Mt. Hope Cemetery, having sat in the Board since 1878 and been chairman twelve years. In 1887 he was elected a life member of the New York State Agricultural Society. Mr. Cook became affiliated with the Masonic Order on February 17, 1862, joining Valley Lodge, No. 109. He is a charter member of Ionic Chapter, No. 201, Royal Arch Degree; a member of Cyrene Commandery, Knights Templar; a member of the Rochester Council, Princes of Jerusalem; and a Sublime Prince of the Royal Secret 32d Degree, in the Rochester Sovereign Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. Mr. Cook is connected as a member with a number of other organizations, among which may be named the Oneida County Historical Society, the Rochester Historical Society, and the Rochester Männerchor and Liederkränz. He is an honorary member of the Selye Citizens' Corps, 8th Separate Company, N. G. S. N. Y.; and also of the Albany Excelsior Corps. His relations with the veterans of the Civil War are more than cordial, and in February, 1893, he presented to Peissner Post, No. 106, Grand Army of the Republic, a Memorial Record Book, which is one of the finest of its kind in existence. In the spring of 1889, while assisting as a leading officer of the State government in the exercises in New York city, commemorating the centennial of the inauguration of President George Washington, he contracted pneumonia, but his vigorous constitution carried him safely through this severe illness. While abroad, in the following summer and fall, seeking to regain health and strength, he visited his old home in Wildbad and also the famous water-cure established at Marienbad. It rarely falls to the lot of any man to possess more numerous friends than Mr. Cook possesses or to contract more lasting friendships. In the course of his varied and highly honorable career he has received many evidences of the sincerity of these attachments. One of the latest of these was presented to him in such a public manner and under such prominent circumstances that it attracted wide attention. In commemoration of his twenty years' service as President of the Rochester German Insurance



J. Seligman

Company, Mr. Cook gave an elaborate banquet at the Genesee Valley Club House in Rochester, to which he invited some forty of his close friends—directors of the five corporations of which he is President. During the evening Mr. Cook, in a graceful and eloquent manner, alluded to the history of the several institutions with which he is connected, and spoke feelingly of the early struggles and later successes of these several enterprises. Afterward there were responses to various toasts, and then Mr. Louis Bauer, the oldest director of the Rochester German Insurance Company, a gentleman now in his eighty-fourth year, was called upon. Rising to his feet, this venerable gentleman, after thanking Mr. Atwood, the toast-master, for the privilege, turned to Mr. Cook and said: "Mr. President: This evening it will be deeds with me and not words. On behalf of the Rochester German Insurance Company, I present you this gold medal in continued expression of our love and esteem. May you live many years to look upon this and ever be reminded of the feelings that prompt this presentation to you." The medal is of solid gold, having a heavy wreath of leaves encircling the inscription. On the obverse side is inscribed: "1876—Frederick Cook, President of Rochester German Insurance Company—1896." On the reverse side: "From the Directors in commemoration of twenty years of honorable and successful service." Mr. Cook, overcome by surprise and emotion, responded in a brief speech thanking his friends for this splendid token of their esteem and appreciation of his services, and declaring that no honor ever previously conferred upon him had awakened so much pride. Mr. Cook has been twice married. His first wife, Miss Catherine Yaky, of Rome, N. Y., to whom he was united in 1863, died in 1864. In 1865 he married Miss Barbara Ague, his present wife, and has one daughter, Mrs. A. M. MacDonell, who is the happy mother of Frederick Cook MacDonell. Mr. Cook's residence, on East Avenue, Rochester, is one of the most elegant in that city, and from it radiates an atmosphere of the most cordial hospitality, for which Mrs. Cook no less than her distinguished husband is famous in the best circles. In closing this brief account of Mr. Cook's life a great deal could be said, did space allow, of his eminent talents as an administrator of public and private trust. The foregoing list of his official positions must, however, speak for itself, and it is felt that it does speak eloquently. As has been well said by the editor of the work entitled "Landmarks of Monroe County (N. Y.):" "Mr. Cook's career, as distinguished as it has been successful, affords an illustration how, under our form of government, even the humblest citizen may attain the highest positions of honor and trust. His life is an example of a self-made man, his work the result of his individual efforts, and his achievements the crowning glory of youthful struggles."

JOSEPH SELIGMAN.

JOSEPH SELIGMAN, a leading American financier, founder of the great banking-house of J. and W. Seligman & Co., of New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco, with branches in London, Paris, Frankfort, and Amsterdam, and for nearly a quarter of a century one of the foremost citizens of New York, was born in Baiersdorf, Bavaria, on September 22, 1819, and died at New Orleans, on April 25, 1880. The family of which he was a member was an honorable and respected one in Baiersdorf; and his parents, who were in comfortable circumstances, brought up their children with every care, and with deep solicitude for their future welfare endeavored to give them a good education. Joseph, who was the eldest of eight brothers, finished his education at the University of Erlangen, which was but four miles from his birth-place. He proved especially apt in the classics, and at the close of his college course presented to the faculty an address in Greek, of which he had acquired even then a very thorough knowl-

edge, and in which he was able in later years to converse with fluency. Believing at this time that he would adopt a professional career, he gave some attention to medicine and also to theology; but neither meeting his views and a spirit of unrest coming upon him, as it subsequently did upon so many of the cultured young men of Germany, he concluded to try his fortunes in America. He was about nineteen years old when he landed in New York. Shortly after his arrival he made the acquaintance of a capable and energetic contractor named Asa Packer—subsequently Judge Asa Packer and President of the Lehigh Valley Railroad—who was then beginning business at Nesquehoning, Pa., and who employed him, at first in a general way, but later as private secretary and cashier, at a salary of four hundred dollars *per annum*. Young Seligman had a sincere love for his parents and brothers in the Old World, and resisting all temptations to extravagance and dissipation, he practised rigid economy in order to have money to send to them and also to start in business for himself. When of age he gave up this position, and going to Greensborough, Ala., began business for himself in a small way as a merchant. The depressing effects of the panic of 1837 were now giving way to a rising tide of prosperity, and the young merchant was successful. Believing that his brothers would be better off in America than in Europe, he urged them to cross the Atlantic, and sent home liberal supplies of money to enable them to do so. In 1840, Jesse and two or three of the younger brothers accepted the invitation and sailed for New York. They worked hard, and by practising economy were soon in possession of sufficient means to open a store at Watertown, N. Y. This venture proved a success; and when the California fever spread over the land they had sufficient money and enough courage to turn to the new-found El Dorado for a further increase of fortune. A few years after this Joseph suggested to those of his brothers then in America the advisability of concentrating their capital in a large effort in New York. They all saw the wisdom of the proposition and readily agreed to it. The remaining brothers now came over from Europe and in proper time were admitted to the new firm, which engaged in the importing business under the style of Seligman Bros. Working in perfect harmony and still prudently husbanding their means, the brothers were in excellent financial standing when the Civil War broke out. With rare sagacity Mr. Joseph Seligman perceived the opportunity of his life, and when he suggested giving up the importing and clothing business and engaging in banking there was not a dissenting voice. Organizing under the style of J. and W. Seligman & Co., the firm opened its banking house with as little delay as possible. Success was almost immediate, and very shortly it became necessary to establish branch houses in other cities and abroad. In 1852 a branch was established in San Francisco. This branch was subsequently merged with the Anglo-California Bank. Through its patriotic support of the National Government all through the war period the firm gained in wealth and popularity. In 1863, when the national credit was at a very low ebb, and when all save the most sanguine began to fear for the stability of the Union, the firm rendered valuable aid to the Government by its brilliant success in introducing the United States to the European market, particularly in Germany, where a very warm feeling of friendliness for the Union was almost immediately developed. The Federal Administration, grateful for this valuable service, immediately recognized the Seligmans as Government bankers, and made their branch house in London the authorized European repository of the State and Naval departments. In all subsequent financial operations of the United States government Mr. Seligman and his brothers played an important part. In 1871 and 1872, when the Government concluded to refund the 5-20 bonds, he urged the formation of a syndicate, and his plans, the result of deep thought and devoted labor, were finally adopted. In subsequent syndicates the firm played a leading part, and in that of 1879, formed for the purpose of taking and placing the one hundred and fifty million loan, its share was twenty millions. Its facilities for reaching foreign markets, especially France and



Germany, have been unexcelled. Mr. Seligman's pre-eminence in finance received many public acknowledgments. Secretary Sherman of the Treasury reposed the highest confidence in him and openly complimented his sagacity and shrewdness, ranking him with his ablest advisers in monetary affairs. Secretary Thompson, of the Navy Department, acknowledged the indebtedness of his department to the patriotic services of Mr. Seligman. President Grant offered him a place in his cabinet as Secretary of the Treasury, an honor which he declined with deep regret that personal reasons prevented its acceptance. Among his fellow-bankers he was held in the highest esteem. Nothing that he ever took part in was open to criticism; and from first to last the house he founded has never departed from the highest standards of commercial honor. Its stability has been tested repeatedly, but neither "Black Friday" nor any subsequent financial convulsion has sufficed to weaken in any way its substantial foundation or impair its reputation for honorable dealing. For a quarter of a century or more the house founded by Mr. Seligman has been recognized as one of the foremost banking-houses in the world. Mr. Seligman's love for his adopted country and its institutions never flagged for a moment. He early identified himself with the Union League Club of New York, and for several years was its Vice-President. In politics he was an earnest Republican and was the personal friend of many of the great men of that party, including General Grant, Senator Sherman, and others. He loved the city of New York and took a pride in serving its interests on all occasions. He was an active member of the famous "Committee of Seventy," which effected a thorough reform in municipal affairs; and also of the "Rapid Transit Commission," which gave to the city its elevated system of railroads. Among the many business corporations in which he was a director was the Equitable Life Assurance Company, the Home Fire Insurance Company, the Real Estate Trust Company, and the Shoe and Leather and the German-American banks. He was connected also with a number of railroad enterprises of magnitude in various parts of the country. Loving the race from which he sprang, and everywhere regarded as one of the foremost, if not the very foremost, Hebrew in the city, he was long actively concerned in promoting the welfare of the leading charities conducted for the sick and suffering, in advancing the cause of education and also of morals. He was one of the founders of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, and also of the Mt. Sinai Hospital, both in New York city, and gave unstintedly of his time and means to their welfare. He was the chief promoter of the Colonization Society and the assistant of Mrs. Elizabeth W. Thompson in advancing liberally toward its success. He was likewise one of the founders and the principal patron of the "Society for Ethical Culture," in New York, and a noble benefactor of its Kindergarten schools. Taking vigorous steps to rebuke the cruel persecution of the Jews in Roumania, he aided in forming the American Roumania Society and became its President. He was also active in endowing the American Consulate at Bucharest. But neither his interest nor his benefactions were confined to his co-religionists. Through life he was accustomed to give generously to the support of every worthy charity brought to his notice, and in this way had given away a fortune, but by his will thousands of dollars additional were directed to be divided among a number of institutions, religious, charitable, and educational. In these bequests, as during life, he favored neither race, nationality, or creed, giving to all alike, according to his perception of their needs. Mr. Seligman was a man of fine character, faithful to every obligation and scrupulously regardful of the family tie. His love for his brothers was almost paternal; and his veneration for his parents was most edifying. Shortly after establishing himself in business in New York he married a beautiful and estimable lady of German birth, who became the mother of his nine children, five of whom were sons. The eldest of these sons, Mr. Isaac N. Seligman, a native of New York and a graduate of Columbia College, became a partner in the house of Seligman, and is now one of its heads. A second son, Edwin R. A. Seligman, also a

native of New York, and a graduate of Columbia College, is one of the founders and editors of the *Political Science Quarterly*, and the author of several important works on economics and political science. In private life Mr. Seligman was a man of charming personality. He forgot his business cares in company, or, better still, in his library, to which he went as often as possible, being intensely fond of books. He was an excellent conversationalist, was acquainted with a very wide range of subjects, and had a good knowledge of five languages. He died suddenly at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Hellman, in New Orleans, while on a trip South for the benefit of his health. At the close of the funeral services in New York, the Rev. Dr. Lillenthal, one of the most honored rabbis of the Jewish faith, standing by his grave, said: "We honor now the men who win the bloody battles of victory; but hereafter we shall honor still more those who win the victory in the pursuits of peaceful industry and enterprise, and thereby advance the best interests of society. They are the true benefactors of humanity."

JAMES A. ROBERTS.

HON. JAMES ARTHUR ROBERTS, Comptroller of the State of New York, was born in Waterborough, Me., on March 8, 1847, and is descended, in the eighth generation, from Thomas Roberts, one of the earliest settlers of New England. This ancestor came from England, and in 1632 took up his residence on Dover Neck in the province or colony to which its founder, John Mason, had then but just given the name New Hampshire. Of this colony, Thomas Roberts, who appears to have been a person of standing and substance, was for a time the head. Immediately after the old French and Indian war, three of his descendants, brothers, settled in the neighboring colony of Maine; and from one of them, Jeremiah, the subject of this sketch, is descended. Among his other ancestors were two worthies of the Revolution, one, his great-great-grandfather, holding the rank of Captain in the American army, and the other, his great-grandfather, being a Lieutenant. The parents of Mr. Roberts were Jeremiah and Alma Roberts, both natives of Maine. His father, a prosperous and intelligent farmer, took a just pride in keeping alive the traditions of the honorable ancestry of the family and carefully fostered love of country and respect for its institutions. During his early years, James, who was the eldest son, divided his time about equally between farm duties and attendance at the village schools. He was only a mere boy in years at the time the War of the Rebellion broke out, but he watched its progress with keenest interest, and when barely seventeen years of age, unable longer to restrain his patriotic ardor, enlisted in the Seventh Maine Battery, U. S. V., and with it served in the Union Army in the campaigns covering the siege of and operations around Petersburg, Va., and in the series of conflicts succeeding, which terminated with Lee's surrender. At the close of the war he received an honorable discharge from the army, and at once resumed his studies, entering the Edward Little Institute, at Auburn, Me. Being graduated at that institution in 1866, he entered Bowdoin College; and upon taking his degree there, in 1870, adopted teaching as a profession. For a time he was an assistant in the High School at Portland, Me. Later, he secured a position as principal of a public school in Buffalo, N. Y. While teaching at Buffalo he devoted his leisure chiefly to the study of law, his preceptor being Edgar B. Perkins, Esq., a leading attorney and counsellor of that place. In 1875 he was duly admitted to the bar of Erie County, and immediately relinquished teaching to enter actively upon the duties of his new profession. As a lawyer Mr. Roberts has achieved a marked success. His specialty is in the departments of commercial and financial law; and for years he has been at the head of one of the best-known legal firms in western New York. Active



James D. Roberts

as a Republican from his earliest voting days, Mr. Roberts became a recognized force in this party soon after settling in Buffalo; and in 1878 was nominated by it to represent the Third Assembly District of Erie County in the State Legislature. His nomination proved very popular, and he received 5,670 votes against 3,223 polled for Mr. Kelder, his Democratic opponent, and 86 polled for Mr. Morgan, the nominee of the "Greenback" Party. In the Legislature he served with ability on several committees and was chairman of that on Civil Divisions. He was elected to represent the Fourth Assembly District of the County in the following year, the County having been redistricted in the mean time. Subsequently he attained to prominence in municipal affairs, and served with distinction for several years as a Park Commissioner of the city of Buffalo. He resigned this office and also a number of other official positions in private institutions, in order to devote himself wholly to the duties of the State Comptrollership. Mr. Roberts was renominated for this latter office by acclamation, at the Republican State Convention held at Syracuse on October 6, 1893, and was elected in November following, receiving 545,997 votes against 520,667 cast for his Democratic opponent, Mr. Frank Campbell. To his fine scholarship and careful training and extended experience as a lawyer he added a thorough knowledge of business affairs, gleaned during years of active effort principally in connection with real-estate transactions, and as an officer of solid financial institutions. These qualities, combined with an integrity which has never been questioned, commended him to the suffrages of the people and fitted him in an especial manner for the duties of his new and important position. These duties he discharged with far more than usual ability and with substantial gain to the commonwealth. The two years covered by his first term as Comptroller were marked by great business depression; and of the 2,152 tax-paying incorporations on the books of his office when he assumed charge of it, 869, or about forty per cent., suspended or closed their affairs before the term ended, owing to the hard times. In the same period, however, 2,793 new incorporations were added; and the collections in the corporation department alone, for the fiscal year 1895, aggregated \$1,857,323.25—the largest amount ever recorded as being collected in any one year except 1883; and larger even than the actual credits that year, as finally adjusted. In 1894 the supervision of thirteen charitable institutions of the State was placed by legislative enactment in the hands of the State Comptroller. Notwithstanding this large increase in his duties and responsibilities, Mr. Roberts was able, through the application of strict business methods to the estimates and expenditures, to effect an annual saving to the State of a very large sum, and this within a year, without in any way lessening the efficiency or impairing the character of any of the institutions or deteriorating the quality of the supplies furnished them. It was a noticeable triumph of business methods and added materially to the Comptroller's reputation as a wise and careful public servant. Mr. Roberts' record with respect to the preservation of the public domain of the State during his first term is also most creditable to him. It shows that during this period the average loss to the State in acreage was but 770 *per annum* as compared with 15,939 *per annum* during the preceding ten years. But besides administering his office according to existing laws he has sought to serve the interest of the people by securing new legislation of a character to effect savings or to advance the public welfare. The act for licensing foreign corporations and instituting a fee of one-eighth of one per cent. thereon, was passed largely through his efforts; and promises to bring to the State a substantial increase in its revenues. Important amendments to the taxable transfer act were also secured, and several other measures placed on the statute books which will be of future benefit to the people of the State. With such a superb record Mr. Roberts' renomination was assured. It was made with singular unanimity in the Convention which met in the fall of 1895, and Mr. Roberts was re-elected Comptroller by the enormous plurality of 94,293. Previous to the selection of Mr. Morton as a candidate for Governor in 1894 there was a strong sentiment in favor of nominating

Mr. Roberts for that office, and his name was taken into the Convention with a considerable backing and a surety of cordial support should it be brought forward. Mr. Roberts' sudden illness, however, was so severe as to compel his withdrawal and immediate return to his home. His administration of the responsible office of Comptroller of New York State during a second term has only served to increase public knowledge of and respect for his ability, integrity, and devotion to duty; and in the opinion of all who have closely observed his public career he possesses in an eminent degree those mental and personal qualities which would eminently fit him for the high office of Executive of the Empire State should he ever be called upon to assume its weighty responsibilities. It is said that a large number of leading politicians already favor his selection as Governor Morton's successor. Through his skill as a financier and excellent judgment as a business man Mr. Roberts has largely increased the fortune earned by many years' successful professional labor, and he now ranks with the more wealthy citizens of Buffalo. His judgment upon monetary questions has always been highly valued, and has led in years past to his election to various offices of trust in private corporations. Without being an aspirant for public office he has steadily maintained a high degree of political activity, and has been for many years a most influential member of his party and one of its most aggressive political leaders in his section of the State. He was President of the State Club for some time and also otherwise prominent apart from his official position. Mr. Roberts is very prominent in Masonic circles, and the following references to his career in the order, taken from Yorston's "Gallery of Free Masons," fittingly find a place in this biographical sketch:

"To the Masonic intellect it is readily made clear why a man possessing the fine mathematical turn of mind, the methodical and systematic organism of construction and the rare faculty of solving abstruse problems, such as Brother Roberts possesses, should be found among those who tread the tessellated floor of the Temple. Once fairly beyond the meridian line of his twenty-first birthday, he lost no time in seeking admission to the portals of Masonry; and in this he was eminently successful. He was made a Royal Arch Mason in Adytum Chapter, No. 135, R. A. M., of Buffalo, N. Y., March 24, 1875, and was created a Knight Templar in Lake Erie Commandery, No. 20, K. T., of Buffalo, February 18, 1878. He received the Ineffable Grades of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, in Palmoni Lodge of Perfection, of Buffalo, October 27, 1893; the Ancient Traditional Grades in Palmoni Council, Princes of Jerusalem, of Buffalo, November 10, 1893; the Philosophical and Doctrinal Grades in Buffalo Chapter of Rose-Croix, December 22, 1893; and the Modern Historical and Chivalric Grades in Buffalo Consistory, S. P. R. S., 32°, March 31, 1894. Ill. Bro. Roberts also holds membership in Ismailia Temple, A. A. O. Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, since April 30, 1894. Though never officially prominent in his Masonic career, Ill. Bro. Roberts has nevertheless shown himself ever active and zealous in the work of the craft and absorbingly interested in whatever tended to promote and advance its welfare. A firm believer in the tenets of the order and at all times ready to practise its glorious precepts, he is esteemed most highly by every friend of the institution in the Empire State."

There has been some romance of a quiet kind in Mr. Roberts' domestic life. When he was discharged from the Union Army, in 1865, he went to Auburn, Me., to prepare for his course at Bowdoin College. In the preparatory class of which he was a member were six young women, to one of whom, Miss Martha Dresser, young Roberts was especially drawn, paying her many social attentions, with the result that a strong friendship grew up between them, although no engagement followed. Years afterward, while temporarily engaged in teaching at Calais, Me., Mr. Roberts made the acquaintance of a young lady named Minnie Pineo, of Calais, Me., to whom he was married in June, 1881. After twelve years of felicitous married life this estimable lady died, leaving two children; viz., a son, Joseph Roberts, now (1896) a young man of twenty-two, who holds a position in Hartford, Conn., and a daughter, Amelia,





Photograph by J. A. M. & Co. Boston, Mass.

John J. Pierce

who is now at school. Some time after the death of his wife Mr. Roberts met an old school-mate, and learning from him that Miss Dresser was then a resident of Auburn, and unmarried, he visited that place, renewed his acquaintance with this lady, and married her. An amiable and accomplished woman, Mrs. Roberts, who is a daughter of Judge Dresser, of Auburn, Me., presides with grace over her hospitable home, and shares with her honored husband in the esteem of a wide social circle.

JOHN T. PIRIE.

JOHN T. PIRIE, a distinguished citizen and merchant of New York and Chicago, widely known as the head of the great mercantile house of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., was born in Errol, Scotland, on August 26, 1827. On the paternal side he comes of an old and highly respected Scotch family; and on the maternal aid is of English descent. His father, Allan Pirie, who died in Scotland some years ago, was a skilful tradesman, his craft being that of joiner and cabinet-maker, combined with the upholstery business. He was a strict member of the Presbyterian Church, and possessed in a high degree the stern morality and sound sense so prevalent among his countrymen. Allan Pirie chose as his wife a young lady named Mary Hawkins, whose family—a highly respectable one in Errol—came from York, England. John T. Pirie, the subject of this sketch, was the only son of this worthy couple. Carefully brought up in a household where virtue and morality formed, as it were, a part of the very atmosphere he breathed, and where industry and frugality, pursued quite as a matter of course, combined to beget self-respect and independence, his character gained a rugged strength which a more luxurious environment in early life might not have developed. Young Pirie was educated according to the usual curriculum of English studies at the parish school attached to the Presbyterian church in his native village, and at the age of thirteen years was a well-informed, wide-awake lad, ready and even anxious to contribute to his own support and to aid his parents to the full extent of his powers. Through the good offices of a friend of the family he obtained at this age a juvenile position in a ship-broker's office in Glasgow. Here he remained for the ensuing two years, quite long enough to acquire city ways, and, incidentally, to develop an ambition for a broader field of activity. His parents sympathized with his aspirations in this direction, and at their request his maternal uncle, Henry Hawkins, then the proprietor of a flourishing dry-goods store in Newry, Ireland, consented to take him into his employment. Probably owing to his being given a more responsible position he took kindly to the duties of his new place, and soon became an expert salesman. His next step was to accept a position with the great dry-goods house of John Arnott & Co., in Belfast, Ireland. Here his steady habits, earnest work, ready comprehension of his duties, and unassuming demeanor drew the attention of his employers and in time brought about his promotion to the responsible position of buyer for one of the departments of their extensive business. In this new field he developed such signal ability that he achieved quite a reputation, and, as a result, received a number of flattering offers of employment from other firms. With a well-defined purpose of some day engaging in business for himself he declined these, however, and remained with Messrs. Arnott & Co. until he had saved enough from his earnings to warrant his taking the long-contemplated step. When, at length, he found himself in possession of the necessary capital to make a start, he joined forces with a fellow-clerk, Mr. Samuel Carson, for the purpose of entering the retail dry-goods business on his own account. Selecting Cookstown, Ireland, a thriving burg in the vicinity, as an auspicious place to begin, the young partners made choice of a store there, and had gone so far as to pay six months' rent in advance to secure the

place, when a friend of theirs, Mr. Robert Murray, who had settled some years before in America and was then on a visit to his old home in Ireland, convinced them that it would be more profitable to renounce their contemplated enterprise—even though they forfeited the rent paid—and to try their fortunes in the New World. The young men were the readier to be persuaded because they were unmarried and had no special ties to bind them to Ireland. They set sail from Belfast, August 26, 1854, and arrived safely in New York city, where they secured employment in the dry-goods house of James Beck & Co. Although their positions with this firm were profitable to them and their services satisfactory to their employers, the young clerks, after a few months, decided to carry out their original intention of engaging independently in business. Giving up their clerkships they went west to Peru, Ill., where they were met and warmly welcomed by Mr. Murray, who proved his friendship and confidence in their ability to succeed by assisting them to a limited credit, by means of which they were enabled without delay to open a small store at La Salle, in the same State. Three months later the business was removed to Amboy, in a neighboring county, a place which had begun to take on rapid growth in consequence of the advent of the Illinois Central Railroad and the promise of railroad shops being established there. Mr. Pirie's perception in this matter proved well founded, as not only were the shops located there but the whole region around was filled with prosperous farmers, who, with the railroad employees and their families, drove quite a heavy trade with the far-sighted and enterprising merchants. On striking a balance, about ten years after locating in Amboy, the partners found themselves possessed of the sum of fifty thousand dollars, wholly acquired by legitimate effort in trade, as neither Mr. Pirie nor his associate had ever engaged in any speculative transactions, although in confining themselves strictly to their business they were frequently compelled to reject tempting offers. In 1864, Mr. Pirie and his partner came to the conclusion that in order to extend their trade it was necessary to establish themselves in a larger centre than Amboy. Chicago, always adding to its population, had then recently assumed new vigor and was rapidly increasing in commercial and mercantile importance through the impulse given to railroad extension and the rapid settlement and improvement of the western country. The outlook from that city was most promising, and to it the partners decided to remove their headquarters. A commodious store at No. 20 Lake Street was shortly stocked with goods, and trade was soon flourishing in the new location. As early as 1859 two young gentlemen, brothers, named George and Robert Scott, who had been warm friends of Messrs. Carson and Pirie from earlier days, and whose knowledge of business had been acquired at Newry, Ireland, were admitted to the firm. In their hands, later, was placed the management of the Amboy store and also of two other branches, one at Polo and the other at Mendota. About this time the firm adopted the style of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., and became largely engaged in the jobbing trade. As the wholesale trade grew in volume it was determined to place a representative of the firm in New York city. In 1865 Mr. Pirie assumed this position, and since then has spent a large portion of his time in the metropolis, overlooking the general management of the business and superintending the firm's finances. Mr. Carson died in 1869, and since his demise the Messrs. Scott have had charge of the mercantile department in Chicago. Mr. Pirie's attachment to his old partner was brotherly in its character, and the death of the latter was felt as a severe personal loss. So great was the esteem felt for Mr. Carson by all the surviving partners that his name has never been stricken from the style of the firm. Although the advance of the business has been steady since its organization, it has not been without interruptions. About a year previous to Mr. Carson's death the entire Chicago establishment of the firm was destroyed by fire. The great fire of 1871 was the second blow. In the work entitled "History of Chicago" reference to Mr. Pirie's conduct in the face of both these calamities is made in the following words:

"Never did the superb qualities of Mr. Pirie show to such advantage as upon both these occasions. In an incredibly short time after the first affliction a new place of business was opened at the corner of Wabash Avenue and Randolph Street, and indomitably the extension of trade went on. . . . While in the midst of tireless, energizing work, there came the holocaust of flame (1871) which swept away all the great stock, except \$50,000 worth of goods that twice had been removed to different parts of the city to escape the remorseless sea of fire, and was finally saved in a barn on Wabash Avenue near Sixteenth Street. While many merchants gave up in sheer despair and others seemed paralyzed over their losses, Mr. Pirie, seemingly unmoved by the catastrophe that involved the loss of one-half the capital of the firm, went right along, merely asking a few months' extension of the credits, which was readily granted, and this paper was all promptly taken up when it matured." A wholesale and retail house was quickly started on West Madison Street, and another store, exclusively retail, was opened on Twenty-second Street. Great difficulty was experienced in obtaining a suitable site for the down-town wholesale house, which was not secured until the spring of 1872, when the block at No. 202 East Madison Street was rented, but vacated in the following year, because it was inadequate for growing requirements, and the capacious building at the northeast corner of Franklin and Madison streets was leased and occupied. The unwearied activity and far-seeing adaptation of means to the end in view which marked these crucial periods in the history of the firm have never abated, and to them is due the great success of Mr. Pirie in whatever he undertakes. The year 1873 was marked by the consolidation of the two retail houses in Chicago, which, subsequently, as one establishment, under the management of Mr. Andrew McLeish, occupied the premises at West Madison and Peoria streets until 1888, when it was removed to premises at the corner of Wabash Avenue and Adams Street. In 1891 the down-town wholesale business was removed from Franklin and Madison streets, where it had enjoyed an extraordinary success for eighteen years, to the very desirable quarters now occupied at the northwest corner of Franklin and Adams streets. About this time the firm was enlarged by the admission to partnership of several trusted employees—gentlemen who had served long and faithfully in their respective positions, and who, by the policy pursued, had earned promotion. Just prior to this the old buildings at the southwest corner of State and Washington streets, occupied by the business of Charles Gossage & Co., to which the firm had acquired title some seven years previously, were greatly enlarged and reconstructed, the result being one of the finest retail establishments in America. The Wabash Avenue and Adams Street corner was now consolidated with it, and the name of the present owners was substituted for that of the old firm, which had been retained till then. The growth of the business of the house of which Mr. Pirie is the head has been declared to be phenomenal, and its rise from sales of half a million dollars per annum when first started in Chicago to upward of sixteen millions at the present day amply justifies this statement. Branch offices for the purchase of goods are maintained at New York city; Chemnitz, Germany; Paris, France; and Manchester, England. In Mr. Pirie's hands has rested for some years past the management of the financial affairs of this great firm, and the demands of the business require his presence in New York city a great portion of the time. He is a Chicagoan, nevertheless; his citizenship being given to this stirring centre of wealth and energy. But he is more: for it is not too much to assert that his influence is so broad and beneficent as to justify him in being considered in the fullest sense of the term an American citizen, belonging not to one municipality or State but to the whole nation as one of the important factors of its commercial prosperity. By the army of two thousand or more persons in the service of his firm Mr. Pirie is regarded with an affectionate esteem begotten of his kindly as well as just interest in their welfare, and open encouragement of merit, worth, and industry among them. He himself sets an illustrious example of all the

commercial virtues, an example the effects of which are destined to endure for years with the happiest results upon many lives. Mr. Pirie was married in 1857, while at Amboy, to Miss Sarah Carson, a sister of his old friend and partner. They have a family of four sons and three daughters, all worthy heritors of the virtues of their parents. The home life of this interesting family is Mr. Pirie's greatest pride, for he is essentially a domestic man and a lover of the fire-side and its pure and simple joys. His heart is kindly and his impulses considerate and generous, and many have reason to bless him for his sympathy and aid. He loves his adopted country and is proud of her progress and promise. For years he has travelled a great deal, almost constantly accompanied by his devoted wife. He possesses an attractive home in New York city and a fine summer residence at Sea Cliff, Long Island, N. Y. Since his marriage he has united with the Baptist church, of which Mrs. Pirie is a member; and with her he aids liberally in its charitable and educational work. Years of free intercourse with the world, intimacy with men of learning and position, and diligent reading, have broadened his knowledge and brought to him a liberality and breadth of view which make him a charming and interesting member of any assemblage. As one of the greatest merchants of the country he follows public affairs with the deepest interest. His political views harmonize with those entertained by the Republican party, of which he has been a consistent adherent for years. Few men, whatever their years, equal him in sturdy vitality and activity of mental processes. As a man he is a credit to his ancestry, native land, and country of adoption; and as a successful business man he is one of the finest products of America's opportunities and institutions.

E. B. HARPER.

EDWARD BASCOMB HARPER, founder of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association of New York city, President of that great insurance corporation from its origin until his death, and at different periods President of the Legislative Associates of the United States, of the National Convention of Mutual Life Underwriters, of the Masonic Home and Orphan Asylum, and of the Delaware Society of New York, was born in Kent County, Del., on September 14, 1842. His family is of English origin and traces its ancestry back to Sir William Harper, Lord Mayor of London in 1561. His father, Charles Harper, was a merchant of integrity and prominence in Kent County. His mother, Martha Hardcastle Harper, came of an old and excellent Southern family, and was the daughter of William Hardcastle, of Caroline County, Md., who owned large plantations, and had numerous slaves, to many of whom he gave their freedom long before the issuance of the Proclamation of Emancipation. When Edward was but thirteen years of age his father died; and as the estate was small the lad undertook to earn his own support. At fourteen he obtained a clerkship in a store in Dover kept by Mr. John W. Cullen. With this employer, a worthy man, who appreciatingly said of him, "I have never found his equal for diligence, industry, honesty, and attention to business," he remained nearly six years, earning the respect and good-will of all with whom he came in contact. At the outbreak of the Civil War he raised a company of soldiers in response to President Lincoln's call for troops to defend the Union; but for some reason it was disbanded. Young Harper, who had managed to lay by a little money from his salary, now turned his attention to fitting himself thoroughly for a commercial career. A business college in Baltimore, Md., offered a suitable course, and he went thither and entered upon his studies. His grit and determination were apparent even thus early, for he mastered the entire curriculum and kept at the head of his class by a degree of application which excited the wonder and admiration of both pupils and professors. He graduated with the





E. A. Harper

highest honors, possessing a good education, a general knowledge of business in all its phases, and a remarkable facility in mathematics. Several excellent positions were at once open to him, and he selected one in a Philadelphia banking-house. Here he rapidly advanced to the position of chief manager under the firm, and subsequently became directly concerned, as a member, in the conduct of the business, which aggregated from half a million to a million dollars daily. It was a splendid practical school and one from which the young man derived far more than a pecuniary advantage. In 1868, owing to the prevailing financial depression, Mr. Harper sought other fields, and was specially attracted to life insurance through a natural appetite for its intricate mathematical problems. In 1869 he accepted the position of Western Manager of the Commonwealth Life Insurance Company of New York, and filled it with so much earnestness and success that at the end of six months the President of the company, Mr. John Pierrepont, wrote to him that in all his experience in life insurance he had never known any one else to obtain so large a volume of business in so short a time. At the end of two years, having placed upon the books of the company nearly two-thirds of its entire business, he was made General Superintendent. Within six months after this promotion he had actually doubled the new business; and the President and Directors of the company, besides heartily commending his zeal, presented to him, as a token of their appreciation, a beautiful and costly watch and chain. Mr. Harper remained with the "Commonwealth" until it retired from business; and was placed in charge of its outside affairs in its closing days, administering this trust faithfully and satisfactorily to all concerned. Widely known by this time in the insurance world, he received many flattering offers, among them one of \$15,000 a year from a New York company. In 1875 he accepted the position of New York Manager of the John Hancock Life Insurance Company of Boston, at a salary of \$5,000 a year and commissions which easily enabled him to quadruple that sum. The business of the company had suffered materially through mismanagement, but in Mr. Harper's hands it speedily recovered and was rapidly augmented. It was at this time that Mr. Harper began to study the so-called "prudential plan" of life insurance. A clear and ready reasoner, he quickly saw its value and pressed it upon his company, which, after investigation, accepted it. Thus, through his foresight, the "John Hancock" became the first regular company in America to offer life insurance in such a form that industrious and frugal persons of small means were enabled to avail themselves of its advantages. The effect was phenomenal; during the first half-year after the company adopted this plan, Mr. Harper sent from two hundred and fifty to five hundred new applications daily to the home office. Mr. Harper disposed of his interest in the Hancock in 1880. About this time the possibility of launching an insurance company on the "mutual plan" was engaging the attention of some thoughtful and enterprising persons in New York. The idea was to do away with "stockholders," who in the old-line companies absorbed all the profits, and also with "trustees," among whom, in other companies, the surplus is divided, and to form a company in which the policy-holders should be the members, stockholders, and trustees, and manage the profits and surplus for their own advantage solely. It was a new and startling notion, this idea of organizing a great co-operative society in which all the members insured the life of each member, practically at cost; but those who conceived it put it into practice so far as they could by banding themselves together and asking others to join them for the common good of their families in an effort to obtain life insurance on an economical basis. So-called experts in life insurance declared the plan "impossible," "impracticable," and the like. The old-line companies, hoary in years and rolling in wealth, affected at first to despise the new-comer, and as that course did not seem to stifle it, the shafts of ridicule were aimed at it, with no thought that anything further need be done. From the inception of the enterprise the originators had had the benefit of Mr. Harper's advice and counsel; but as he had plans of his own which he desired carrying out, he was not at first willing to give his per-

sonal services. The value of these was so well known that persistent appeals for them were made, for it was clearly perceived that to found the company on an enduring basis would require a long and severe struggle in which a leader of uncommon ability would be needed, a leader who was not only an adept in insurance, but also a born organizer, a master of management, and a courageous fighter. Yielding to repeated importunity, Mr. Harper, who believed in the perfect feasibility of the plan from the outset, at last consented to accept the presidency. "Yes," said he, when it was explained to him that his leadership was necessary for the success of the company, "I'll be your President, provided I am allowed to select my own Medical Director, my own clerk to write the policies, and my own collector, so that I may know that we are insuring only the physically sound, that policies are issued only to the properly certified, and that the association gets all the money that belongs to it." These terms being gladly accepted, Mr. Harper entered upon his duties as President on September 16, 1881, two days after his thirty-ninth birthday, and the anniversary also of his marriage. Although organized and officered by men of worth, experience, and integrity, the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association had at the start but few friends and little backing. Its headquarters were a small room in the Bennett Building, No. 92 Nassau Street. The men who had it in charge did not regard it as a business speculation in the sense of being for profit to the promoters. The old-line companies regarded it as "preposterous." Mr. Harper, however, was as fully a master of the subject of insurance as any man in the country, and he was firmly impressed with the necessity for reform in the methods of conducting the business. To another the opportunity presented in the new company might have seemed too slight to be worthy of consideration, but Mr. Harper saw that it was entirely practicable to furnish insurance at cost, and he saw, moreover, that by taking certain precautions the insured could be protected against any possibility of loss. With the instincts of a general he scanned the field before waging his battle. He saw that the small "assessment associations" were doing fairly well, but he also saw that being unorganized and hampered, harassed, and opposed by all the old-line companies with their perfected organization, immense capital, powerful influence, and their well-paid representatives at the various State capitals working to influence legislation, they could hope for little success unless consolidated against these great forces that threatened their very existence. His first efforts consequently were directed to consolidating these scattered and isolated associations into one mighty whole for offensive and defensive work in securing in the different States of the Union the passage of just and equitable laws bearing on the question of life insurance and in defeating the enactment of unjust and prejudicial measures. To obtain this end the Mutual Benefit Legislative Association of the United States, representing over one million persons, was organized through his instrumentality, and at its first meeting Mr. Harper was unanimously elected its President. This masterly stroke proved that Mr. Harper was an antagonist of no common order, and perhaps on that very account the original campaign of ridicule and sarcastic doubt was changed into what may be called "a war to the knife." This, however, so far from intimidating the man had no other effect than that of developing in him a positive genius for warfare; and, as has been aptly said, he became the "very Napoleon of life insurance." The organization thus formed, which represented the assessment associations of the whole United States in good standing, soon attained colossal proportions and its influence reached to every part of the Union. At the head of this organization Mr. Harper placed the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, which thus became again the target for renewed assaults, criticisms, and misrepresentations. But there seemed to be magic in the personality of Mr. Harper as well as in his methods. In the first month of his presidency the business of the "Mutual Reserve" increased to \$1,000,000. The increase continued steadily. Mr. Harper gathered about him a force of lieutenants and aids who had not only respect for and confidence in him but a sincere



fellowship with him in what they were satisfied was really a noble work. They caught his spirit, and the work went on until it reached a success which simply astounded the critics and may be said to have amazed the public. No shafts of malice, envy, innuendo, or misrepresentation seemed to have any effect upon the fortunes of the new company. Ridicule could no longer be employed. Steadily the "Mutual Reserve" mounted in the estimation of the public until finally it reached the very topmost rank and took its place beside the four or five greatest insurance companies of the world. Its rise and progress to this proud position was like a veritable Arabian Nights' tale, but it was a substantial fact, which was proven by every imaginable test and under the most rigid scrutiny and investigation of the highest authorities on insurance in the land. As evidence of the indomitable pluck and energy of Mr. Harper in the very earliest years of the Association a few figures are instructive. In 1884 the new business of the association for the State of New York alone amounted to \$16,185,000, being nearly half as much as the combined business of all the level-premium companies of the State and more than one-third as great as the combined business of all level-premium companies transacting business in the State. It also exceeded by more than \$5,000,000 the business done by the leading old-line company, and was about double that of the second in rank. Such a pronounced success was little short of phenomenal, and it is no wonder that criticisms flew fast and far. In the summer of 1884 Mr. Harper visited Europe, and although seeking needed rest gave much time to study of the foreign systems, particularly the English. He embodied the result of his observations in a report to the directors of his Association. Even at that time his influence had become far-reaching and powerful, a fact which the New York *Commercial Magazine*, an organ of the opposition system of life insurance, openly admitted in commenting upon some of his achievements in shaping legislation in Massachusetts, New York, and Canada. Since then, through Mr. Harper's benign influence, protective laws in regard to life insurance have been placed on the statute books of nearly every State in the Union. Mr. Harper served for some years as a member of the Executive Committee of the National Union of all the Assessment Associations, and was also its President for one or two terms. He was also a member of the New York State Union of Assessment Societies. In defence of his system and in the upbuilding of his Association his labors knew no relaxation. He worked in season and out of season; met every objection, conquered every obstacle, courted the utmost publicity for his company, and invited the most searching examination. He lived to realize the dream of his life. He saw his beloved Association, into which he threw his whole energy and which was truly the child of his creation and fostering care, become a giant of its kind with but two or three equals in existence. He saw it possessed of a home of its own which towered, a colossus of architecture, in the very heart of the metropolis. The month before his demise the new business received at the home office represented nearly \$6,000,000: and in addition to every honest death claim having been promptly and fully paid, a cash and invested reserve had been rolled up drawing closely on to \$4,000,000. The total amount disbursed among the beneficiaries of deceased members up to the time mentioned reached the grand aggregate of \$22,310,030, "a gain of nearly eleven and a half million dollars over what the old-system companies would have paid." The number of members in the Association at the date indicated was about one hundred thousand, and the total insurance in force exceeded \$300,000,000. No other company at a corresponding period in its history could boast of such a splendid record; and it is little wonder that Mr. Harper came to be universally regarded as one of the greatest insurance men of the age. Like Sir Christopher Wren, he left a monument, to see which those who come after, for many a generation, need but to look around them—a monument which is as truly a beneficence to the public as it is an enduring memorial to its earnest, gifted, whole-souled, and indomitable founder. A premature victim to overwork, Mr. Harper was but fifty-two when stricken down by the hand of death. Until it rested

upon him he shaped the policy of and guided the Association in all its transactions. He had wisely provided for the contingency by training for the responsibilities of his successor in office Mr. Frederick A. Burnham, who had been counsel for the Association for some years, and closely intimate with the founder, and who is now the President of the Association. But the "Mutual Reserve" did not bound Mr. Harper's horizon. He was a man of many activities, although it is true that in purely business matters concentration of energy was his strong point and the secret of his brilliant success. His power of organization, his magnetic qualities, his rugged honesty, his genial nature, his kindly sympathy with the poor and struggling, all made him a man among men and caused his influence and services to be sought in many undertakings. It has been said that he had the qualities of a general. He also had those which are essential to the successful politician. He impressed men and was trusted by them. His views were sought and being found sound were regarded. In politics he became a recognized force. As an "Independent" he supported the candidacy of Mr. Cleveland in 1882 for Governor of New York, and subsequently for President of the United States, being conspicuous among the leading citizens of the country who believed his election was for the National good. More recently he acted with the Republicans and was admitted to the highest councils of that party. He was extremely popular with his political associates and was placed in offices of high trust and responsibility, being made a member of the New York Republican State Committee, of which he became Treasurer. He was also chosen Treasurer of the National League of Republican Clubs. In the resolutions of respect and condolence adopted by the first-named body at his death he was alluded to as one who "had reached an exalted position in the business circles of the nation, whose sagacity, fidelity to duty and earnest Republicanism had won the high esteem of all his associates," and "one of the most distinguished leaders of the business and political activities of the State and city of New York." Mr. Harper was connected with many societies and orders. In Masonry he passed through all the grades into the thirty-third or highest degree, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. He was a leading member of his lodge, had been Grand Steward of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, was a Royal Arch Mason, a Knight Templar, and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He was also a prominent member of the Knights of Honor and the American Legion of Honor. Early in his married life he united with the Baptist Church and during his residence in New York was a leading member of the Calvary Baptist Church and a close friend of its revered pastor, the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur. He was for a long time a trustee of this congregation and an active subscriber to its charitable and educational work. In the matter of doing good, however, his sympathies were of the broadest character, knowing neither race, color, nor sect; and his liberality was in keeping. There were some who supposed that his private fortune reached a million dollars; but those intimate with him knew that he was too generous to amass money and that his estate was but a moderate one. One of his pet schemes was to encourage working-men to own their own homes, and to this end he invested largely, effecting great good. So many glimpses of his character appear in the foregoing paragraphs that a summary of it is scarcely needed. In personal appearance he was of rugged build, of medium height, and the picture of robust energy, with pleasant blue eyes, and dark-brown hair, which in later years became somewhat gray. He was a master of vigorous Saxon, direct and clear of speech; and at heart no man was more polite and considerate to his fellows. Those who knew him well loved him, and he made every one respect him. In the social clubs of which he was a member he was very popular. One of these, the Lotos, was largely indebted to his ability as a financier and to his personal generosity for its present magnificent home on Fifth Avenue. He was an Honorary Member of the Press Club and a great friend of newspaper men throughout the country. The banquet given by the officers of his Association to the National Editorial Association was a notable event of 1894. He was a member of the New York Board of Trade, of the Constitu-



tion, Manhattan Athletic, Arkwright, Church, and Patria Clubs; of the New York Geographical Society, of the St. George's Club of London, and an Honorary Director of the American Exchange of Paris. In the erection and equipment of the Masonic Hall and Asylum he took a sincere interest and gave liberally toward this worthy undertaking. He was a Director of it for many years and twice its President. He lent name and influence to aid many other charities, and gave of his means with great liberality to aid every worthy cause or undertaking. Among the many honors which came to him was that of being urgently solicited by influential members of his party to allow his name to be considered as that of candidate for the distinguished office of Governor of New York. In the privacy of the domestic circle Mr. Harper was one of the worthiest of men. The wife of his youth was his companion and adviser throughout his whole great business career, and nearly every important matter as it came up was laid before her, with a view to engaging her interest and obtaining her opinion. Mrs. Harper, whose maiden name was Emma Underhill, is a daughter of John C. and Sarah R. Underhill of Westchester County, N. Y. The possessor of a refined and cultured mind and also of many charming traits of character and graces of person, this lady was well endowed to be the comforter, helpmate, and counsellor of her gifted, energetic, and successful husband, and she filled her part with a most beneficent influence upon his career and its splendid achievement. Accomplished and kind-hearted, she has always been a social favorite; and as a Christian and charitable woman has, in addition, wielded a marked influence for good in a wide circle. As Mr. Harper's crowning work was the upbuilding of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, this sketch is fittingly closed by the resolutions on his death passed by the Directors of that body, at their meeting, July 17, 1896:

"IN MEMORIAM

"EDWARD BASCOMB HARPER.

"Died July 2, 1895.

"The winds breathe low, the withering leaf
Scarce whispers from the tree,
So gently flows the parting breath,
When good men cease to be."

"With profound sorrow the Board of Directors of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association accepts the decree of Divine Providence which has called our beloved President from his earthly labors.

"Night came
Releasing him from labor,
When a hand as from the darkness
Touched him, and he slept."

"Edward Bascomb Harper was always faithful to the interests with which he became identified, and ready to share his triumphs with those associated with him. For fourteen years he was the recognized head of this Association. Through his sterling qualities and fully equipped mind, coupled with a body which knew not fatigue, he planned and carried out by his indomitable will power the operations of this great institution, which will constitute a more enduring monument than sculptured marble or imperishable bronze, and which shall cause the widow and the orphan to bless his memory, as they receive the benefits which have materialized through his masterly administration. Such, in brief, was the character of him whose untimely death leaves us with sad hearts. Our profound sympathy goes out to the broken family circle in this hour of great sorrow. With reverent gratitude we fondly cherish the memory of his friendship, and feel that he exemplified by his death the sterling characteristics of his life, 'true friendship between man and man is infinite and immortal.' The Board of Directors, in parting with their beloved chief, realize the important trust that he has confided to their care; and it will be a duty, as well as privilege, to continue the noble work, which, under his grand leadership, is to-day recognized as a far-reaching public benefaction."

Mr. Harper was buried at Mount Hope Cemetery, Westchester County, N. Y.

JOSEPH E. BROWN.

HON. JOSEPH EMERSON BROWN, LL.D., a distinguished American statesman, jurist, and philanthropist, Governor of Georgia from 1857 to 1865 (four terms), Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of that State from 1868 to 1870, and United States Senator from 1880 to 1891, was born in Pickens District, S. C., on April 13, 1821, and died at Atlanta, Ga., on November 30, 1894. A conspicuous figure in Georgia for fully half a century and for a goodly part of that period the dominant force in its public affairs, he may justly be styled the greatest Georgian of his generation. In several respects his career resembled that of his illustrious predecessor, George Walton, signer of the Declaration of Independence and one of the early Governors of Georgia; and in others it resembled Lincoln's and Garfield's, inasmuch as he was a typical son of the "plain people," largely self-educated, and so conscientious and brave in his devotion to the right as he saw it that he hesitated at no sacrifice for principle's sake. In peace and in war, at the bar, on the bench, in the executive chair, and in the halls of Congress, he showed himself to be the possessor of commanding ability and a leader among men. The events of his life were so intermingled with the history of his State that a volume or two would be required for their presentation. In a biographical sketch only a mere outline of them can be attempted. Joseph E. Brown came of a Scotch-Irish Presbyterian family. As far back as the reign of King James the Second his ancestors, James and Margaret Brown, lived near Londonderry, Ireland; and espousing the cause of William and Mary against that monarch they courageously vindicated their fidelity to principle by sharing with their Protestant neighbors in the terrible and protracted siege of that place in 1690. This same willingness to suffer for principle passed to their posterity and was exhibited with striking effect during both wars for the independence of the American colonies and likewise in the struggle for State rights which culminated in the Civil War. In 1745 James Brown, a grandson of the devoted couple mentioned above, seeking, no doubt, that broader religious liberty which was to be found in the New World, emigrated to America and settled at first in Virginia, whence he removed to South Carolina, where he lived respected and comfortably to a ripe old age. His son, Joseph Brown, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was an ardent Whig during the Revolution and, manfully taking up arms in support of the independence of the Colonies, gave a good account of himself at King's Mountain, Camden, and other important engagements. One of the children of this Revolutionary sire was Mackey Brown, a native of South Carolina. When he grew to manhood he sought a home in middle Tennessee and there joined the brigade of General Carroll, which was organized for service in the War of 1812. With this brave contingent of patriots he went to New Orleans, where he participated under Jackson in the thrilling and decisive defeat of the British on the memorable 8th of January, 1815. After the war he returned to Tennessee and there married Sally Rice, whose people, originally from England, had emigrated to Virginia, whence they later removed to Tennessee. Soon after their marriage the young veteran and his wife removed to Pickens District, S. C., where, in the quiet pursuits of an agricultural life, eleven children were born to them, the eldest of whom was Joseph E. Brown, the subject of this sketch. For nearly sixty years this worthy couple sustained to each other the relation of husband and wife, maintaining during all that time an unblemished character for integrity and piety. They were both consistent members of the Baptist Church and brought up their large family in the tenets of that faith. Their means were never large, but comfort and contentment crowned their days, and they had the happiness of seeing their eldest son rise to a leading place among the great men of his time, a credit to his race and a living testimonial of the excellence of his parental training.





Joseph E Brown

Joseph was but eight years of age when he began to earn his bread by labor on his father's farm. For eleven years he continued thus employed, going to school at times and picking up a fair knowledge of reading, writing, and arithmetic. There was that within him which could not be repressed by either isolation or labor, and when he had served his parents to their entire satisfaction he turned his attention to the task of obtaining an education. His mother and sisters got his clothing ready, making it all with their own hands; and his father, having no money to spare, made him a present of a yoke of steers. Thus equipped, and with the blessing of those he loved ringing in his ears, he left the parental roof in the little valley of Gaddistown, North-eastern Georgia—where the family had then been living for several years—and set out for Calhoun Academy, in Anderson District, S. C., one hundred and thirty miles distant from his home. Here he went in debt for his tuition and gave the steers for eight months' board. In the fall of 1841 he returned to Georgia, taught school for three months to get money to pay his debt, and in January, 1842, returned to the Academy and continued his studies under Mr. Wesley Leverett. In the following year, when this able teacher founded an academy near Anderson Court House, young Brown went with him and took the third year of his academic course at the new school. So earnest and successful was he in his studies that kind friends helped him by giving him trust for both board and tuition. At length he was fitted for advanced standing in college, but not having means to enter he accepted a paying position as principal of the academy at Canton, Ga., beginning his duties in January, 1844. This school opened with but six pupils, yet in a short time sixty were in attendance. The school became popular and the ambitious teacher gained quite a little money. He now began to devote his leisure to the reading of law, and in August, 1845, "after a searching examination of over two hours in open court, upon the usual text-books in law and equity," was duly admitted to the bar, and was complimented on his proficiency by the presiding judge. His first speech at the bar was made at this term of court and won warm praise from both lawyers and laity. Thoroughness was now his aim, and with the assistance of his good friend, Dr. John W. Lewis, he entered the Law School of Yale College. Here he found himself so well advanced that he was able to take, simultaneously, the studies of the three classes; and even then he had leisure to attend lectures on Science and Philosophy given by distinguished members of the Yale faculty. No sooner was the session of the Law School over than he hastened back to his home so as to be in time for the fall courts of his circuit. He had stood his examinations, however, in June, and was duly graduated at the commencement and received his diploma by mail. He was now in his twenty-sixth year. Opening a law office at Canton, Ga., he threw himself with ardor into the work of his profession and soon had "a laborious and lucrative practice." The first year he made over twelve hundred dollars; and before long his income was into the thousands. He was temperate, had no bad habits, and cared little for pleasure except that derived from success in his profession; and, in consequence, after paying all debts, had money to invest. Some of this surplus he put into land, and thus laid the foundation for what became, in the later years of his life, one of the largest fortunes in the State. As a teacher Mr. Brown had developed patience, tact, and system. These qualities were all needed at the bar, and their employment greatly aided his early success as a lawyer. It was thoroughness rather than brilliancy which marked this stage of his career. In the trial of cases "his composure and self-possession were remarkable" and gave him manifest advantage in forensic battle. He was particularly effective in influencing juries, being able to present his case to them so strongly and logically that he seldom failed to carry conviction. There was something in the slender, calm, and painstaking young lawyer that held public attention, and when a brief experience proved his powers, the leaders as well as the people discerned in him a man for the times. In 1849 he entered the political arena as the Democratic nominee for State Senator from the Forty-first District, comprising Cherokee and Cobb counties, his

opponent being Col. John M. Edge. It was the custom during the canvass for the candidates to stand treat. Mr. Brown, being a member of the "Sons of Temperance," and opposed to the practice of treating on principle, declined to accede to the usual custom. His rival's agents taunted him with this and led him to declare in public speeches that he would not treat one of the electors even "if he knew the refusal would cause him to be beaten one thousand votes." Admiring the stand he took, the people gave him hearty support and he was elected "by a decided majority." His courage will be better understood and appreciated when it is understood that in the mountain section where he lived the distilling of spirits was largely carried on. In the Senate he leaped at once into the leadership of his party. He served on the judiciary committee and as chairman of several others, and put through business with remarkable energy. A speech made by him during this session was one of the two reported. The session, however, was too brief to give him opportunity; yet he won local renown and made the acquaintance of many leaders of note, and drew from his rival in leadership, Mr. Miller, a sturdy Whig, the prediction that he would "yet stamp the impression of his greatness upon the future history of the State." In 1852 Mr. Brown was elected a Presidential elector on the ticket headed by Pierce and King, and although the youngest member received the highest vote. In 1855 he was a candidate for the office of Judge of the Superior Court of the Blue Ridge Circuit. His opponent, the Hon. David Irwin, was then on the bench. At this period the "Know-Nothing" feeling was abroad. Mr. Brown was not in sympathy with it, but he was attacked savagely for that very reason. He fought his battles so cleverly, nevertheless, that he received a majority of nearly three thousand votes in eight of the eleven counties comprising the circuit. The remaining three gave but sixty-eight majority for Judge Irwin. During his two years on the bench "he proved a masterful spirit, reformed abuses, and left a powerful impression." It is said that this period is "a tradition of power and success in these mountain districts to this day." The people finding one who administered the law without fear or favor and introduced order, decorum, and dignity into court proceedings, gave him their cordial respect, which was never withdrawn. During his judicial term only one or two of his decisions were reversed by the Supreme Court. In June, 1857, although several of the ablest and best known men in the State were candidates for the Democratic nomination for Governor, the choice of the Convention fell upon Judge Brown, whose name was proposed by a committee appointed to select a suitable candidate when it was evident that the desperate rivalry between those already in the contest would prevent a selection from among them. Judge Brown accepted the nomination; and resigning his judicial office entered actively upon the canvass. To find an obscure judge from the mountain districts actually in the race for the governorship was quite a surprise to those who had grown accustomed to consider themselves the leaders of the people and the directors of public affairs; and many supposed that the American or "Know-Nothing" party, which had nominated Benjamin H. Hill, an able and well-known politician and a splendid orator, would have no difficulty in winning. But the masses of the people seemed to prefer Brown. His common-sense and direct and simple method of address charmed them more than the highest flights of oratory. He was elected by over ten thousand majority, and thus became the twenty-fourth Governor of Georgia, succeeding Herschel V. Johnson, one of the ablest executives the State ever had and also one of its most gifted and brilliant men. With an eye single to the public weal, Governor Brown in his inaugural address condemned the action of the State banks in suspending specie payments and announced his determination to order proceedings in the courts for the forfeiture of their charters, according to the provisions of law. In consequence, the entire money power of the State rose up in arms against the Governor. The Legislature passed a law legalizing the suspension and relieving the banks from all penalties. Deaf to entreaties and threats Governor Brown vetoed the bill. The Legislature passed it over his veto, and thenceforth the strong moneyed corporations of the



State were his bitter enemies and worked vigorously for his downfall at the next election. About this time Governor Brown created many new enemies by displacing all the principal officials of the Western and Atlantic Railroad in an attempt to reform the management of that road, the property of the State and then managed by officers appointed by the Governor. The revocation of passes added to the general dissatisfaction, and it seemed as though the Governor had committed political suicide. Not so, however. From being a badly managed affair the road, under the superintendence of Dr. John W. Lewis and the other competent and worthy but non-political appointees of Governor Brown, became a success, and at the end of one year had paid two hundred thousand dollars into the State Treasury. And now a singular proof of the value of placing entire reliance upon the people was afforded. Renominated unanimously in 1859 by his party, as was the usual custom, Governor Brown refused to take the stump in his own behalf. He declined to make a single speech, saying that he wished to be judged by his acts alone; and adding that the duties of his office demanded his whole time and that under no circumstances would they be neglected. The candidate of the American party in this campaign was the Hon. Warren Akin, an able man and an effective speaker, who canvassed the State actively until election. Governor Brown was re-elected by about twenty-two thousand majority, the largest that any candidate had ever received in the State. The people, whose true friend he was, spoke most emphatically their appreciation by their votes. Brought up in the political school of Calhoun, Governor Brown conscientiously believed in the doctrine of State Sovereignty; and he felt, moreover, that the perpetuation of the institution of slavery was absolutely necessary to the future prosperity of the South. "He was not a Disunionist or Secessionist as many of the Southern Rights men were, but he was firmly and decidedly in favor of such a course as might tend to arrest aggression and preserve the Union and the Constitution by providing safeguards for the rights of the States and the honor and interest of the slaveholding people of the South." In the election of Lincoln he saw only the triumph of a sectional issue and felt that State Sovereignty and Slavery were both imperilled. Finally, believing it wise that the matter should be settled speedily, he espoused the cause of secession as the only solution of the difficulty, and bent all his energies to making the movement a success. Moving with foresight and vigor he seized Fort Pulaski on January 2, 1861, two weeks before the assembling of the Convention which passed the ordinance of secession; and two days after its passage also seized the arsenal at Augusta and twenty thousand stand of arms. Between the passage of the ordinance and the union of the seceding States he acted on the theory that each was a separate and distinct sovereignty. On one occasion he actually instituted reprisals against the State of New York, the police authorities there having seized some twenty thousand stand of arms belonging to Georgia; and by this means he secured the arms. Through his unflagging zeal Georgia was soon far in advance of any other Southern State in her readiness to meet war. His patriotic administration of affairs at this critical period endeared him to the people; and remembering his honorable and vigorous policy in all financial matters they gave him their steadfast friendship. So popular had he become at the expiration of his second term that a third was pressed upon him by the State Convention, precedent being ignored. In this canvass his opponent was the Hon. E. A. Nesbit, formerly member of Congress and Judge of the Supreme Court and chairman of the committee which framed and reported the ordinance of secession. A majority of fifteen thousand testified to the esteem in which Governor Brown was held throughout the State. Having embarked in the cause, Governor Brown did everything that lay within his power to bring success to the Confederate arms. One of his early acts was to turn over to the Confederate Government an effective and well drilled force of troops; and throughout the struggle he responded with promptness to every demand made on the State for her quota of men for the armies of the Confederacy. He differed, however, with the Confederate authorities on the subject of conscription, deeming it

an utter disregard of the principles of State Sovereignty as well as of the teachings of the Constitution. He upheld his views with logic and vigor in a lengthy correspondence with President Davis and members of his Cabinet, yet while doing so he co-operated unhesitatingly and unconditionally with the Confederate authorities. His words, when the city of Savannah was threatened with an early attack, have no uncertain ring. He said: "The country is now in peril. . . . Under these circumstances, whatever may be your opinion or mine of the wisdom or propriety of the Conscription Act, it behooves us all as Georgians and patriots to sacrifice our personal interests, feelings, and aspirations upon the altar of our common country." In 1863 he was a fourth time nominated for Governor. He still had many enemies working covertly against him; and to insure his defeat they determined to put two other candidates in the field. The two selected were representative men—viz., the Hon. Joshua Hill, who, at the commencement of the struggle had been a very decided Union man, and who was supposed to possess the confidence and sympathy of the strong element in the State who opposed secession; and the Hon. Timothy Furlow, who was a decided active secessionist. Personally, he desired that General Toombs should be given the nomination, but when this was found inadvisable he yielded to pressure and accepted the nomination. Although he gave no attention to the canvass, being absorbed by his official duties, he was elected by a heavy majority, considering the vote polled and the triangular contest. His support came from the soldiers as well as from the people and proved the confidence reposed by all in the energetic, patriotic, and efficient executive. His opponents received a majority of about three thousand of the home vote, but this was overturned by the soldiers' vote and he was elected by more than eleven thousand majority. During Governor Brown's fourth term General Sherman with his army invaded the State and after a long and bloody struggle took possession of Atlanta. From this point he sent a messenger to confer with the Governor with a view of negotiating with Georgia for peace. Governor Brown's reply was heroic: "Say to General Sherman," said he, "that the Sovereign State of Georgia has entered into a confederation with her Southern sisters for the maintenance of the same sovereignty on the part of each severally which she claims for herself, and her public faith thus pledged shall never be violated. Come weal, or come woe, the State of Georgia shall never, with my consent, withdraw from the Confederation in dishonor. She will never make separate terms with the enemy which may free her territory from invasion, and leave her confederates in the lurch." After the surrender of the Confederate armies Governor Brown gave in to the Federal authorities. Released on parole, he was subsequently arrested and hurried to Washington, but was again released by order of President Johnson. Deprived by the logic of events of all power he resigned his office and at once proceeded to give his attention to private business. The war had cost him heavily. Two of his brothers had been sacrificed. George W. M. Brown, his youngest brother, was wounded at Manassas in 1861 and subsequently died; and Col. John M. Brown, a promising young man of twenty-five, desperately wounded while gallantly leading his regiment against the enemy on July 22, 1864, died three days later. But throughout the struggle Governor Brown remained faithful to every demand. He stood unflinchingly for principle and he shared his substance freely with his fellow-citizens as well as devoted his whole energies to their cause. Seeing the absolute folly of further resistance and deeming it wise to engage in and, if possible, direct public affairs he counselled acceptance of the reconstruction policy of the National Government. When urged to withhold his letter of advice he said: "I am indebted to the people of Georgia for all I am as a public man, and I have made up my mind to tell them the truth, and warn them of their danger, be the consequences what they may to me as an individual." It transpired subsequently that he was in perfect accord in this view with General Lee and other trusted Southern leaders. This course, honestly taken, aroused the bitterest enmity against him among his late associates. He was abused and vilified to a degree that has hardly ever been

exceeded. But nothing could swerve him from what he considered right and proper. He supported the candidacy of General Grant for President in 1868, and in that year was appointed Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of the State by Governor Bullock for a term of twelve years. Previous to this appointment he had been the candidate of the Republican party for the United States Senate, and was defeated by a combination of the Democratic with the Independent Republican members of the Legislature. This was the only political reverse of his life, and it is hardly probable that it would have occurred had the popular will been consulted. Owing to the need he felt for some relaxation from public care Mr. Brown resigned the office of Chief-Justice in 1870. Subsequently he was President of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, a corporation which, under his able management, proved a rich source of revenue to the State. He was also President of the Dade Coal Company, the Chattanooga Iron Company, the Walker Iron and Coal Company, the Georgia Mining Manufacturing and Investment Company, and of the Southern Railway and Steamship Association. For a decade he gave his attention to reviving the ruined and decayed industries of his State. All this time the people were convinced that his finger was continually on the pulse of public affairs, and finally there came a demand that his great ability be once more utilized in the public service. Governor A. H. Colquitt agreed with this view, and upon the resignation of General Gordon from the United States Senate, in 1880, he appointed Mr. Brown to fill the vacancy. Immediately there was an outburst of wrath from many of the leading men of the State. But this quieted down after a while, and in confirming him the State Legislature agreed with Gen. Joseph E. Johnston that "Joseph E. Brown was the very best selection that could have been made under all the circumstances." Mr. Brown was sworn in as a United States Senator on May 26, 1880. In three weeks from that time Congress adjourned, but brief as was this period it had sufficed for the new Senator to conquer a place among the very leaders of the august body to which he had been chosen. It was an intellectual triumph and a complete vindication of the wisdom of Governor Colquitt's appointment. Elected to the Senate in November, 1880, by the newly chosen Legislature, by more than two-thirds vote, he labored without cessation in the interests of his people, and for the honor and prosperity of a reunited country. His services were of the highest value to Georgia and the nation, and so effectively restored him to the good-will and confidence of the people that he became a popular idol. He was never in the least affected by this adulation, and down to the very last day of his life remained the conscientious, unpretending citizen, whose thoughts were not for self but for the great public whom he loved and served so faithfully during his whole public career. In 1884 he was re-elected with but one dissenting vote to the Senate for six years, the term ending in March, 1891. His total service, covering eleven years, is so recent that the fullest accounts of it are easily accessible. These reveal Senator Brown as one of the foremost statesmen of his time; a public servant unflinchingly true to every obligation and possessed of a keenness of intellect and a conscientiousness of purpose seldom equalled. At the close of his second term in the Senate he retired to private life, full of honors and profoundly respected by all. His thoughts now turned to works of education and philanthropy, and he carried out many plans giving practical and valuable aid to many worthy objects. His benefactions to public education, to charity and to religion, exceeded one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. His business ventures, conducted with rare sagacity, made him one of the wealthiest men in the State. A true Christian, his denominational allegiance was given to the Baptist Church, but his heart and sympathies were as broad as Christian charity. His married life was especially happy. Beginning in 1847, with his union to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Joseph Grisham, a Baptist clergyman of South Carolina, it continued in unbroken harmony until his death. In his wife he found a woman of uncommon gifts of heart and mind, a helper and a counsellor in all his struggles and deeds, and a loving and unflinching comforter and assistant. Six sons and

two daughters were born to them. Of these all are living with the exception of two of the sons. Franklin Pierce Brown, one of these, died at the age of eighteen years. Of this brilliant and gifted lad the late Alex. H. Stephens once said: "Such a prodigy of intellect and virtue in a body so frail I never met in any other human form, and never expect to if I live a thousand years." His other deceased son, Charles McDonald Brown, was a noble Christian youth whose memory is perpetuated by the munificent donation made by his father to the University of Georgia. His living children are: Julius L. Brown, a distinguished lawyer and business man, who succeeded him as President of the corporations named, excepting those connected with railways, and who resides in the city of Atlanta; Mrs. Mary V. Connally, the wife of Dr. E. L. Connally, a leading physician of the city of Atlanta; Joseph M. Brown, who has been for several years Traffic Manager of the Western and Atlantic Railroad Company; Elijah A. Brown, Treasurer and also Director of several corporations; Miss Sally Eugenia Brown; and George M. Brown, who is one of the leading insurance agents of the city of Atlanta. Soon after his retirement to private life Senator Brown's health showed signs of failing, and he finally succumbed to disease on November 30, 1894. His death was cause for profound grief throughout the whole country, but more especially in his beloved South, where he will ever remain enshrined in the public annals as one of the purest and most gifted of her public men.

CHARLES W. DAYTON.

HON. CHARLES WILLOUGHBY DAYTON, LL.B., a distinguished citizen and lawyer of New York city, member of the New York State Legislature in 1881-82, Presidential Elector in 1885, member of the New York Constitutional Convention in 1893, and, since June 5th in the last mentioned year, Postmaster of New York, was born in the city of Brooklyn, N. Y., on October 3, 1846. The American Daytons trace their ancestry back to the early English settlers of the country. Branches of the family have existed for generations in Connecticut, New Jersey, and New York. Mr. Dayton, the subject of this sketch, has resided in New York during his whole life and is of the third generation of this family in that city. He comes of the Connecticut branch of the Daytons. Brewster Dayton of Stratford, who served in the Revolutionary War, married Betsy Willoughby; their son Charles Willoughby Dayton was born in Stratford, and in early manhood made his home in New York, where he engaged in commercial pursuits and rose to wealth and prominence as a merchant. He married a daughter of Francis Child, of Huguenot descent, and for many years was a resident of Washington Square. His son, the late Abram Child Dayton, who was born in New York city, died there during 1877. Abram Child Dayton was educated in Europe and was a man of high cultivation. Although engaged in business he possessed decided literary tastes, which found happy expression, notably in a valuable and interesting contribution to the history of his native city published under the title of "Last Days of Knickerbocker Life in New York." This delightful work, now unfortunately rare, covers a period of some forty years just preceding the Civil War, and abounds in entertaining reminiscences of that time. Its genial and accomplished author married Maria Tomlinson, a woman of great force of character, who was a daughter of Dr. David Tomlinson, of New York, a physician of distinction who married Cornelia Adams, of Litchfield, Conn., a lineal descendant of Andrew Adams, one of the signers of the Articles of Confederation, a colonel in the Continental Army during the Revolution, Speaker in 1799 and 1780 of the Continental Congress, and afterward Chief Justice of Connecticut. Charles W. Dayton was educated in the New York public schools and at the age of fifteen years entered the College of the City of New York. Reverses of fortune experienced by his father caused a change in his plans, and in his fifteenth year he left



Charles D. Taylor

college, and in 1861 began the study of law in the office of a well-known legal practitioner. Later he entered the Law School of Columbia College, from which he was graduated in 1868 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Being duly admitted to the New York Bar he engaged at once in the practice of his profession. Mr. Dayton interested himself in politics as early as 1864, making speeches for Gen. George B. McClellan, in the exciting Presidential campaign of that year. In 1881 he was elected a Member of Assembly as a Democrat. In that Legislature he served on the Judiciary Committee and distinguished himself by his advocacy of a primary election law and other reforms. Although pressed to accept he declined a renomination. In 1882 he organized the Harlem Democratic Club, and in 1888 was chosen its President. Since his majority he has been active in political work, and without seeking office has given considerable attention to reform in municipal affairs. In 1884 he took a leading part in the Citizens' Reform Movement, which placed an independent candidate for Mayor in the field and polled seventy-eight thousand votes. As secretary of the organization which conducted this movement he demonstrated great ability, and his disinterested labors won high commendation from the friends of good government. Accorded a representative position in his party, he was sent as a delegate to the Democratic State conventions in 1881, 1882, 1883, and in 1892, where he served as Chairman on Permanent Organization. In 1884 he was honored with a place on the Democratic ticket as a Presidential Elector, and in the following year was chosen Secretary of the Electoral College which cast the vote of the State of New York for Cleveland and Hendricks. In 1889 he was appointed by Mayor Hewitt a member of the Citizens' Committee in charge of the Centennial of Washington's Inauguration. He supported the People's Municipal League in the Mayoralty campaign of 1890. On June 5, 1893, President Cleveland appointed Mr. Dayton Postmaster of New York. As he was not a candidate for that or any other office, his appointment was a surprise both to politicians and himself. That his selection for this most responsible position was due to his talents, integrity, and high sense of political honor is quite evident for the reason that, although personally acquainted with the President, neither Mr. Dayton nor his friends made any effort to secure the appointment. In speaking of this appointment the press, irrespective of party, voiced the general sentiment in words of warm approval; among the editorials may be quoted the *New York Times*, "A fortunate appointment which will be approved by citizens generally;" the *New York Tribune*, "The President is entitled to congratulations upon his choice;" the *Brooklyn Eagle*, "President Cleveland has made a very palpable hit; Mr. Dayton's sagacity as a politician, his clearness and fairness as a partisan, his ability as a lawyer, and his success as a man of business will unite to render him a good Postmaster;" the *New York World*, "Whether considered from a point of view of public advantage or political expediency the appointment is a complete success." From the foregoing review of his life it will be seen that Mr. Dayton, while active in politics, does not belong to the class of self-seeking politicians. He has always aimed to secure good government and has never relaxed his efforts in this direction. A conscientious Democrat, he has always worked within party lines on National issues, but in local affairs he has taken the ground that the government of a municipality is a business affair, in the conduct of which political partisanship is of secondary consideration. His own appointment to a Federal office of commanding importance was based, it would appear, on a similar conception of duty, for although it was known that he had no previous experience in the postal service, the qualities he had displayed in other fields made it apparent that he could perform the duties of Postmaster of New York with more than common acceptability and success. The results have borne out the wisdom of President Cleveland's selection, for it is a matter of common knowledge that no previous incumbent of the office has devoted himself more earnestly to his duties or more intelligently and successfully administered this great and honorable trust. Mr. Dayton, a pronounced Democrat, and too young to have taken any part in

the Civil War, was asked to act as Chairman at the Memorial Service of the Grand Army of the Republic, held at Carnegie Hall on Decoration Day of 1894. He was introduced by Mr. Philip S. Biglin, a life-long Republican and a soldier, who declared that Mr. Dayton had, by the kindness, consideration, and fairness with which he had treated his subordinates in the Post Office, so endeared himself to the veterans of the war that he was known and beloved by them as the soldier's friend, not only in this city but throughout the entire country; and that the three hundred thousand members of the G. A. R. in the United States, knowing what Mr. Dayton had done for members of that order, would never forget it, and stood ready and anxious to show their appreciation of him. That statement and the enthusiasm with which it was received was without precedent as a testimonial to a public officer in Mr. Dayton's position. Mr. Dayton has inspired the entire working force of the Post Office with the same feeling of affectionate devotion to him as a man. He has, at the same time, enforced the most exacting and rigid system of discipline in the management of the office, which was never so efficiently and so economically administered as now. His method of dealing with his subordinates (numbering about four thousand) is that of absolute justice. The work of the office must be done without fear or favor. No fault is overlooked, and every man in the service stands upon his merits. Mr. Dayton possesses a rare personality. He is firm and unyielding in what he believes to be right and just, but he has such a kindly and sympathetic nature that he can do nothing harshly, and those who incur his severest censure are made to feel that they have been justly and fairly dealt with. He has made himself the champion of his subordinates in everything affecting their interests. He has systematized and shortened their hours of work and has also increased their pay wherever it was in his power to do so; with the result that the work is better done, while the relative cost of running the office is less. The post-office clerks and the letter-carriers have benevolent and protective associations devoted to furthering the interest of their members. These associations have heretofore been antagonistic to and opposed by the Postmaster. When Mr. Dayton came into the office the letter-carriers had two rival associations bearing such an unfriendly relation to each other that the morale of the force was seriously affected by their differences. Instead of opposing them, Mr. Dayton took an interest in them, advised and assisted them, and now, as a result of his effort, they are organized in one harmonious society, affiliated with similar associations in other cities, all working together intelligently and effectively. "The Postal Employees' Mutual Aid Association" represents another instance of Mr. Dayton's zeal for the welfare of Post-Office employees. This Association was incorporated and started with a fund of \$15,000 in its treasury through Mr. Dayton's efforts. Its insurance policies are \$1,000 and the premiums lower than that of any other insurance plan. The membership is increasing and the scope of the organization includes all employees of the United States Postal Service, not only for life insurance, but powerful for the intelligent advocacy of the interests of its members, beneficial for those dependent upon them, and a valuable adjunct to the postal service of the country. The letter-carriers and postal clerks fully appreciate the service Mr. Dayton has rendered to them. They regard him as the champion of their interests, and they are devoted to him and will stand by him in everything affecting his advancement. More than seventy-five per cent of the post-office employees were Republicans when Mr. Dayton was appointed—the first Democratic Postmaster in thirty-three years. Most of them were protected by civil-service rules, but they probably regarded the new Postmaster with suspicion and apprehension and were prepared to be treated as political enemies. Mr. Dayton is uncompromising in his devotion to the principles of Democracy, but he did not think that made it necessary or proper for him to make war upon hard-working and poorly paid clerks and letter-carriers who happened to differ from him on political questions. He is, moreover, a staunch advocate of a practical civil-service reform system. It very soon became known throughout the Post Office that, while Mr. Dayton would ap-

point his political friends to such places as he had to fill, there would not be any partisan discrimination within the office, and that the only requirement was that every man should do his allotted work faithfully and well. Then Mr. Dayton set himself at work to improve the condition and to increase the comfort of his subordinates. In a very short time he had come to be regarded by them as a friend caring more for their interests than for his own, and there grew up between him and them the relation and feeling that has been described. Mr. Dayton did not desire to be Postmaster. The offer of the place came to him unsought and he refused at first to accept it. His life had been devoted to the study and practice of law, and he did not wish an office not in line with his profession. He had a successful and lucrative practice, and, aside from the fact that he saw nothing to justify him in assuming the labors of an executive office like that of the Post Office, he could not accept it without a considerable sacrifice. He was, however, finally persuaded to take the place. The success he has made in it, as already indicated, has been remarkable. He has developed a degree of executive ability which could not have been expected of a man of his purely professional training. The Post Office has never been so well organized as now, and its employees have never been so well conditioned. They are enthusiastic in their admiration for, and devotion to, their chief. As Postmaster of New York Mr. Dayton is executive head of the most important postal district in the United States and the second in the world, coming next after London. His genius for organization is marked; and his perception of the public needs, largely intuitive, has been strengthened by diligent study and observation at home and by careful comparisons abroad. So devoted to the public service is Mr. Dayton that he utilized his first vacation in a study of the English post office. In London he was received with welcome and cordiality by Mr. Arnold Morley, the Postmaster-General, and his staff, and given every assistance in prosecuting inquiries and instituting comparisons. His press interviews during his absence and upon his return show with what diligence and acumen he pursued his studies of the foreign systems. His observations have deepened his respect for the qualifications of his subordinates in the lower grades and have convinced him of the value of the "civil service." He is now more firm than ever in his opinion that the postal service will never attain the maximum of its efficiency until conducted on purely business lines. He is of the opinion that a closer subdivision and an increase in the number of districts for local collections and delivery will be attended with advantages. Mr. Dayton is the nineteenth postmaster commissioned under the United States Government, William Bedlow, the incumbent during Washington's first term, being the first. His predecessors have been men of sterling integrity and high character, and most of them have rendered signal service to the people by their intelligent efforts to improve the service. Of late years the public needs have attained to such proportions that the highest order of business talent, executive ability, and administrative power is demanded. These are found happily combined in Mr. Dayton, with the result that the service is kept well abreast of the public requirements. A few figures are necessary to give a correct conception of the district over which Postmaster Dayton presides and of the character and extent of his responsibilities. Besides the massive granite structure at City Hall Park known as the General Post Office, the New York district has twenty-six "Branch Stations"—several of them transacting a business as large as that done in many of the larger cities of the Union—some fifty "sub-stations," and about two hundred "stamp agencies." Of these, five branch stations, thirty sub-stations, and one hundred additional stamp agencies have been established by Mr. Dayton. He has also placed at convenient localities throughout the city two hundred newspaper and package boxes for the reception of mail matter too bulky to be deposited in the ordinary letter-boxes. Another improvement he has introduced is the replacing of the obsolete system of lock boxes at the General Post Office by an entirely new and modern equipment. Notwithstanding the unfavorable commercial conditions prevailing during the first

year of Mr. Dayton's incumbency the total receipts of the office exceeded seven millions of dollars and the profits were in the neighborhood of four and a quarter millions. In that time the number of pieces of mail matter handled in detail, each piece separately, was 1,336,225,767; and the number of pouches, sacks, registered cases, etc., handled in bulk, reached 6,628,448. These figures have grown with each succeeding year and are now materially larger. The receipts for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1896, are the largest in the history of the New York office. It should be remembered also that nearly all the mails to and from the other nations of the world are dispatched from or received at the New York Post Office. Another interesting fact is the extent of the money-order business, which for several years past has been about one hundred millions of dollars annually. Mr. Dayton's labors in behalf of the Classification Bill, a measure introduced in Congress to secure to postal clerks fairer compensation and designation of duties, have earned him the heartfelt gratitude of all in the service. As Mr. Dayton has truly said: "There is no branch of the Government nearer to the daily lives of our own people and to 'all sorts and conditions of men' the world over;" and it may be added, no branch more honestly and capably administered. Postmaster Dayton is of the stamp of man to maintain this high efficiency and to increase it by rational and honorable methods with an eye to the good of the public service in the whole nation as well as in the commercial metropolis. He is justly proud of the postal service, and well he may be when it is remembered—to use his own expressive words—"that in a journey involving the distance from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and across the ocean, over six thousand miles, there is not a mistake in the delivery of a letter once out of a million times, and that in the transfer of registered letters and money orders there is not a defalcation or a mistake once out of a million times." Toward the realization of this almost ideal state his own labors have contributed to a degree which will never be forgotten. Since 1861, Mr. Dayton has been a resident of the Harlem section of New York city and has been identified with its interests. He has been for years a director in and counsel for several banks, and was at one time President of the Board for the Improvement of Park Avenue. He is a Trustee of the Harlem Library, the Harlem Dispensary, a member of the Bar Association of New York State and city, and is connected with a number of leading clubs, including the "Down-Town Association," "Manhattan," "Players," "Democratic," also of the "Sons of the Revolution," and of the "New England Society," in all of which as well as in social and official circles, he is deservedly esteemed. Mr. Dayton is an able speaker not only on the stump but at the bar and on the rostrum, and is always listened to with attention, his addresses being forceful and clear. One of his speeches delivered at Burlington, Iowa, in 1888, was published by the National Democratic Committee as a campaign document. Mr. Dayton married in 1874 Miss Laura A. Newman, daughter of the late John B. Newman, M.D.,—a respected physician of New York city, who married Rebecca Sanford—and resides with his family at No. 13 Mount Morris Park, West.



Thomas B. Avery

RUFUS B. BULLOCK.

HON. RUFUS BROWN BULLOCK, a leading citizen of Georgia, Governor of that State from 1868 till 1871, active and influential for more than a quarter of a century in developing its resources and promoting the material prosperity of the South, and one of the foremost business men of the city of Atlanta, where he has been President of the Chamber of Commerce, and is now President of the English-American Loan and Trust Company, was born in Bethlehem, Albany County, New York, on March 28, 1834. He comes of a Colonial family, founded by Joseph Bullock, a native of Yorkshire, England, who emigrated to America prior to the Revolution and settled in the Province of New York. Possessed of large means, Joseph Bullock purchased extensive holdings of real estate in the Hudson and Mohawk valleys and devoted himself to its cultivation. A gentleman of wealth and position, he was well received among the old and substantial Dutch families established in that section, and married Margaret Elizabeth Veeder, of Schenectady, whose ancestors were of the oldest Knickerbocker stock, having settled about the head-waters of the Hudson at the time of the grants to the Van Rensselaers. The eldest son of this couple, Volckert Veeder Bullock, married Jane Eliza Brown, whose father, Rufus Brown, was a wealthy and enterprising merchant of Albany, and whose mother, born Cornelia McClellan, was of an excellent Scotch-Irish family. They resided in Albany County during the earlier years of their wedded life, but when their son, Rufus Brown, the subject of this sketch, was about six years of age they removed to Orleans County, in the western part of the State, where they spent the remainder of their days. Rufus B. Bullock received a good education, graduating from Albion Academy, then one of the most flourishing schools in the State. For a year subsequently he gave his attention to a mastery of the ordinary forms of business, and then became connected with the House system of printing-telegraph, and took an active part in the construction and opening of the House Printing Telegraph line between New York, Albany, and Buffalo. This invention had been put to regular commercial use and was then being rapidly and successfully extended to other parts of the country. The young man remained with the House system until 1856, and during these years invented and introduced many important improvements. He next became connected with Mr. David E. Hughes, of Kentucky, whose marvellously perfect type-printing instrument, introduced in 1855, was rapidly forcing its way to the foremost place. He assisted Professor Hughes in developing and bringing into notice the Hughes system of printing-telegraph, and opened an opposition line in connection with what was then known as the American Telegraph Company, operating between New York and Philadelphia. It was over the wires of this line and by the aid of these instruments, under Mr. Bullock's management, that the first game of chess was played by telegraph, being a match game between the celebrated Chess Clubs of New York and Philadelphia. Mr. Bullock's executive ability soon placed him in an enviable position among telegraph men, and the building of new and rival lines from New York to the South, under his charge, broke up the previous monopoly and opened the telegraph to general usefulness. Mr. James S. Reid's, Professor Prescott's, and other works on the telegraph in America make extended reference to Mr. Bullock as one of the pioneers of the telegraph and speak of him as the first to interpret the printing signals by sound. In 1859 Mr. Bullock was invited to assist in organizing the business of the Adams Express Company in the South Atlantic States. He accepted the commission, and establishing headquarters at Augusta, Ga., perfected the system which subsequently became the Southern Express Company, of which he remained an active manager for several years. Living in the South and being drawn into cordial intimacy, both social and bus-

iness, with the people of that section, he held many political views in common with them but was opposed to secession as a remedy for evils complained of. Nevertheless, when war came he espoused their cause and rendered important services to the Confederacy, in establishing railroad and telegraph lines in the interior. Later he was placed in charge of supplies for the Army of Northern Virginia, and was with Lee and his command at Appomattox in April, 1865, and was paroled as an Acting Assistant Quartermaster-General with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. After the close of the war he returned to his home in Augusta and actively asserted himself in the work of rebuilding and developing the material interests of the South. He resumed the general management of the express business, and was elected a trustee and the secretary of the Southern Express Company, the subsequent magnitude of which was largely due to his labors at that time. He also secured a charter for and organized the First National Bank of Augusta, with a capital of half a million dollars, of which he became a director; and in 1867 he was elected President of the Macon and Augusta Railroad Company. Mr. Bullock may be said to have made his entrance into politics not from choice but from necessity. He was never a candidate for any elective office except that of Governor. When hostilities ceased between the sections he saw the wisdom of acquiescing heartily in the result, and in a truly progressive spirit he accepted the Republican policy in its efforts at reconstruction, deeming that civil government, even with the danger of colored suffrage, was preferable to military rule and the paralysis of business, and enterprise consequent thereon. While on a visit to the North soon after the enactment of the reconstruction laws, for the purpose of raising money to complete a railroad from Augusta to Macon, of which he was President, he found that while he could obtain all the money needed for the purpose there was an indisposition to lend it under the political conditions then existing. He was advised by capitalists to go back to Georgia and urge the people there to accept the reconstruction plan, to establish a civil government, and to send representatives to Congress. "There must be laws, and courts and executive authority," they said, "or we cannot lend our money." Thus confirmed in his own views Mr. Bullock unhesitatingly threw himself into the work of reconstruction. Elected a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention, called in 1867, he took a distinguished part in its affairs and left the impress of his sagacity and ability in the instrument it presented for the people's approval—an instrument, it may be said, which was widely admitted to be one of the most conservative and desirable framed in the whole South. Upon the completion of the Constitution and the organization of a party to go before the people in its support and seeking its ratification, Mr. Bullock was nominated as the Reconstruction or Republican candidate for Governor of the State. Several of the wisest, ablest, and most distinguished sons of Georgia shared Mr. Bullock's views in favor of accepting reconstruction, notably Joseph E. Brown, the "war Governor" of Georgia, who accepted appointment as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State when Mr. Bullock became the Executive. It was in vain that they asserted the wisdom and advisability of their course, which they knew was in harmony with the views of General Lee and other enlightened leaders. Political feeling ran too high for reasoning, and not till some years had passed did the animosity die out sufficiently for those entertaining it to perceive that the very men subjected to it were in reality among the wisest and most patriotic citizens of the State, who had never relaxed their efforts in its behalf, and to whom it was immeasurably indebted for much of its material advancement. The "reactionists," composed of the larger body of the white population, opposed the ratification, and after a convention at Macon nominated Gen. John B. Gordon for Governor. This distinguished Confederate officer, not having taken any official oath to support the Constitution before the war, was pronounced eligible by General Meade, the Federal commander of the district. The canvass was a bitter one. The election, which began on April 20, 1868, lasted three days under the law, and was orderly. The result, announced on June 25th, showed that the Constitu-

tion had been ratified by a majority of 17,699 votes; and that Mr. Bullock had been elected Governor by a majority of 7,047, he having received 83,146 votes against 76,099 cast for his opponent. Three days later, General Meade, under orders from President Grant, appointed Mr. Bullock Provisional Governor in place of Gen. T. H. Ruger, who had been detailed to fill that position. Under authority of the Act of Congress "to admit the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida to representation in Congress," the General Assembly was convened by proclamation of the Governor-elect on July 4, 1868, and having ratified the Fourteenth Amendment, by joint resolution, on July 21st, was declared legally organized. On the following day Mr. Bullock was inaugurated for the term of four years. The provisions of the reconstruction law as to eligibility of members of the Legislature were not enforced by the military authority, and early action by the Democratic majority in that body was taken in expelling some thirty-odd elected negro members. Governor Bullock argued at length in favor of the right of colored persons to hold office under the amended Constitution of the United States and of the State of Georgia. And thus began a battle which lasted for a number of years and which was one of the bitterest political wrangles in the history of the country. Undaunted by obloquy and although deserted by some of his best friends, Governor Bullock stood out conscientiously and manfully for the rights of the negro representatives in the Legislature, and appealed to Congress for support. Viewed dispassionately by unbiased critics a generation later his course in this respect appears not only singularly honest but logical, as he believed that certain members of the Legislature were not entitled to their seats by reason of political disability under Congressional enactment, and that the majority by which this expulsion was accomplished would not have existed if the reconstruction law had been obeyed in the primal organization of the Legislature. In one of his messages to the Legislature he said: "Restore the colored members to their seats and exclude every person from participation in your legislation who took an official oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterward gave aid and comfort to the enemies thereof, until such person shall have been relieved by Congress of the disability thus incurred—bearing in mind that the only relief from such disability is found in the action of two-thirds of each House of Congress, and cannot be accomplished by the individual opinion of the person affected that the aid or comfort was not voluntarily afforded." The message from which the foregoing is an extract was returned by the Assembly with the curt statement that "the Legislature were the keepers of their own conscience, and not his Excellency." Governor Bullock's public papers and documents give evidence of a determined purpose to accomplish practical results rather than of a desire to attain distinction as a political theorist. That he really sought the peace and prosperity of the people is fully borne out by an examination of all his public documents, as witness the following extracts from one of the latest:

"The wrongs which have been done, the lawless outrages which have been committed in many parts of the State, are the acts of a few irresponsible persons. When all good citizens exert their influence in favor of justice, lawlessness will cease. Let us, therefore, unite in a complete recognition of the rights of man, irrespective of birth, color, or condition, and frankly admit that, under and before the law, all men are equal, that all are responsible, and see to it that by future legislation the requirements of our Constitution are recognized—that free schools are established and maintained, and that protection is secured for person and property, and for the free expression of political opinions. Let party lines be extended so as to welcome and include all who are in favor of impartial suffrage and universal amnesty. Under our State Constitution no man is disfranchised, and under the Constitution of the United States no man will be disqualified from holding office who is ready to maintain and uphold the Government."

Newspaper comment and correspondence on the subject necessarily called out rejoinders from the Governor, in which he never flinched, as witness the following extract from a card published over his own signature:

"The ambition of one of these gentlemen, General Toombs, has once brought his State to the verge of absolute ruin, and filled its shattered homes with widows and orphans. He seems still unsatisfied, and is ready to again blind the eyes of his people with prejudice and drive them on to a new crusade against the law and against the power which will, at all hazards, maintain the law. I protest that the State of Georgia shall not be held responsible for his words, as he has ceased to be a leader of the people of this State and is simply permitted undisturbed to denounce and vilify the Government to whose mercy he is indebted for his property, his liberty, and his life."

The enemies of reconstruction never relaxed their efforts until they had secured a decided majority in the General Assembly. Having accomplished this, a movement was considered, and it is said perfected, to unseat a sufficient number of Republican members to give the opposition the necessary two-thirds to make impeachment proceedings successful. Governor Bullock, forewarned of this, wrote a letter on October 23, 1871, resigning his office on the 30th. Referring to the charges of corruption made against him, he said: "As for myself, being divested of official position, the charges of every character which they are sure to make in the public prints can be brought before the courts, and I shall never shrink from any judicial inquiry that is not the result of political bias and prejudice." On resigning his office he adopted Atlanta as his home and has not since taken any active part in political affairs. The charges of corruption made against him were subsequently sifted to the bottom in two trials before the State courts at Atlanta and he was acquitted, and thoroughly vindicated from every accusation. Indeed, despite all that was said against him while in office, his character and standing as a citizen have remained unimpeached. Although subjected to so much annoyance and criticism and worse while Governor, he was not unmindful for an instant of his official duties and responsibilities. More than six hundred miles of railroads were built during his administration; the free-school system was fostered, and many measures were carried forward for the improvement of the people and the development of the State's resources. The taxable property within the State was increased some fifty millions. In the city of Atlanta, his home for the past twenty-six years, ex-Governor Bullock has been during all that time a conspicuous and ardent laborer for the public weal. He has maintained his allegiance to the Republican party, and has taken a high position in the discussion of all the leading political questions that have arisen; still, he is not strongly partisan and believes that the South will advance best along purely business lines. For this reason he has always discountenanced United States Government interference, contending that as each State is now a loyal member of the Union its own citizens may be safely entrusted to manage its affairs and advance their own interests. A frequent visitor to the North on business matters, he seldom escapes the interviewer, as much importance is attached to his opinions on all subjects affecting Southern interests. At one time he was frequently spoken of for a Cabinet appointment. On May 14, 1889, he was appointed by President Harrison a Government Director of the Union Pacific Railway Company. In Atlanta he is largely interested in a number of important corporations. For many years he was President and Treasurer of the Atlanta Cotton Mills,—the first cotton mill built in Atlanta,—which has a capacity of twenty thousand spindles. On resigning that position five years ago he practically retired from active business. He was for two terms President of the Chamber of Commerce and is now Vice-President. He is President of the English-American Loan and Trust Company. He was one of the original supporters and promoters of the recent successful Atlanta Exposition, and was Vice-President and Chairman of the Committee on Ceremonials in the organization which so successfully carried out that great enterprise. As such Chairman he presided at the opening ceremonies. He has likewise taken an active and influential part in a variety of enterprises undertaken for the benefit of his city, State, and section. He is to-day a man of wealth and great influence, and the people of the South have no



Arthur Frazer

stauncher friend or ally in their efforts to rebuild and develop their section. Mr. Bullock is a leading officer in the Episcopal church with which he is connected; and, taking a hearty interest in the elevation of the colored race, has served for many years as a trustee of Atlanta University, a flourishing institution devoted wholly to the higher education of young men of African blood. In fact the position he assumed at the beginning in accepting the Republican policy as to the public rights of the negro as a citizen he has never departed from. In his celebrated newspaper discussion with the late Henry W. Grady, on the "Negro Problem," he closed with these words:

"Is it not of vital importance for us white people to know, to admit, and to act upon the fundamental fact that a man takes rank as an American citizen in all public affairs according to his intelligence and his personal character, neither advanced nor retarded by his nativity nor by his blood?" . . . "If the question of limiting the franchise to the intelligent, the educated citizens were agitated, I would be with you in the affirmative, and you may be sure that the educated colored citizen would join us on that issue." . . . "Let me beg of you to teach the people that the negro is with us as a citizen to stay. That the franchise cannot be regulated on a color line. That there is no 'problem' about it, except our own ability as white men and citizens to lift ourselves above our prejudices of 'caste.'"

Governor Bullock was married in 1860. His three children were born in Augusta, Ga., one, a son and namesake, is buried there.

N. T. SPRAGUE.

HON. NATHAN TURNER SPRAGUE, a distinguished financier and public-spirited citizen, President of the Sprague National Bank of Brooklyn, N. Y., also President of the First National Bank of Brandon, Vt., ex-member of the Senate and Assembly of that State, President of the Northwestern and Florida Railway Company, and for many years President of the American Agricultural Association of the United States, is a native of Vermont, than which no State in the Union has contributed more abundantly to the ability and enterprise of the country at large. The thrifty sons and daughters of the Green Mountain State have gone forth from her borders to other fields of effort, and wherever they have gone success has followed them. In every branch of business they have shown equal aptitude and been equally successful. The causes which stand parent to this peculiarity are doubtless to be found in her history; for she was latest born of the original communities and purely American at the start. New Hampshire, New York, Massachusetts, and Connecticut sent forth their ablest children to settle her valleys and her hills, and these entered her boundaries fully equipped physically and mentally for a high career. There was no mediocrity in her origin. The great masses of her original population were altogether superior.—The Spragues are an ancient and noted family. They are of English stock, marked with the sterling characteristics of the Anglo-Saxon race. The first of the family settled at Salem, Mass., in 1629. As measured by length of residence in the country they are therefore Americans of Americans, dating their arrival within a decade of the Pilgrims' landing on Plymouth Rock. Nathan Turner Sprague was born at Mount Holly, Rutland County, Vt., June 22, 1828. His father, of the same name, a native of Massachusetts, was a man of remarkable character, of strong mind, high integrity, and distinguished for his industry and energy. He had what Emerson called the "earth hunger" of the Anglo-Saxon race, and became a large land-owner. The people among whom he lived—and he was a natural leader—honored him with many positions of trust. He served in the State Legislature nineteen terms, was judge of the county court for many years, and was most influential in the

shaping of public affairs. In business he was sagacious, honest, and successful. His son, the subject of this sketch, began his business career in a country store at Brandon, Vt., when nineteen years of age. From the beginning of his business life success attended his efforts. This success was deserved. There was no luck in it. He was temperate, frugal, industrious, sagacious, and honest. By natural endowments he was a financier, having the gift to analyze, combine, and forecast. With such a natural equipment of faculty, as would be expected, he soon became engaged in financial operations of the higher class. In 1864 he established the First National Bank of Brandon. It was one of the first National Banks organized in the country. Of this he became the President, and has held that office ever since. He had a resourceful mind and an indomitable energy. He mastered the details of an official position easily and quickly, and what would have proved burdensome to many was no more than healthful activity to him. Hence the field of his operations was rapidly extended. In 1867 he purchased the Howe Scale Company with all its local and extensive business properties. His management was most wise and sagacious, and under his direction it was soon delivered from its embarrassments and became one of the largest manufacturing establishments in the States, employing hundreds of skilled mechanics and a successful investment of capital. In 1870, in connection with Gen. H. H. Baxter and Trenor W. Park, Mr. Sprague organized the Baxter National Bank of Rutland, Vt., and for several years was its director and general manager. During these years of intense activity he was always mindful of his duties as a citizen and ever willing to fulfil them when they appeared in the light of an obligation. In 1872 he was elected to a membership of the State Senate, and subsequently served four years in the Assembly. In these positions he exercised a great and salutary influence in shaping legislation and promoting the best interests of the State. As the years passed he became connected with national undertakings, and his interests beyond the boundaries of his native State grew to be many and large. In 1879 he invested extensively in real estate in the city of Brooklyn, and is to-day one of the largest owners of realty in that city. Together with other prominent citizens in 1883 he founded the Sprague National Bank of Brooklyn. Of this he was made President, which position he still holds. His management of this sterling institution has been distinguished by the same sagacity and prudence which have been associated with his name during all his long and honorable career. In 1886 he established the City Savings Bank of Brooklyn. In 1889 he purchased the Northwestern and Florida Railroad. Of it he became the President. His administration of this property was signally able and the result most profitable to those who were interested in the undertaking. During all the years of his active and successful career Mr. Sprague has never been simply a business man. The cares and anxieties of his business life have neither wholly absorbed his time or energy nor shut him off from the great movements going on in the nation or the world at large. He has given liberally both in time and money to the movements and causes which commended themselves to his head and heart. Public institutions have found in him a wise counsellor and a ready patron. He is trustee of the Berkeley Institute, the Brooklyn Central Dispensary, the Brooklyn Free Library, and the Hanson Place Baptist Church. He has ever been an earnest and constant friend of American Agriculture, and to its development he has given freely both of time and money. For five years he was President of the Sheep Breeders' Association, whose influence has been far-reaching and salutary. For many years also he was President of the American Agricultural Association of the United States. He has travelled widely over the country and has kept himself in touch with its great interests and leading industries. In his political connections he has always been prominently identified with the Republican party, and a firm believer in the principles of liberty and enlightened progress which underlie the greatness and glory of the Republic.



Sidney Dillon

SIDNEY DILLON.

SIDNEY DILLON, one of the oldest, most prominent, and most successful among those whose personal labors and genius for management built up and developed the present extensive railway system of the United States, and for many years a chief factor in a great number of leading railroad and other corporations, and during twelve years President of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, in which he was an active and influential director for nearly thirty years, was born in Northampton, Montgomery County, N. Y., on May 7, 1812, and died at his home in New York city, on June 9, 1892. The family bearing the name of Dillon has long been eminent in European annals and for upward of eight centuries has been one of position and influence in Ireland. His father, a sturdy and honest farmer in Montgomery County, early in the present century married a young woman of the neighborhood in which he lived, whose father had been a Revolutionary soldier under General Greene and was present at the surrender of Burgoyne. A large family blessed this union. Owing in part to the humble circumstances of his parents and also to the somewhat slender opportunities then available for securing an education, Sidney, who was an uncommonly energetic boy, started in to earn his own living when he was still very young. He had already learned to read, write, and cipher, and so was not handicapped in his efforts, even if he did not spend many years at school; for like many another American lad who has risen to distinction, he was as active mentally as physically, and no idler when he had leisure to improve his mind. As a consequence of this trait he became a well-educated man, and in conversation and in letters, for all business purposes at all events, the peer in every way of his later associates, some of whom had the best advantages in early life. He was helped in this by a stern morality, having been brought up in a Christian home where virtue, industry, and frugality were taught and practised and where the foundations of his sturdy character were well laid. Young Dillon's first employment was in making himself useful as an errand boy on the Mohawk and Hudson Railroad, then being built between Albany and Schenectady, and now part of the New York Central Railroad system. He thus had the honor of aiding in the construction of the first railroad laid in the State of New York. A little later he was similarly employed on the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad. His wages at this time were "one dollar a week and found." Large for his age and with the grit of the hardy race from which he sprang, he soon developed an ambition to do some work on his own account. By practising a little self-denial he saved his wages and in the course of time had sufficient to buy a horse and cart. Thus equipped he worked resolutely and became so capable that he attracted the attention of contractors and was offered a position as foreman by the firm of Jonathan Crane and John T. Clark, then building the Sharon section of the Boston and Providence Railroad. To reach this work he and the others selected had to journey by wagon, carrying their own provisions with them, from Schenectady to Sharon, a distance of two hundred and twenty miles. He remained with Crane & Clark two years until their contract was finished, and then took a position as foreman and manager under the celebrated firm of Carmichael, Fairbanks & Otis, then building the Stonington Railroad. After the completion of this work the same firm engaged him to take charge of some heavy rock work near Charlton, on the Western Railroad of Massachusetts. His tact and judgment in handling this work attracted the attention of Capt. W. H. Swift, the engineer in charge, and he invited him to attend the next letting upon the road and put in a proposition for work on his own account, promising him every consideration. This young Dillon did; but with the modesty of honest merit, knowing he had but a very little money at command, he bid only for one section, which was afterward allotted to him near Hinsdale upon the western end of the road. This was the beginning of his career as

a railway constructor, and placed him in a position where his skill in organizing labor, his sound judgment and great energy of character—already highly developed—could be exercised with the greatest advantage, both to himself and to those by whom he was employed or in conjunction with whom he labored. He completed this first large contract in 1840 and then secured another upon the Troy and Schenectady Railroad, embracing the clay hill about two miles from West Troy. In completing this latter he introduced the use of a steam excavator, which he afterward employed most successfully in all his heavy work. About this time the firm of which he was a member—Boody, Ross & Dillon—took the contract for constructing the Hartford and Springfield Railroad, about twenty-six miles in length, for which it agreed to take a portion of the payment in the stock of the company. After completing the work the same firm took a contract for six miles of the Cheshire Railroad of Vermont, and Mr. Dillon individually took a contract for four miles of the same road. He also, at the same time, contracted in his own name for about ten miles of heavy work on the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad; and soon afterward, as a member of the firm of Dillon & Pratt, took a contract for about seven miles of the Rutland and Burlington Railroad, near Rutland, Vt. All these contracts being successfully completed, the firm of Boody, Ross & Dillon took a contract for constructing the Central Railroad of New Jersey, from Whitehouse to Easton, a distance of twenty-nine miles, taking their entire pay therefor in the stock and bonds of the company. Although some of this work was very heavy, it was completed with the aid of steam in two years. While engaged in this work the same firm took a contract for widening twenty miles of the Morris Canal, which Mr. Dillon supervised in person and completed in three months. Mr. Dillon then took a contract for constructing the Boston and New York Central Railroad. After he had completed thirty miles of the road the company failed, and Mr. Dillon was obliged to attach and sell the rolling stock of the road, one train being auctioned off as it was passing the seller's stand. Subsequently Mr. Dillon and his associates had the contract for, and he became general manager of, the construction of one hundred miles of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, extending from Lock Haven westward. Before its completion the railroad company became short of funds and the work was finished by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Mr. Dillon's next labor was in filling up the high trestle-work on the Erie and Cleveland Railroad, which embraced about one million cubic yards of embankment, his partners in this operation being Messrs. Clyde and Chapman. Following the completion of this labor he took a contract from the Central Railroad of New Jersey for filling in the large trestle-works, which had originally been constructed upon that road, with solid masonry and embankments. He also constructed the south branch of that railroad extending from Somerville to Flemington, N. J., and also four or five miles of the Morris and Essex Railroad, near Washington, N. J. When the Union Pacific Railroad secured its charter in 1862 Mr. Dillon became connected with it, and this connection remained unbroken until his death. In 1864 or 1865 he and his associates took contracts for constructing a double track upon the Morris and Essex Railroad and also upon the Central Railroad of New Jersey. Together with Mr. John I. Blair he also became interested in one or two railroads in Iowa. In 1868 he took a contract for constructing about seventy miles of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad, extending from Waterbury, Conn., to Fishkill, N. Y., about two-thirds of which was completed when the company was obliged to suspend for want of funds. In 1869 he and his associates took a contract for constructing about fifty miles of the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, and also about forty miles of the Connecticut Valley Railroad, from Hartford to Long Island Sound. Other contracts which he successfully carried out were for the construction of the Chillicothe, Council Bluffs, and Omaha Railroad; the Canada Southern Railroad, extending from Buffalo to the St. Clair River, two hundred and eighty miles; the Paterson branch of the Morris and Essex Railroad, and the Fourth Avenue

improvement tunnel from the Grand Central Depot to Harlem, New York city. The last-mentioned contract, awarded him by Commodore Vanderbilt, was satisfactorily completed for the New York Central Railroad Company at a cost of seven million dollars. To sum up Mr. Dillon's experience as a contractor, it may be said that he has been engaged on nearly fifty public works in the United States and Canada; that the different works will make up an aggregate of nearly three thousand miles in length, and that the different contracts in which he has been interested amount in the aggregate to about \$100,000,000. Mr. Dillon's greatest work was performed in connection with the Union Pacific Railroad. He was well advanced in years when he took hold of this stupendous enterprise, and was known to railroad men in all parts of the country as a master in his chosen field. He became the master spirit of the road, and, never losing his faith in it, adhered to its fortunes till his death. This road was organized in October, 1863, under a charter granted by Act of Congress on July 1, 1862, called "An Act to aid in the construction of a Railroad and Telegraph Line from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, and to secure to the Government the use of the same for postal, military, and other purposes." The capital stock of the Company was fixed at \$100,000,000 in shares of \$1,000 each, which were subsequently fixed at \$100 each, and it was also provided that no one person could subscribe for or hold more than two hundred shares of the stock. The Government granted the Company every alternate section of land for ten miles on each side of the road, which was subsequently extended to every alternate section for twenty miles on each side of the road; and also the right of way over the public lands to the extent of two hundred feet in width on each side of the road, together with the right to use timber and other material necessary for the construction of the road wherever found upon the public land. The Government also granted a subsidy in United States bonds of \$27,236,512 on one thousand and thirty-three miles of road, these bonds paying six per cent interest payable in gold. By subsequent legislation the Company obtained the right to issue first mortgage bonds to an equal amount, which were made a second lien upon the road. The whole bonded debt of the road became therefore nearly sixty millions. Mr. Dillon obtained the contract for the construction of the road in August, 1864, and, it is said, turned the first sod with his own hands. Owing to certain delays the first forty miles of the road were not completed until January, 1866. By January, 1867, three hundred and five miles were completed. A year later five hundred and forty miles had been accomplished; and in January, 1869, the whole distance of one thousand and thirty-two miles had been laid. Mr. Dillon, who had been elected a director in the company in 1864, supervised the construction of the road from start to finish, fighting great battles with nature in his engineering work, subjected to comment and criticism with his associates, and alternately elated and depressed as the work went on satisfactorily or otherwise, but never relaxing his efforts to win success. In September, 1868, a special commission, composed of General G. K. Warren, U. S. A., and two other gentlemen, was appointed by the Government to make a thorough re-examination of so much of the road as had then been constructed. Their report, submitted in November, of the same year, when eight hundred and ninety miles of the road had been completed, closed as follows: "Deficiencies exist, but they are, almost without exception, those incident to all new roads, or of a character growing out of the peculiar duties encountered, or inseparably connected with the unexampled progress of the work. A matter of great importance, and highly creditable to the able managers of the company, is that they can all be supplied at an outlay but little exceeding that which would have obviated them in the first instance, but at the cost of materially retarding the progress of the great work. Under the circumstances, it is more a matter of surprise that so few mistakes were made, and so few defects exist, than it would be had serious deficiencies been of more frequent occurrence; and the country has reason to congratulate itself that this great work of national importance is so

rapidly approaching completion under such favorable auspices." The completion of the road in 1869 was a matter of national importance and was made memorable by suitable ceremonies, which were held at the terminus at Promontory Summit, seventy-five miles west of Ogden, Utah, where Mr. Dillon assisted in driving the gold spike which marked the laying of the last rail connecting the Union Pacific with the Central Pacific, virtually uniting the Atlantic with the Pacific by an unbroken chain—the first trans-continental railroad. The history of the Union Pacific Railroad is interwoven with the history of the nation. The leading statesmen and financiers of the day were more or less mixed up in its affairs, and its purely political and financial aspects at various periods must be studied in their lives and in national legislation. So far as Mr. Dillon was concerned, his achievement was monumental; and during his nearly thirty years' connection with the road as a director and ten or twelve years of the Presidency he took just pride in it and labored with unabated zeal in its behalf. Upon the death of the Hon. Horace F. Clark, in 1874, he succeeded to the Presidency and remained in office ten consecutive years, working all that time fully ten hours a day in the company's service without recreation. In 1884, having suffered a severe affliction the year previous in the loss of his wife, who had been his devoted friend and helpmeet for more than forty years, and owing to a need for rest, he being then in his seventy-third year, he voluntarily resigned the Presidency and was succeeded by the Hon. Charles Francis Adams. He continued as a member of the executive committee, and on November 26, 1890, was again elected President. At the annual election, April 26, 1892, he was elected to the office of Chairman of the Board of Directors, which office was created for him, and he held this position at the time of his death. As President of the Union Pacific he was at the head of a large number of subordinate and auxiliary corporations, and his duties were onerous in the extreme. They were complicated also by financial panics and crises, and his own fortune, to which he was unable to give as close attention as it needed, is said to have suffered considerably. Mr. Dillon was one among hundreds of self-made American millionaires; and to his credit it can be said that he was more an up-builder, a developer, of his country's greatness, than the gatherer of a fortune. He was the friend and enjoyed the confidence of the greatest capitalists of his time, and was interested with them in colossal undertakings. His rise from an obscure position in an out-of-the-way place to a commanding position among the railway kings of the world is a story well worthy of consideration by the youthful reader, and to those of greater age affords still another evidence of the beneficence of Republican institutions. An estimate of the man may be found set forth in simple language in the resolutions passed by the directors of the Wabash Railroad Company on learning of his death. It is in these words: "Resolved, That in the loss of Sidney Dillon this Board will be deprived of an experienced and safe adviser, and of an associate whose personal integrity and pure character have been conspicuous in all the relations of life." In personal appearance Mr. Dillon was sufficiently striking to attract attention in any assemblage. He was over six feet in height and strongly built, and the strength and energy of his character were plainly apparent in his features. No man could have been more self-reliant. It was one of his quiet boasts that no man had ever given him a dollar. He had seventy years of working life, and his recreations were those of the domestic circle. His home was a metropolitan mansion and he delighted in beautifying it with paintings, statuary, bric-a-brac, and books. He loved his wife and children and grandchildren, was mindful of his duties as a Christian gentleman—being a regular attendant at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church—and made provisions in his will for the distribution of \$100,000 in charities, supplementary to a small fortune which he had bestowed in worthy ways during his life. Mr. Dillon married at Amherst, Mass., in 1841, Miss Hannah Smith, a native of that place. Mrs. Dillon died on December 6, 1883. Mr. Dillon is survived by two daughters, Julia D., wife of J. Dwight Ripley, and Cora D., wife of Dr. Peter B. Wyckoff, both residents of New York.



W. J. Grant

U. S. GRANT.

GEN. ULYSSES SIMPSON GRANT, the victorious commander of the Union army in the late Civil War, and President of the United States from March 4, 1869, to March 4, 1877, was born at Point Pleasant, Clermont County, Ohio, April 27, 1822; and died at Mount McGregor, N. Y., July 23, 1885. He combined in his veins the blood of Scotch, English, and Irish ancestors. On the paternal side he was descended from the old Scotch family of Grant, and was of the eighth generation of the name in America. The founder of the family in this country was Matthew Grant, of Scotch birth or origin, who emigrated from Dorsetshire, England, in 1630, and settled first at Dorchester, Mass., whence, in 1635, he removed to Windsor, Conn., where he held highly honorable public office, being Town Clerk for some time and Surveyor of the Colony for forty years. He was twice married, and the subject of this sketch was descended from both of his wives. General Grant's great-grandfather, Noah Grant, and the latter's brother, Solomon, were commissioned officers in the English (Colonial) army in the war against the French and Indians in 1756, and both were killed in that conflict. His grandfather, also named Noah Grant, was an ardent patriot during the Revolution, and fought in that struggle from Bunker Hill to Yorktown. He married a Miss Kelly. Jesse Root Grant, one of this patriot's children, and who was born in Pennsylvania in 1794, married Hannah Simpson, of Westmoreland County in that State, who belonged to a family settled there for generations. Her father, John Simpson, a prosperous farmer and land-owner, had established himself in Ohio. The subject of this sketch was the eldest son of his parents (who settled in Ohio in 1819), and was named at birth Hiram Ulysses. Both father and mother were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and were highly intelligent and eminently respectable. They were in comfortable circumstances always, and lived to see their son President. The elder Grant owned a good-sized farm and also a tannery, and later in life was the head of the firm, Grant & Sons, which conducted a flourishing leather business at Galena. He had an excellent English education, was well read, an able debater all his life, and a frequent contributor to Western newspapers even before he was twenty years of age. He took an active interest in politics, and was elected the first Mayor of Georgetown, Ohio, on the only occasion he ever ran for office. General Grant's early years were spent on the farm in Georgetown, near his birthplace, and when he was a mere boy he cheerfully assisted in its cultivation. He was fond of horses, and was at home in any employment or pleasure in which they took part. By reason of his willingness to work, he was allowed the utmost freedom and had the respect as well as affection of his parents. His early education was limited to the common English branches; but that it was thorough is proven by the fact that he readily passed the examinations for admission to West Point. But while he willingly did his duty on the farm, the lad's heart was not in agricultural labor. From his own statement in later years, he hardly knew what he wanted at this time, except that he had a desire to travel. When he was seventeen years of age, his father, who shared the boy's belief that farm labor was not his proper sphere of activity, took steps which resulted in the Hon. Thomas L. Hamer, Congressman from the district, offering him an appointment as cadet at the United States Military Academy. Through some mistake this appointment was made out to Ulysses Sidney Grant; and, owing to the usual official stubbornness, efforts to have the name properly inserted failed, although a compromise was made, by which Simpson, the family name of Mrs. Grant, was substituted for Sidney. At West Point young Grant distinguished himself only in mathematics. He was not brilliant, but was always simple, modest, manly, honest, and thorough. It was a fad among the cadets to enjoy tobacco by stealth, but he did not learn even

to smoke until some years afterward. In 1843 he was graduated No. 21 in a class of thirty-nine members, and, being commissioned brevet Second Lieutenant in the Fourth Infantry, was ordered to duty at Jefferson Barracks, near St. Louis, then the largest military post in the country. Strange as it may appear, military life had no charms for him; and, remembering his ability as a mathematician, he entertained the hope that he might secure an appointment as assistant professor of this branch at the Military Academy. His efforts to obtain this position failed; for, as he himself remarks in his "Personal Memoirs," "circumstances always did shape my career different from my plans." In the operations of the army just prior to and during the war with Mexico he took an active part, his first battle being Palo Alto, in May, 1846. In this battle, although he commanded his company for a time, he held only the rank of Second Lieutenant, and he "entered the City of Mexico, sixteen months later, with the same rank, after having been in all the engagements possible for any one man and in a regiment that lost more officers during the war than it ever had present in any one engagement." At Monterey, Molino del Rey, and Chapultepec he specially distinguished himself by his bravery and soldierly ability, and won individual mention in the reports of his superior officers. It will serve to refute the fallacious idea held by some, that his disposition was sanguinary, to quote his own words on this war. Referring to the Congressional action which preceded it, he says: "For myself, I was bitterly opposed to the measure, and to this day regard the war which resulted as one of the most unjust ever waged by a stronger against a weaker nation. It was an instance of a republic following the bad example of European monarchies in not considering justice in their desire to acquire additional territory." At the close of the war the young officer returned home, and in August, 1848, married a sister of one of his classmates, Miss Julia T. Dent, the eldest daughter of Judge Dent, of White Haven, near St. Louis, Mo. Judge Dent was a man of prominence and position, well known in St. Louis and highly respected. His daughter, who had received a thorough education at a young ladies' seminary in St. Louis, moved in the best circles in that city, and had relatives there of excellent social position. It is said that Judge Dent was opposed to the match at first, but that he gracefully yielded consent upon learning that young Grant had saved his son's life in the Mexican War, where the latter served side by side with Grant, being also a Lieutenant in the army. Not finding any other opening, Grant remained in the army, and after serving at various points was ordered to the Pacific coast, where he saw "the gold fever" at its height. On July 5, 1853, he was promoted to a captaincy and took command of his company in the following September. In July, 1854, he resigned and left California, so delighted with its scenery and climate that until he became Lieutenant-General he never gave up the hope of making it his home. At thirty-two he virtually began life anew, with a wife and family and no capital. His wife brought him a farm of sixty acres near St. Louis, and thither he repaired and engaged in farming. After unsuccessful attempts to cultivate it profitably, he sold all but the land and tried the real-estate business at St. Louis with a partner; but, as the profits were not enough for two, he gave up this also and took a clerkship under his father, who conducted a tanning business at Galena, in which Grant's younger brothers were partners. Captain Grant received \$600 a year salary, and some time later \$800. It was his father's desire and his own hope that he should become a partner; but his own delicate consideration for the feelings of his younger brother, who was dying of consumption without realizing it, prevented his taking that position. The opening of the Rebellion found him still a clerk at Galena, but he never re-entered the leather-store after the first call for troops reached that place. In a number of ways he made himself useful, drilling the volunteers, and also, by invitation of the Governor, assisting in the Adjutant-General's office of the State. Hoping to be invited to service by McClellan, whom he knew at West Point and also in Mexico, and who had just been appointed a Major-General with headquarters at Cincinnati, he visited him, but

nothing came of it. He wrote to the Adjutant-General of the army, at Washington, offering his services, intimating that he felt capable of commanding a regiment, but received no reply. One of the Illinois regiments—the Twenty-first—recruited for three years' service under Lincoln's first call for one hundred thousand men, proving a little difficult to discipline, Governor Yates bethought him of Captain Grant's long military service in the regular army, and offered him the colonelcy, which Grant accepted at once; and in command of this regiment, which he soon brought to a high state of efficiency, he entered active service under General Pope in the Department of Northern Missouri. On August 7, 1861, he was commissioned Brigadier-General and ordered to Southern Missouri. On September 1st he was placed in command of the district of Southeastern Missouri, including portions of Kentucky and Tennessee. Making his headquarters at Cairo, he seized Paducah, Ky., disregarding the claim that it was neutral ground; and, taking a force down the river ostensibly to threaten Columbus, he fought the battle of Belmont, in which his brilliant success drew upon him the attention of the whole country. His suggestion to General Halleck, then in chief command in the West, that Fort Henry be captured, was ignored by that officer; but in February, 1862, the Government ordered an expedition against this stronghold, and it was captured by the combined land and water forces under General Grant and Admiral Foote. Foote having had his fleet badly crippled in endeavoring unaided to capture Fort Donelson, twelve miles distant, Grant invested it on February 12th. The Confederates attempted to fight their way out rather than be starved into submission, and made such a terrific onslaught that they might have been successful had not Grant, who had been absent on a consultation with Admiral Foote, arrived in time to put himself at the head of the almost demoralized Union troops. Riding in advance of the storming column, which consisted of three picked regiments, Grant led the rush upon the enemy's outer works, capturing them after a brief, sharp contest. To Buckner, who, being left in command of the Confederates, wrote asking terms of surrender, Grant made his famous reply: "No terms except unconditional and immediate surrender can be accepted. I propose to move immediately upon your works." The surrender of fifteen thousand troops followed, and this victory, the most important then achieved by the Union armies, established Grant in the favor of the whole country—except his military superiors, who for a long time sought, but in vain, to destroy his popularity and even degrade him. At the great battle of Shiloh his bull-dog tenacity and good generalship held the field until Buell arrived with reinforcements and saved the Union army from possible annihilation. After the bloodless occupation of Corinth by Halleck, Grant made his headquarters there, and the forces under his command were combined as the Thirteenth Army Corps. Late in January, 1862, he prepared to invest Vicksburg, having powerful naval co-operation; and in May active siege operations were begun, he having forced the Confederates steadily before him and into the stronghold at that point. In twenty days he had marched his army more than two hundred miles away from his base of supplies, had beaten two armies in five battles, captured twenty-seven heavy cannon and sixty-five pieces of field artillery, taken sixty-five hundred prisoners, and killed and wounded more than six thousand of the enemy. Nevertheless, the place had to be regularly besieged, and on July 4th General Pemberton, with fourteen generals and nearly thirty-two thousand men, surrendered. Four days after, Port Hudson fell; the Mississippi was open through its entire length, and a few weeks later General Grant was placed in command of all the Union forces west of the Alleghanies. Giving General Thomas command of the Army of the Cumberland, Grant now proceeded to the relief of Chattanooga. Sherman's army was ordered up to support the intended attack upon the Confederates. In November occurred the extraordinary battles of Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain, in which Sherman and Hooker dislodged Bragg's forces from their seemingly impregnable position. On the next day (November 25th) Bragg's powerful army was sent in full retreat

after the decisive battle of Chattanooga, in which the Union forces captured six thousand prisoners and forty cannon, and freed East Tennessee from the presence of the enemy. Grant was made a Major-General in the regular army, a gold medal was ordered struck in his honor by Congress, and the grade of Lieutenant-General being revived President Lincoln nominated him for the position, and he was confirmed by the Senate. It was on receiving this latter commission that he saw Lincoln for the first time. In the spring of 1864 he made his headquarters with the Army of the Potomac, then one hundred and forty thousand strong. In the operations having for object the capture of Richmond and the final overthrow of the Confederacy, Grant had to contend with the genius of Lee. The struggle was a superhuman one, as the Confederates generally fought from behind works. In the engagements in the Wilderness, at Spottsylvania, on the North Anna, and at Cold Harbor, during a period of fifty-three days, the losses of Grant's army amounted to nearly fifty-five thousand. In the same period the Confederates lost twenty thousand. Grant was compelled to effect a change of base, which brought him before Petersburg. This last bulwark of the Confederacy fell on April 2, 1865, and on the next day the Federal troops entered Richmond. Lee's forces in retreat were overtaken and surrounded by the victors, and on April 9th, twenty-seven thousand with their chief surrendered at Appomattox Court-House. The rebellion was over, and General Grant was the idol of the nation. The assassination of Lincoln, on April 14th, threw a gloom over the joy of the North and evoked some bitterness of feeling toward the South; but Grant never shared this bitterness, and the magnanimity which he showed at Appomattox, and which the Union soldiers approved, gave the key to a better feeling, that in time came to pervade all sections. During President Johnson's administration Congress created Grant General of the army. Later he was appointed Secretary of War, and in this capacity proved the staunch friend of Lee and the soldiers of the South. It was in the controversy with the President at this time, regarding the removal of General Sheridan, then at New Orleans eagerly carrying out the measures of reconstruction passed by Congress, and whom Grant sustained, that the latter made use of the pungent sentence, "This is a Republic where the will of the people is the law of the land"—a sentence which arraigned the "policy" of Johnson in the most unmistakable manner. Chosen himself to the Presidency in 1868, receiving two hundred and fourteen electoral votes against eighty cast for Horatio Scymour, of New York; and re-elected in 1872, when he received two hundred and eighty-six electoral votes against forty-two cast for Horace Greeley, of New York—his administration of eight years covered almost the whole period of "reconstruction," and was marked by a number of notable events, not the least among them being the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution, the funding of the national debt, and the resumption of specie payments. It was one of the most trying periods in American history, and a man of Grant's inflexible patriotism, justice, and honesty could not fail to arouse enmity. At times he was criticised as brutally as he was after the first day's fight at Shiloh, when almost everybody found something to say against him—except Lincoln, who, although a stranger personally, trusted him implicitly. The completion of the Union and Central Pacific railroads, the suppression of the Ku-Klux Klan, the settlement of the *Alabama* claims against Great Britain, the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, were other events that occurred while Grant was President. He had a strong backing in 1876 for a third nomination, and again in 1880; but the unwritten law regarding a third term prevailed. He was the youngest man ever chosen to the Presidency. After his retirement President Grant made a journey around the world, occupying nearly two years, and was everywhere received with the honors accorded to a sovereign. He was accompanied by the members of his family and a number of personal friends, and met nearly every potentate of Europe and Asia. He became a resident of New York City in August, 1881, and from that period until his death, after a lingering and painful illness, he lived in re-



Thomas T. Ford

tiement, loved by the whole people. Through his trust in others, vicissitudes of fortune befell him in his last years, but his conduct in the face of financial ruin was supremely honorable. Congress restored him to the rank of General, which he had laid aside to accept the Presidency. By his own pen he retrieved his fallen fortunes, and left his widow in comfortable circumstances, his "Personal Memoirs"—a marvel of modesty, good sense, quiet humor, and unvarnished truthfulness—bringing to the family, it is said, over half a million dollars. When death came, one of the most imposing funeral pageants the world has ever known did honor to his memory, and a reunited nation mourned his loss.

THOMAS A. SCOTT.

THOMAS ALEXANDER SCOTT, Colonel U.S.V., Assistant Secretary of War in the Cabinet of President Lincoln, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad from 1872 to 1880, and during the last quarter century of his life one of the ablest, most energetic, and most successful of American railway officers, was born at Loudon, Franklin County, Pa., on December 28, 1823, and died at his country-seat, "Woodburn," near Darby, a suburb of Philadelphia, on May 21, 1881. History offers many examples of men seemingly born to meet the great public exigencies arising during their lives, who appear to be specifically endowed for the places they are called upon to fill and the duties arising therefrom; and in thoroughness, scope, and results, their work so far surpasses that of ordinary manhood that public opinion concedes to them the possession of genius, and they take their place among the great and gifted of the land. Of this stamp was the late Col. Thomas A. Scott. He was not the child of wealth, nor was he the product of a university. But with his inheritance of superb health, by his quality of brain, power of perception, and quickness of insight, he performed tasks and achieved successes which far outshone the labors of many of his contemporaries who labored under more adventitious surroundings. At the time of Colonel Scott's birth, Pennsylvania was still half wilderness, railroad building had not begun, and travel and traffic, when they left the waterways, followed the pike and the primitive roads that connected the towns and scattered hamlets. Loudon, his birthplace, was but a hamlet, yet it had some importance from lying on the stage route between Baltimore and Pittsburg; and its inn, of which Colonel Scott's father was the popular and respected proprietor, was quite the busiest place for miles around. The bustle and activity of this little centre, at which, coming and going, day and night, were to be met not only the most enterprising and business-like farmers of the neighborhood, but likewise the adventurous and hardy pioneers who were pushing civilization into the rapidly developing West, had their due influence upon the healthy, willing, and always popular young son of the genial host, who was ever ready to help his father or a guest, and whose character was unconsciously quickened and strengthened by his numerous and varied tasks and his intercourse with persons of maturer years. At the age of ten years death deprived the boy of his father. He now found a home for a year or two with his eldest sister, the wife of a merchant who lived near Waynesboro, and there he continued and concluded his schooling. In this latter respect his opportunities were slight, yet all that the place afforded; and the rudiments then acquired proved ample when put to practical use by his superior intelligence. When about twelve years of age he went to live with his elder brother, James D. Scott, a merchant at Bridgeport, in whose store he served for a while as a clerk. He took a pride in contributing to the support of his mother, and was never idle. After leaving Bridgeport he was employed in a store at Mercersburg until 1841, when his brother-in-law, Major James Patton, then Collector of Tolls on the State road and canals, appointed him to a clerkship in his office at Columbia. There were envious persons even in those days, and when the

appointment became known quite a number did not hesitate to assert that this lad of eighteen could never perform the duties of his new place. But he did perform them, and so well that there was none to excel him. Prompt, energetic, and clear-headed, he won the regard of his superiors and their fullest confidence. Later he became connected as a clerk with the forwarding establishment of Leech & Co. at Columbia, and in 1847 was made chief clerk on the State main line at Philadelphia, by appointment of Mr. A. Boyd Cummings, collector at that point. With the further opportunities here presented, Mr. Scott developed into an official of the first class, and exhibited so much ability that Colonel Patterson, the President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company—which at that time was energetically pushing the construction of its Western Division—offered him the position of General Agent of the Eastern or Mountain Division of his road. Mr. Scott accepted the offer and entered upon his new duties at Hollidaysburg, in 1850, having charge there of the business of the company passing over the portage road on the Alleghenies—employed until the regular road could be completed and the use of inclined planes and stationary engines dispensed with. As portions of the Western Division were built they were placed under his charge, and when through traffic began he was made Superintendent of the Division, with headquarters at Pittsburgh. In 1858 he succeeded General Lombard as General Superintendent of the entire road, from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, with offices at Altoona; and by 1860 he had so incontestably established his worth to the company that he was the unanimous choice of its board of directors for the office of Vice-President, which had in that year become vacant through the death of Hon. William B. Foster. When it is remembered that this high and responsible position was reached after a service of less than ten years, and by one who had no other backing than his merit and proven fitness for the work, it appears little short of marvellous. But important as were Mr. Scott's achievements in the minor positions he had held, they were as nothing compared to his successes after he became the second officer of the road. He had labored manfully in his department to extend the road toward the Ohio River, and he was among those who firmly believed that the strengthening of it in its Western connections was imperative if the commercial importance of Philadelphia and the welfare of the State of Pennsylvania were to be conserved. When he became one of its executive officers his influence was strenuously exerted toward building up a great trunk line, whose roots should draw life and vigor from the commercial centres of the West, and where strong and healthy growth should bring ever-increasing prosperity to the city so nobly identified with its early prosperity. From first to last Mr. Scott battled for this end, and in its accomplishment played a leading part. No claim is here made for the laurels which properly belong to his colleagues, but no one of them ever failed to bear testimony to the superb part he played in the great struggle so courageously fought out to a successful ending. He ably and loyally aided his distinguished colleague, President J. Edgar Thompson, and the other officers of the company, in all their splendid efforts for the development of the road, and in every emergency his clear perception and buoyant resolution were shown to advantage. In 1871, when all the lines west of Pittsburgh owned and controlled by the company were consolidated under the name of the Pennsylvania Company, Mr. Scott was chosen President of the new corporation. Upon the death of his beloved associate, Mr. J. Edgar Thompson, the presidency of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, thus made vacant, was at once filled by the unanimous election of Mr. Scott, who assumed the duties of this responsible position on June 3, 1874. In 1860, when Mr. Scott first came to executive position, the Pennsylvania Railroad was a single line of three hundred and fifty-six miles in length, with a tonnage of less than a million and a half, and a revenue of about six million dollars. At the date of his resignation of the presidency of the road, May 1, 1880, its tonnage had grown to fifteen million and its revenue to upward of twenty-six million dollars, while its tracks spread out in all directions for thousands of miles and its force of em-

ployees constituted a veritable army in numbers. One of his many notable achievements as President was the founding of the trust or sinking fund, under the provisions of which the liabilities of the road, in the shape of guarantees and indorsements, are surely and effectually provided for out of its surplus revenues. It would take several pages to give details regarding this and other financial successes projected and completed by him. One, of great moment, was in connection with the Union Pacific Railway, the presidency of which Mr. Scott accepted for one year at a time in its history when it was suffering unusual financial distress. Through his energetic and wise labors in this brief period he succeeded in placing it in admirable condition, with its securities greatly enhanced in value. The burden of the management of this great road, one thousand miles in length, was borne easily and cheerfully, and with no abatement in his labors in other directions. The ruling spirit in the Southern Railway Security Company, formed for the purpose of reconstructing the Southern railways and putting them on a sound financial footing, he gave close attention to its affairs likewise, with the happiest results. In 1872 he succeeded, on the death of Mr. Marshall O. Roberts, to the presidency of the Texas & Pacific Railway, the great Southern road across the continent. With his usual clearness of vision, he was quick to perceive the national importance of this route and its favorable geographic and climatic advantages, and to its successful completion he devoted himself with great enthusiasm, pledging his personal means and indorsing it so as to enable it to weather successfully the financial panic of 1873. He made strenuous endeavors to induce the National Government to secure this trans-continental line in the interests of the people, but in vain. A splendid exhibition of Mr. Scott's executive and administrative abilities was made during the Civil War. The subject of through traffic had been studied by him in all its details and bearings long before this struggle began, and he was known to have a masterly grasp of it. Gov. A. G. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, appreciated the value of such knowledge when it became evident that the movement of vast bodies of men and munitions of war was a grave problem demanding instant solution, and he early called Mr. Scott into his councils and gave him a position on his staff. At the critical period in February, 1861, when Abraham Lincoln was making his progress from Springfield to Washington to be inaugurated, Mr. Scott was keenly alive to the dangers which were said, on good authority, to threaten the President-elect, and was energetic in taking precautions. When the presidential party reached Philadelphia and was disturbed by the intelligence of an assassination conspiracy, brought from General Scott by Colonel (afterward General) Charles P. Stone, Mr. Scott was at once sent for. That shrewd old patriot, Secretary of War Simon Cameron, of Lincoln's Cabinet, saw in Mr. Scott the man of the hour in solving the great problems of railroad transportation that confronted the Federal Government in those terribly confusing days of 1861, when even the calmest intellects seemed inadequate to meet the indications and emergencies. Mr. Scott answered in person the Secretary's summons, sent to him when the riots in Baltimore threatened to make the route to Washington through that city impracticable. With a grasp of the situation and a celerity that surpassed every hope, Mr. Scott opened a line via Annapolis and Perryville, and Union troops were pouring into the capital almost before the President or War Department could realize what had been done. This splendid achievement, so far-reaching in its consequences, won Mr. Scott the gratitude and regard of Lincoln, who, on May 3, 1861, commissioned him Colonel of United States Volunteers. The office of Assistant Secretary of War was then created especially to secure Colonel Scott's services, and he was at once appointed to the position, entering upon his duties in August, 1861. He had a veritable genius for the work that now fell to him. Connecting the Department by telegraph with every camp, depot, and railway station in the loyal States—a work accomplished only after the most arduous labor—he soon had troops, munitions, and supplies moving with precision and celerity, and the safety of the Government assured. Not until everything was in

perfect condition did Colonel Scott consent to turn his attention to his own company's affairs. Stanton was Secretary of War when he resigned, and in a letter under date June 1, 1862, tendered him the thanks of the President and Government for his able services, which included the organization of transportation in various distant sections at critical periods. In September, 1862, in response to the call of his country, he again tendered her service, taking the field as Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster-General on the staff of General Hooker, and, while exemplifying his masterly ability in a number of ways, was especially successful in forwarding large bodies of troops secretly and with celerity. One of the most brilliant actions of the whole war was his marvellous transportation of two army corps—the Eleventh and Twelfth—from Louisville, via Nashville, to the relief of Rosecrans after the terrible battle of Chickamauga. Secretary Stanton had confided what work was to be done to his skill and energy, relying upon its being done quickly, and after its splendid completion tendered him a thousand thanks for his great achievement. "The successful manner in which this transfer from the East to the West had been accomplished," says Capt. John P. Green, A. A. G., Second Brigade, Second Division, Twelfth Army Corps, in his highly interesting paper on "The Movement of the Eleventh and Twelfth Army Corps from the Potomac to the Tennessee," "served to bring very clearly before military men the vital importance of railways in future conflicts, and the necessity of making such provision in time of peace as to render them properly available in time of war." Captain Smith, in the paper referred to, which has been published, shows in detail the astounding character of this feat—the passage from the Potomac to the Tennessee within seven days of thirteen thousand men, thirty-three cars of artillery, and twenty-one cars of horses and baggage. For his share in it Colonel Scott should have been brevetted a Major-General. In all his war experiences Colonel Scott was calm, confident, and courageous. No duty wearied him; no danger appalled him. His spirit was contagious, and invariably moved the coldest to admiration. President Lincoln and other high officials, military and civil, regarded him with affection. While the war lasted he remained in the councils of the Government, and with undaunted courage and a devotion to duty which uncomplainingly abandoned rest for days and nights in succession, he continued faithful to the end. A bulwark of strength to the Republic in the hour of greatest danger, he was likewise a warm and helpful friend to the stricken South when she sought to retrieve her broken fortunes. Twenty years of unremitting labor in her behalf attest his devotion to Pennsylvania. For the best interests of the city of Philadelphia he worked with unabated zeal for many of the most brilliant years of his life; and the success of the Centennial International Exhibition in 1876, and the development of Fairmount Park subsequently, owed much to his active personal interest. His great monument, however, must ever be the Pennsylvania Railway, which under his administration became the greatest in the world. A friend of every activity making for good—social, educational, charitable, and religious—he earned the love of his fellow-citizens, and his memory is one of their most cherished possessions. Success, wealth, and honors came to him in abundance, and fittingly crowned his unselfish and laborious toil. He was a rare friend, a devoted husband and father, and a citizen who merits the title of illustrious. His whole life was given to duty. He was once mentioned in connection with the nomination for President of the United States, but he cared nothing for political honors and took no interest in the matter. Colonel Scott's home life was one of unusual felicity, and was the only compensation that appeared to give him perfect satisfaction and the completest rest. He was twice married. His first wife, Miss Mullison, daughter of Mr. Reuben Mullison, of Columbia, Pa., died in 1853, five years after her marriage, leaving two children—a son, James, who for years rendered valuable services to his father in the management of the Texas Pacific Railroad; and a daughter, the wife of Mr. Howell Wharton Bickley, a well-known Philadelphia financier. In 1865 Colonel Scott married Miss Anna Riddle, who, with two children, survives



Roudon Lorrain

1875-1876

him. Mrs. Scott is a native of Pittsburgh, and both her parents were Pennsylvanians. Her father, the Hon. Robert M. Riddle, widely known as one of the most brilliant journalists of his day, was a politician of great popularity and was appointed Postmaster of Pittsburgh by President William Henry Harrison, and was subsequently elected to the mayoralty of that city. Mr. Riddle was a man of rare mental capacity. He was a pronounced Abolitionist and a daring champion of the oppressed, black and white alike. He was one of the first persons to give employment to women in a business way, opening to them the office of his paper, the *Commercial Journal*. His wife, whose maiden name was Mary Johnston Dickinson, belonged to a representative family and was a woman of superior refinement and social position. Thus through her parents Mrs. Scott came naturally by those gifts which enabled her to be her husband's companion and helper, both in public and private life. Since his death she has lived in Philadelphia, devoting her life to the education of her children, to her many social duties, and to the charitable works in which she has always taken an active and interested part.

A. LOUDON SNOWDEN.

HON. A. LOUDON SNOWDEN, late United States Minister to Greece and Spain, is a gentleman who, while possessing a national reputation, particularly on coinage and matters appertaining to monetary standards and finance, is pre-eminently a representative American. The line of his ancestry in Pennsylvania antedates the landing of William Penn. His great ancestor, John Snowden, owned large bodies of land in Philadelphia and New Jersey prior to Penn's landing, and was one of the proprietors of West Jersey, and as such signed the "Concessions" in 1677. At that time both sides of the Delaware River were under the jurisdiction of the court at Upland, Pa. He was also appointed, in 1704, judge of the court in Bucks County, Pa., and was a member of the Pennsylvania Provisional Assembly in 1712. John Snowden 2d was born in Philadelphia in 1685, and was not only one of its most notable and enterprising merchants, but was also a leader in all benevolent and Christian work. He was one of the founders of the First Presbyterian Church, and the first Elder of that church ordained in America. As an evidence of the profound and simple faith of the early settlers in Pennsylvania, it may be instructive in this material age to state that bills of lading are in existence issued by this same old merchant, who, in sending his vessels to the uncertain deep, formally "committed the lives of the seamen and the safety of the cargo to the protection of Divine Providence." Isaac Snowden, third son of John, was an officer in the Continental Army, a Commissioner to sign and issue Continental currency, and was Treasurer of the City and County of Philadelphia from 1780 to 1782. He, with Mr. Bayard, of Princeton, N. J., advanced the money for Dr. Witherspoon's visit to Europe in 1784, and was first Treasurer of the First General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in America, member of the committee that prepared the Form of Government of that church in America; was a Trustee of Princeton College from 1792 to 1808. He was one of the founders of the Second Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia, in which church Colonel Snowden's family now worship. Isaac Snowden had five sons, all educated at Princeton College, and, what is remarkable, all became Presbyterian ministers. Of these, the Rev. Nathaniel Randolph Snowden was born in Philadelphia in 1770, and was the first Presbyterian preacher in Harrisburg, Pa. He married a daughter of Dr. Lemuel Gustine, of Wyoming, and a granddaughter of Dr. William Hooker Smith, and was descended from William Leete, Governor of Connecticut in 1660, and also descended from Thomas Hooker, the great Puritan preacher, the founder of Connecticut and "declared to be the father of constitutional liberty in New England." Dr. Isaac Wayne Snowden, the father of Colonel Snowden and son of Rev. Nathaniel

Randolph Snowden, was born in Philadelphia in 1794. He studied medicine and entered the army as surgeon before he was twenty years of age, and served with General Jackson in the Seminole War and at New Orleans, and was severely wounded at Fort Scott. At the close of the war he resigned from the army and began the practice of his profession in the beautiful Cumberland Valley near Carlisle, when he married a daughter of Archibald Loudon, a prominent citizen of Cumberland County. From this union the subject of our sketch was born. He received a preliminary academic education and entered Jefferson, now Washington and Jefferson College in Western Pennsylvania, from which he received the degree of Master of Arts. At college Colonel Snowden was distinguished as an accomplished writer and eloquent speaker. He twice represented his class as orator in the annual contests of the literary societies. On finishing his collegiate course he began the study of law, and entered the Law Department of the Pennsylvania University; but shortly thereafter, at the request of his uncle, the late Hon. James Ross Snowden, then Director of the United States Mint, he entered that institution as Register. From that position he was, in 1866, promoted to the chief coinership, which he held with great advantage to the institution until 1877, when he was unexpectedly made Postmaster of Philadelphia by President Grant, but was returned to the mint service as Superintendent by the voluntary act of President Hayes in 1879, after having twice declined the appointment of Director of all the mints, voluntarily tendered him by the same President. Whenever his name has been presented to the Senate he has been honored by a unanimous confirmation. His official connection with the national mint extended over a period of more than twenty-eight years, when he voluntarily resigned the superintendency in 1885. In the mint he obtained a national reputation and became an authority on all subjects relating to coins and coinage. His advancement in that service was uninfluenced by political considerations. As the best-equipped man he was promoted from a subordinate position until, having refused the highest place in the mint service, he accepted the chief executive office in the old institution in which he had entered as a youth, more than twenty-two years before. Recognizing the advantage of experience in our civil service, he made the rule absolute in his administration of the mint that all vacancies should be filled by experienced and capable subordinates. This rule was not only applied in the matter of minor positions, but was made to apply to all others where his own action was involved or his influence could reach. Under this admirable principle, on his recommendation to the President all the vacancies that occurred during his superintendency in the official staff of the mint were filled by the promotion of those next in the line of service. Under his management of the mint no man was ever removed for a political or partisan reason, but only for such cause as would have removed the same individual from any private establishment. As Chief Coiner and, subsequently, as Superintendent, he devoted his energies and skill in procuring, devising, and suggesting machinery and appliances for the rapid, accurate, and artistic production of our coinage. To him is largely due the purchase from England of the "Hill reducing machine," for the rapid production of medal and coinage dies, now considered indispensable in that branch of the mint work; and the importation from Austria of the "Seiss assorting machine," which assures absolute accuracy in the issue of coin within the legal tolerance. Not only the best appliances and machinery of other countries were imported, but all our domestic machinery was improved and the whole mechanical appliances brought up to the highest point of efficiency, so that on his retirement he could say with truth, as he did in his letter of resignation to President Cleveland: "I leave the best-equipped mint in the world." During his connection with the mint, as Register, Chief Coiner, and Superintendent, there passed through his hands, was in his custody, or was operated upon during its conversion into coin under his supervision, \$1,713,495,946.75 in gold and silver and minor coins—a sum so vast as to seem almost incredible, were not the figures taken from the books of the

mint. During his superintendency he expended in wages, for machinery, in ordinary supplies, in building storage vaults, in renovating, ventilating, electric lighting, and other needed expenditures, \$3,151,796.47; and yet, in his final settlement with the department under an adverse administration, the accounts were so accurate as to leave but a difference of eighteen cents, and this in favor of the late Superintendent. His administration of the Philadelphia Post Office was alike highly creditable. He accepted the appointment reluctantly, at the urgent request of President Grant; but the citizens of Philadelphia, without distinction of party, soon appreciated the value of his services and freely acknowledged the advantages they derived from his admirable management of the office. Business methods were applied, old abuses corrected, unworthy employees dismissed, while the worthy were protected in their places and promoted when opportunity presented. Political conventions were permitted to take care of themselves, while the Postmaster devoted his energies and those of his subordinates in the discharge of their duties. The order which he issued on taking charge of the office, that "All faithful employees would be retained, all others dismissed," was carried out to the end of his term, as was attested on his retirement from the office, when at a full meeting of the employees it was formally declared that "under Postmaster Snowden no faithful subordinate had been discharged, but, on the contrary, where occasion presented, had been protected and promoted, while those who had been displaced were justly removed from the service." Colonel Snowden's pre-eminent quality is clearness and quickness of intellect, with remarkable administrative ability. He grasps a proposition submitted to him as if by intuition, and his conclusions are usually correct. He is as ready of speech as he is quick of understanding. As a test of his executive ability, his plan and management of the great parade on December 16, 1879, in honor of General Grant on his return from his journey around the world, may be properly mentioned. The entire management of this stupendous popular demonstration was placed in his hands by the joint committee of the Councils of Philadelphia. For the zeal and ability displayed on this occasion he received the cordial thanks of the city authorities. The splendid work accomplished in this great popular demonstration to the first soldier and citizen of the Republic very naturally directed the attention of the Constitutional Centennial Commission to him, as the one man who could create and organize, by his genius and popular qualities, the great civic and industrial processional display which was to be the central feature of the celebration which took place in Philadelphia, on the 15th, 16th, and 17th, of September, 1887, in connection with the Centennial Celebration of the Constitution of the United States. This position was tendered to him by the Commission, whose President was the Hon. John A. Kasson, formerly a member of Congress from Iowa and United States Minister to Austria. That the confidence of the Commission and country was not misplaced was manifested on the 15th of September, when there was witnessed upon the great central avenue of Philadelphia the most marvellous, suggestive, and instructive processional display ever witnessed in any city of the world. From the day he accepted the appointment until the demonstration took place, Colonel Snowden gave to it his entire time and energies. He elevated the character of the demonstration by determining in its inception to make it a great object-lesson illustrating the progress made by our country in the arts of peace and war—embracing benevolence, education, transportation, naval architecture, and all industrial pursuits—within a hundred years of Constitutional Government. This thought he impressed upon the display from the first division, with its typical banner, until the last section marched past in the shadows of the evening. As a distinguished Senator from the West remarked: "I have watched the processional display from the beginning until its close, and confess that it is so far beyond my highest conception or expectation, that I am overwhelmed with its majesty, and can only thank God that I live in a country that can produce such a marvellous lesson of progress and industrial independence, and that

possesses a citizen with genius to conceive its creation and ability enough to present it to the public." Not only were the character and objects of the display worthy of our country, but its management was perfect. It took eight hours to pass a given point, and contained over forty thousand men, three thousand horses, one hundred and fifty-seven bands, and over three hundred floats, each one bearing its precious burden illustrative of the progress of a century. The Indian exhibit, which contrasted the savage warrior, mounted, with all his war trappings, with the students from the Carlisle School and Lincoln Institution, was a sight never to be forgotten. The Pennsylvania Railroad exhibit, which illustrated transportation, from the old pack-horse, through the Conestoga wagon, mail-coach, canal-boat, packet, up to its highest development—the fast freight-car and Pullman palace-car, with engine attached—was perfect. The exhibit in naval architecture and the Baldwin and Eckley B. Cox's exhibit were remarkable. But why particularize when all were so illustrative and perfect in design and execution? At the close of his labors the Commission wrote the following flattering letter, which expresses the universal opinion as to the value of his services:

"CONSTITUTIONAL CENTENNIAL COMMISSION,

"CELEBRATION, SEPTEMBER 15, 16, AND 17, 1887.

"907 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, September 21, 1887.

"DEAR SIR:—In transmitting to you a copy of the resolutions of thanks adopted by the Constitutional Centennial Commission at their final meeting, permit us to express our high appreciation of the fidelity, energy, intelligence, and ability which marked your management of the Industrial and Civic Department of the Celebration, to which is due the brilliant success of the greatest trades display ever witnessed in America, and to add our personal congratulations to the many which you have received. Permit us, also, to express our gratification that we were brought by the work of the Commission into such close and agreeable relations.

"Believe us to be, with sentiments of profound respect,

"Your sincere and obliged friends,

"JOHN A. KASSON, President, Constitutional Centennial Commission.

"AMOS R. LITTLE, Chairman, Executive Committee.

"HAMPTON L. CARSON, Secretary.

"To Col. A. Loudon Snowden."

As a man, Colonel Snowden has ever been loyal, patriotic, and public-spirited. On the outbreak of the Rebellion he organized, partly clothed, and fed for weeks a regiment, and was commissioned its Lieutenant-Colonel. The quota of troops from Pennsylvania being full, the regiment was divided, six companies going with their officers into the Sickles Brigade from New York, and the other four companies were incorporated in the Second Regiment of Pennsylvania Reserves. On the urgent solicitation of the Director he returned to the mint service, but subsequently participated in the skirmishes preceding the battle of Gettysburg, as a member of the First City Troop of Philadelphia. Colonel Snowden was connected for over fifteen years with this command, which was Washington's body-guard during a period of the Revolution. He passed through all the subordinate grades and was commissioned as its commanding officer in 1877. As an effective and eloquent public speaker, he has but a few equals, and is always welcomed with enthusiasm whenever he rises to respond to a sentiment or to discuss a question at issue before the people. Perhaps the highest tribute that can be bestowed upon him as a man is that those who admire and esteem him most are found in every walk of life, from the most honored and exalted to the humblest, who can always turn to him as a helper and friend. In business affairs he has taken an active and conspicuous part. During a portion of the period he was Postmaster and Superintendent of the Mint he was Vice-President and subsequently President of the Fire Association, the second largest insurance company in Pennsylvania, and for two years was President of the United Fire Underwriters of America, a national organi-

zation embracing nearly all the insurance companies doing business in the United States. In the Presidential campaign of 1888, Colonel Snowden took a conspicuous part, as he did in the campaign of 1884, when his friend, James G. Blaine, was a candidate. In both these campaigns he accompanied Mr. Blaine in his tour through several States, and rendered most valuable service in discussing the issues involved in the contest. In July, 1889, he accepted the appointment of Minister Resident and Consul-General to Greece, Roumania, and Serbia, voluntarily tendered him by President Harrison. In this new field of the public duty, he manifested so much ability that in recognition Congress raised the grade of the mission to that of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, or to a mission of the first class. The intelligence, energy, and tact displayed by Minister Snowden at Athens and Bucharest, where he negotiated important treaties, resulted in his transfer to Madrid. At this court we had many grave diplomatic questions of long standing, which President Harrison believed should be closed. With this object in view, without consultation, Minister Snowden was transferred from Athens to Madrid in July, 1892. Among the questions that demanded settlement was our claim for indemnity from the Spanish Government for the destruction of the property of the American mission in the Caroline Islands, and for the return of the missionaries to the island. This question had arisen in 1886 during President Cleveland's first term, and had been pressed upon the attention of the Spanish Government, with more or less force, by four or five Ministers and *Chargés d'Affaires* of the United States, with no perceptible advance toward a settlement. The question, so far as Spain was concerned, was surrounded by many embarrassments, but was pressed with so much persistency and tact by Minister Snowden, that the Government ultimately yielded and agreed to pay the indemnity demanded, which fully covered the loss of property, and also granted authority for the return of the missionaries to the prosecution of their beneficent work. This diplomatic result was not completed until the second term of President Cleveland had commenced. It devolved upon his Secretary of State to extend to Minister Snowden the special thanks of our Government. Other matters of interest were taken up and pressed to satisfactory conclusions. The Reciprocity Treaty negotiated between the two governments had recently been put in force, and required skill and tact in interpreting its provisions so as to promote American interests. The acceptance by the Spanish Government of our invitation to send a royal representative to the Columbian Exposition, as the guest of our nation, was obtained with much difficulty. Indeed, it is well known that, but for the confidence reposed in our Minister, the embarrassments thrown in the way, partly by our Government, would have prevented the Infanta Eulalie from coming to America. Our Minister obtained and preserved during all the embarrassments of the situation the cordial respect and confidence of the Spanish Government, so much so that on his retiring from office the Queen Regent conferred upon him the Grand Cordon of Isabella the Catholic, one of the highest orders of Spain, and to which the Minister was not entitled from his rank as Minister Plenipotentiary. In this connection it may be stated that on his retirement from office in Madrid, being free to accept honors without the formal consent of Congress, he accepted from the King of Greece the Grand Cordon of the Saviour, the highest order of Greece, which was conferred by King George as a "mark of his personal friendship." The King of Roumania forwarded to London, to be delivered to the ex-Minister as he passed through on his return to the United States, the Grand Cordon of the Crown of Roumania, in "recognition not only of valuable service rendered to the two governments, but as a mark of high personal esteem." During the memorable political campaign of 1896—just closed—the services of ex-Minister Snowden were in great demand in all parts of the country, due not only to his ability as a speaker, but to his especial equipment in discussing the financial questions involved in the contest. For many years he had devoted himself to a study of the silver question in all

its theoretical and practical bearings. He had helped prepare the Coinage Act of 1873, which suspended the coinage of the silver dollar, and was familiar, from personal association, not only with the objects sought to be obtained by the act, but with the motives that actuated those having it in charge. In addition, being conversant with the history of our entire coinage-legislation, the causes that produced changes and modifications in the law, since the first act of 1793, he was in many respects the best-equipped speaker in the cause of sound money in the exciting contest that ended in the election of Major McKinley to the Presidency. Instead of fearing interruption and questions put by his auditors, he invited them, and as a result his speeches were powerful appeals to the judgment and patriotism of the people. As a writer he has contributed many interesting and valuable papers on technical subjects and of a public character. He occupies a prominent position in the literary and social life of Philadelphia, and is a member of the American Philosophical Society, St. Andrew's, the Philadelphia Club, the State in Schuylkill, the Union League, and many other literary, military, and social organizations. In 1864 he was married to Elizabeth Robinson, daughter of Isaac Robinson Smith, of Philadelphia. By this marriage he has two daughters, Caroline S., Mary Buchanan, and a son, Charles Randolph Snowden. The space allotted to biographical sketches in this volume is so contracted that only a brief outline can be presented; but in this instance we think enough has been written to justify the conclusion that the subject of our sketch, considered as a public official, diplomat, gifted orator, and enterprising and public-spirited citizen, with an ancestry extending back to the first settlement of the country, may very properly be considered as a thoroughly representative American.

GEORGE G. MEADE.

MAJ.-GEN. GEORGE GORDON MEADE, U.S.A., hero of the battle of Gettysburg, was born in Cadiz, Spain, December 31, 1815, and died in Philadelphia, November 6, 1872. His father was Richard Worsam Meade, a Philadelphia merchant, who followed his business as a merchant and ship-owner in Cadiz, and from 1805 to 1816 was United States Navy Agent for that port. It was during the latter part of this period that the subject of this sketch was born. While he was still an infant, his father became involved in litigation growing out of the Peninsular War, and was unjustly incarcerated in prison in Cadiz during two years, being only released at last by an order from the King obtained through the interposition of the United States Minister. During the term of his imprisonment, however, Mr. Meade's family had been sent back to Philadelphia. One of the most remarkable claim cases in the history of the United States grew out of the indebtedness of Spain to Mr. Meade, amounting to nearly half a million dollars. In prosecuting this claim, the most celebrated lawyers of the country were retained, including Webster, Clay, and Choate. A bill enforcing it twice passed the Senate and once the House of Representatives, but, not being passed by both houses in the same session, it failed to become a law. Supported by a treaty, by documentary proofs, by a special affirmation of the Spanish Cortez, and by the royal sign manual, neither Mr. Meade nor his heirs were ever able to obtain the payment of this claim. Young Meade attended school in Philadelphia, and afterward—a remarkable fact when one considers his later history—was a pupil in a school in Washington, D.C., conducted by Salmon P. Chase, who was Secretary of the Treasury when Meade was General-in-Chief of the Army of the Potomac. Later still he attended an institution at Mount Hope, near Baltimore, Md.; from which he went to the United States Military Academy at West Point, where he was graduated in 1835. On leaving the Military School with the rank of Second Lieutenant, he was assigned to the Third Artillery and ordered to Florida, where he served in the war of the United States Government against the Seminole Indians.



C. W. G. Munnell

Here his health failed, and it became necessary for him to leave that part of the country to save his life. He was detailed to conduct a party of Seminoles to Arkansas, and then ordered to Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts, where he was on ordnance duty until October 26, 1836, when he resigned. He now accepted a position as assistant civil engineer, aiding in the construction of a railroad at Pensacola, Fla., where he remained until April, 1837, when he received an appointment from the War Department to make a survey of the mouth of the Sabine River, Texas, which he completed, and afterward assisted in the survey of the delta of the Mississippi, a duty which lasted him until February, 1839. In 1840 the boundary line between the United States and Texas was being surveyed, and Mr. Meade was employed in the astronomical branch of the expedition. In August of the same year he was made assistant civil engineer in the survey of the northwestern boundary between the United States and British America. On December 31, 1840, young Meade married Margaretta, a daughter of John Sergeant. On May 19, 1842, he was appointed Second Lieutenant in the corps of Topographical Engineers, and continued to be employed in the survey of the northeastern boundary until November of the following year; and in 1844-45 he was engaged on surveys in the Delaware Bay. In 1845 the United States declared war against Mexico, and in September of that year Lieutenant Meade joined the staff of Gen. Zachary Taylor, at Corpus Christi, Tex. During the next year he took part in the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, and in the occupation of Matamoras; and later, under Gen. William A. Worth, led the assault on Independence Hill at Monterey,—for which he was brevetted First Lieutenant—and shared in the march to Tampico. At the siege of Vera Cruz he served on the staff of Gen. Robert Patterson, of Pennsylvania. At the close of the war Lieutenant Meade returned home, and from 1847 to 1849 he was engaged in the construction of lighthouses in Delaware Bay and in mapping surveys of Florida reefs. From 1849 to 1855 he was part of the time in the field against the Seminoles; then on lighthouse duty; was commissioned First Lieutenant of Topographical Engineers, August 4, 1851, and then engaged in the construction of lighthouses until May 19, 1856, when he was promoted to Captain; and from that time until 1861 was in charge of all the northern lake surveys. Soon after the commencement of the War of the Rebellion, Captain Meade was appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers. His appointment was dated August 31, 1861, and he was assigned to the command of the Second Brigade of Pennsylvania Reserves in the Army of the Potomac. On June 18, 1862, he was promoted Major of Topographical Engineers. During the Peninsular Campaign he commanded his brigade in the battles of Mechanicsville and Gaines' Mills, and at New Market Cross-Roads or Glendale, where he was severely wounded. He was taken to Philadelphia for treatment and soon recovered, rejoining the Army of the Potomac in time to take part in the second battle of Bull Run. During the invasion of Maryland General Meade commanded the Division of Pennsylvania Reserves during the absence of Gen. John F. Reynolds, and at the battle of South Mountain and at Antietam. In the latter battle he succeeded in flanking the enemy from the right, and so signalized himself by his skill and intrepidity that, after the wounding of Gen. Joseph Hooker on the field of battle, General McClellan placed him in command of the First Corps. In this engagement General Meade's horse was shot under him. In October and November, 1862, he was in command of the division which at Fredericksburg was opposed to the troops of Stonewall Jackson, and which alone of all the army succeeded in breaking through the enemy's lines—actually finding itself "in the presence of the enemy's reserves." General Meade had two horses shot under him, and for want of timely support his division was finally forced back. He was now promoted Major-General, his commission dating November 29, 1862, and on Christmas Day of that year he was placed in command of the Fifth Army Corps. He commanded this corps at the battle of Chancellorsville. On June 23, 1863, General Meade was placed in command of the Army of

the Potomac. The appointment was unexpected, and the situation was one that was extremely hazardous and perplexing. The change in command was made while the corps were on the march in pursuit of an enemy which had pushed its way into the invaded country. Gen. Meade knew nothing of the position of the enemy and very little of his own command. He was ordered to relieve General Hooker while the army lay encamped about Frederick, Md., Lee's having marched up the Cumberland Valley. Meade at once determined to follow the enemy, making a parallel march on the opposite side of South Mountain, arranging his troops so as to guard the passes in order to prevent a descent on Baltimore, and with the final intention of harassing Lee into a general engagement. Forced marches brought the Army of the Potomac to positions from which they could deploy a larger line between Westminster and Waynesborough. Lee concentrated east of South Mountain, while Meade's columns occupied the slope along Pipe Creek, the left wing being advanced to the neighborhood of Gettysburg, Pa. On the morning of July 1st there was a collision between National cavalry and the head of a Confederate column near the latter city. General Reynolds sent infantry to support the cavalry, but an overwhelming force of Confederates drove them back and through the town to the hills. Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, after Reynolds had fallen, was sent by Meade to direct operations at Gettysburg; and, finding the Confederate army approaching in force, sent a messenger to General Meade to bring forward his troops to the heights near Gettysburg, where he posted the remnants of the two corps which had already been engaged. Hancock returned to Taneytown and reported to Meade, advising the selection of Gettysburg as a defensive position; and this advice was fortunately, as it turned out, accepted, and the concentration of the Union forces was made there. During that night and the following morning the Union troops, under Hancock, took position on Cemetery Ridge, while Lee posted his on Seminary Ridge, further west. General Meade arrived at the front soon after noon on July 2d, and on four o'clock of that day the battle was opened by the Confederates making a vigorous attack on the Third Corps, which formed the left and left centre; and the fight soon became general along the entire line. The Third Corps was routed, but fortunately without the line being broken, the Union troops being strongly reinforced from the right, and after a desperate conflict gaining the possession of Little Round Top, which proved to be a position of vital importance. It was afterward charged against General Meade that the first attack of the Confederates had induced him to make active preparations for a retreat, and it was stated that he had actually given up the hope of holding the position; but General Meade, before the Congressional Committee on the Conduct of the War, denied that he "ever had intended or thought for one instant to withdraw the army, unless the military contingencies which the future should develop during the course of the day might render it a matter of necessity that it should be so withdrawn." On the evening of the 2d he called a council of war, in which the conclusion was reached that the position was a bad one, but that either retreating or attacking would be unadvisable. In the mean time General Lee determined to renew the attack on the following day; but on the morning of that day (the 3d) Meade took the offensive against General Ewell, and succeeded in driving him from the intrenchments which he had captured on the right. The Confederates opened fire at one o'clock with one hundred and forty-five guns, the Union artillery having only eighty, advantageously planted on Cemetery Ridge. After the artillery fire ceased, General Pickett's division made its celebrated attack on Meade's centre, under a terrific fire of infantry and artillery both, poured in from all sides, and was nearly annihilated. An advance on the left was then ordered by General Meade, which drove back Hood's division. Both armies remained in their position until the evening of the 4th, when Lee retreated to the Potomac and intrenched himself. Meade followed slowly, coming up with the Confederates on the 12th, but postponing the attack in deference to the decision of a council of war. On the morning of the 14th an advance was ordered.

but during the night the enemy had crossed the river. The Confederate force engaged at Gettysburg was about 69,000 men, while the effective strength of the Army of the Potomac is said to have been between 82,000 and 84,000 men—this superiority being, however, measurably neutralized by the fatigues of long marches. On the Union side, 2,834 men were killed, 13,733 wounded, 6,643 missing; in all, 23,210. No accurate account of the Confederate loss was ever obtained, but it is estimated at 36,000, of which number nearly 14,000 were prisoners. At the most critical moment General Hancock fell among his men on the line of Stannard's Brigade, desperately wounded, but he continued to direct the fight until victory was assured, and then he sent Major Mitchell of his staff to announce the glad tidings to General Meade. The battle of Gettysburg was one of the most magnificent of modern times. For three days the largest armies handled in modern warfare maintained a fierce and persistent struggle. More than two hundred pieces of artillery at intervals of this dreadful drama belched forth missiles of destruction, and made the grand old hills tremble as with the thunders of heaven or with the throes of volcanic fires. The responsibility of Meade was tremendous to contemplate. In accepting the judgment of General Hancock as to the proper place for the battle, he resisted the opinions of two or three other leading generals who were opposed to this decision. But Hancock was correct in his judgment, and by his magnificent management of his portion of the line of battle confirmed the wisdom of his opinion. Both Meade and Hancock were the recipients of universal praise and admiration on the part of their countrymen for the magnificent handling of the Army of the Potomac in this conflict. As a reward for his extraordinary success—vital at this period of the war—General Meade was commissioned Brigadier-General in the regular army, his commission dating July 3, 1863. From this time forward there was a period of comparative inactivity in the Army of the Potomac, which was followed by the actions beginning with Bristoe's Station and ending at Mine Run in December, 1863. It can be said of General Meade's command of the army that it experienced no reverses while he held it; and he was continued at its head after General Grant had been made commander of all the armies of the United States and had assumed personal direction of all operations. During two years, or more than half the period of its existence, General Meade was in immediate command of the Army of the Potomac, and he was in every campaign of that army from the time of its formation, and in all of its battles except two. On August 8, 1864, he was made Major-General of the United States Army; and, as a special honor, was given the command in the grand review which took place in Washington after the close of the war. During the time which intervened prior to the Southern States resuming regular political relations with the Government, General Meade commanded the Military Division of the Atlantic. From August, 1866, to January, 1868, he was in command of the Department of the East. From the latter period until August, 1868, he was in charge of the Military District embracing Georgia and Alabama; then in command of the Department of the South, including the same States with South Carolina and Florida; and from March, 1869, to his death he was again at the head of the Military Division of the Atlantic. General Meade's death was caused by pneumonia, aggravated by complications resulting from a gunshot wound which he received at New Market Cross-Roads. He was buried with imposing military honors. In 1865 General Meade received the degree of LL.D. from Harvard. He was a member of the American Philosophical Society, of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, and was one of the Commissioners of Fairmount Park. In that park is an equestrian statue of General Meade, designed by Milne Calden, which was dedicated October 18, 1887.

9 Stephen
Richard
Meade
1863-1868

GEORGE BARNES.

GEORGE BARNES, a distinguished citizen of Syracuse, N. Y., founder of several leading banking institutions in that city, and widely known as President of the Whitman & Barnes Manufacturing Company, one of the largest industries of its class in the United States, was born in the municipal borough of Teunterden, County of Kent, England, on October 1, 1827, and died in the city of New York, on October 17, 1892. Mr. Barnes was brought up and educated in his native country. At the age of sixteen he came to America and went to live at Syracuse, then a thriving town of about twenty thousand inhabitants. Here he was fortunate in making the acquaintance and winning the friendship of Mr. John Wilkinson, then the leading lawyer of Syracuse, and one of its most energetic and esteemed citizens. Pleased with the lad's brightness and ambition, Mr. Wilkinson encouraged him to apply himself to study; and in a short time, when he had concluded to adopt a professional career, he made a place for him as a law student in the office of Wilkinson & Baggs, the well-known law firm of which he was the founder and head. Mr. Wilkinson's friendship for Mr. Barnes was destined to have a great influence upon the latter's whole subsequent career. Mr. Wilkinson was without doubt the leading spirit of the Syracuse of that day. He had settled in the place as far back as 1819, and when he first hung out his sign as a lawyer his office was so far "out in the fields" as to be the subject of good-natured ridicule. Mr. Wilkinson had the laugh on his side when, as the town expanded, his office was found to be in the very heart of the business district. Although a keen and accomplished lawyer, Mr. Wilkinson did not confine himself to professional duties. At the time of young Barnes' advent in Syracuse, he had already entered upon an active career as a railroad manager, and gave a considerable portion of his time to railway development. Under his skillful direction the Syracuse and Utica Railroad Company, of which he was President from its organization in 1837 until it was merged in the New York Central Railroad Company, won the reputation of being one of the best conducted of the early railroads; and the confidence occasioned by the fact that it was built for two hundred thousand dollars less than the capital stock subscribed for was sustained in the whole course of its subsequent management. Through Mr. Wilkinson's interest young Mr. Barnes was given a place in the service of the company, beginning as junior bookkeeper. He appreciated the opportunity this opening presented for advancement, and by diligence and devotion to duty rose step by step to the position of Superintendent, and for a number of years was closely allied with Mr. Wilkinson in his various railroad projects and in the several developments and constructions which eventuated in the consolidation of the seven roads between Albany and Buffalo in the New York Central Railroad Company, in 1853, upon the completion of the Rochester and Syracuse Direct Railroad, which had been organized by Mr. Wilkinson and his friends for that purpose. Freed from his railroad connections by the consolidation, Mr. Barnes paid a visit to his friends and old home in England. Upon his return he bought the *Syracuse Evening Chronicle*—a newspaper which, as the *Free Democrat*, had been founded in 1852—and, adopting the principles of the Republican Party, then rapidly acquiring strength throughout the North, made it the first Republican daily published in the State outside of New York City. Disposing of this journal in 1855, he removed the following year to Cincinnati and accepted the office of General Superintendent of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, then just getting into practical operation. Like many similar enterprises in the new West at that period, this road succumbed during the financial disturbances of 1857. Mr. Barnes now returned to Syracuse, and in 1858 engaged in the business of banking, becoming cashier and manager of the Central City Bank. In 1860 he bought the interest of William



George Barnes

B. Cogswell in the manufacturing business of Sweet, Brother & Co.—a firm which had but one rival in the United States in the manufacture of cutter-knives for reapers and mowers, then coming into extensive use. This business—originated on a small scale at Syracuse in 1858 by William A. Sweet and his brother, Anson A. Sweet, who were joined a year later by Mr. Cogswell—acquired such importance that its proprietors engaged in 1863 in the manufacture of steel, a superior quality of which was demanded in their special product. In 1864 the firm was reorganized as a stock company, under the corporate name of Sweet, Barnes & Co.; and Mr. Barnes withdrew from banking in order to be able to devote himself wholly to the development of its business. In 1868 the steel-works were sold to Mr. Sweet, and that industry has since been conducted as the Sweet Manufacturing Company. The corporate name of Sweet, Barnes & Co. remained in use until 1873, when the style George Barnes & Co. was adopted. At the outset the works of the company occupied a commodious site in the Fifth Ward in Syracuse—a section of the city to which many industries had been attracted through the initiative of Mr. Wilkinson, previously mentioned, who, while President of the Syracuse and Utica Railroad Company, had procured the location there of the railroad workshops. Additions to the original buildings were made from time to time, under the supervision of Mr. Barnes, and the works grew to imposing proportions, presenting an unbroken frontage of upward of two hundred and fifty feet on Marcellus Street and somewhat less on Wyoming Street, and being three stories in height. The rapid extension of the use of mowing and reaping machines, consequent upon the effective way in which they had been brought to public notice at the several great international exhibitions, caused a steady and increasing demand for cutter-knives, and to meet this demand in a way that should prove entirely satisfactory to the trade required no ordinary ability. The business, moreover, was flourishing to such an extent that competition arose in several quarters. It is a sufficient tribute to Mr. Barnes' ability as a manager to say that between the years 1868 and 1877 the business of the company over which he presided actually quadrupled. In the year last mentioned an arrangement was effected by which the works at Syracuse were consolidated with similar works at other places, and the new corporation, known as the Whitman & Barnes Manufacturing Company, became the successor to George Barnes & Co., of Syracuse; of the Whitman & Miles Manufacturing Company, of Akron, Ohio, and Fitchburg, Mass.; of the Simonds Manufacturing Company, of Fitchburg, Mass.; of Ballard, Fast & Co., of Canton, Ohio; and of Collinson, Burch & Co., of St. Catharine's, Ontario. The new company began operation with a capital of four hundred thousand dollars, which was increased subsequently to about a million and a quarter. Mr. Barnes was elected President of this great corporation, and continued at its head until his death. His associates in the Board of Officers were Mr. A. L. Conger, of Akron, Ohio, Vice-President; Mr. I. C. Alden, of the same city, Treasurer; and Mr. George E. Dana, of Syracuse, N. Y., Secretary. At its various factories and agencies the company employs a thousand men, and for years past its annual output has had a value of about a million and a half dollars. The entire control of the business, now one of the great industries of the country, is in the hands of this corporation, which, while perfecting the product, has by its able methods and improved machinery steadily reduced the price. The special talent of Mr. Barnes as a financier found a number of useful outlets during his long and honorable business career. As early as 1855 he took part as an incorporator in founding the Onondaga County Savings Bank, which developed into one of the most stable institutions of its kind in the State, having at the time Mr. Barnes resigned his trusteeship upward of seventeen hundred open accounts, covering about five and a half million dollars of deposits, and also a surplus of about three-quarters of a million dollars. In 1869 Mr. Barnes took an active part in founding the Trust and Deposit Company of Onondaga, of which, after a long term of service as Vice-President, he became President. In 1873 he co-operated with others in organizing the

State Bank of Syracuse, with a paid-up capital of one hundred thousand dollars. Of this institution also he became President. A thorough business man as well as financier, he continued an important factor in the commercial activity of Syracuse, until obliged by failing health to give up active participation in affairs. A Republican in politics, he enjoyed the friendship and respect of some of the most distinguished men of his party; but his corporate duties were too absorbing to permit him to entertain any thought of holding public office. In religious faith he was a Unitarian. One of his favorite charities was the Onondaga County Orphan Asylum, to the affairs of which he gave earnest attention during many years, being for a decade or more its Treasurer, and as such the manager of its finances, which were placed on a sound footing during his incumbency. Few residents of Syracuse were more attached than he was to that flourishing city, with the growth and development of which his life ran parallel. But a village when he first entered it, he saw it rise to a prominent position among the cities of the Union, a hive of industry and a centre of refinement, intelligence, and prosperity. His share in this growth and development was an important one, and the great industry which ripened under his care and management is a monument to him of which his posterity may well be proud. In all that goes to make up the pure-minded and useful citizen, Mr. Barnes shone conspicuous among his fellows. He took a keen pride in the city of his adoption, and he made his home one of the most beautiful within its limits. Mr. Barnes was married in 1849 to Miss Rebecca S. Hoermans, a daughter of Thomas B. Hoermans, of the noted mercantile house of Corning, Rathbone & Hoermans, of Albany. In her infancy this lady lost her parents and was brought up in the family of her uncle, Mr. Wilkinson, where Mr. Barnes made her acquaintance. Their union, an especially happy one, was blessed by three children, two sons and a daughter, the latter alone surviving him. She is married to the Hon. Frank H. Hiscock, Justice of the Supreme Court of New York State. Mr. Barnes was sixty-five years of age at the time of his death, which occurred from heart-failure consequent upon an attack of pneumonia, the result of a cold contracted on his voyage home from Europe, whither he had gone in search of health. His demise was widely deplored, not only in the city in which his life's activities had been so happily employed and in which he held rank as one of the foremost citizens, but also in the great manufacturing world, in which his conspicuous merit and brilliant abilities had earned him a leading position.

ISAAC G. PERRY.

HON. ISAAC GALE PERRY, a distinguished American architect, Commissioner of the Capitol of the State of New York from 1883 to 1895, and since the latter date Architect of the Capitol, with official residence at Albany, was born in Bennington, Vt., on March 24, 1822. His father, Seneca Perry, son of Valentine Perry, of White Creek, Washington County, N. Y., was a native of that place and was bred to the trade of carpenter and builder and millwright, which he followed with success for a great many years. The wife of Seneca Perry and mother of the subject of this sketch, whose maiden name was Martha Ann Taggart, was a native of Londonderry, N. H. She was a woman of great intelligence and a devout member of the Presbyterian Church. She died in 1860, and was followed to the grave eight years later by her worthy husband. Their children were nine in number, viz., Albert, Isaac Gale, Patience Hays, Mary W., Valentine, Martha A., Luthera (who died young), Seneca, and Elizabeth. All the sons adopted their father's calling. Valentine subsequently learned ship-building, and, going to Canton, China, established a shipyard at that place. He afterward established a shipyard in Japan, where he was stricken with fever and died. Seneca, now deceased, served in the Union army during the war of the Rebellion. Isaac Gale Perry, the subject of this sketch, spent the



A. C. Perry

PRINTED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

first seven years of his life in the picturesque and historic locality of his birth. The family then removed to Keeseville, Essex County, N. Y., where he received his schooling. Like his brothers, he took naturally to his father's trade, but with an ambition to excel as a builder he studied as well as worked, and in a comparatively brief time had mastered the elementary principles of construction. He then plunged into the higher mathematics and took up the systematic study of architecture, making drawings and original designs. His father, with whom he was at this time engaged in business, thought all these "new-fangled notions," as he called them, "nonsense." But he became converted to the progressive ideas of his son when orders for buildings came thick and fast from the people of Keeseville and the surrounding country. At the age of thirty, being then practically master of his profession, Mr. Perry removed to the city of New York and established himself as an architect at No. 229 Broadway. It was a bold step for one whose training had been acquired in a rural district, but it proved successful. For upward of twenty years Mr. Perry carried on his business in the metropolis with a constant increase in the number of commissions and also in reputation. In New York, where he resided, he was very popular and built many fine private houses and a number of business buildings. In 1857, just five years after settling in New York, Mr. Perry was commissioned to furnish plans for and superintend the construction of the New York State Inebriate Asylum at Binghamton, N. Y. It was a splendid opportunity and he proved fully equal to it. The construction of this edifice—a fine specimen of castellated Gothic architecture—permanently established his reputation, and drew to him such a volume of business from residents of Binghamton who admired the structure that for a number of years thereafter the principal theatre of his activities was in and near that city. Among the most notable structures erected under his supervision in Binghamton may be named the First Baptist, the Centenary Methodist Episcopal, the Congregational, and St. Patrick's churches; the High School; the Phelps and First National bank buildings; the McNamara, Hagaman, and Perry blocks; the Hotel Bennett, and the Phelps mausoleum. Besides these were many elegant private residences and other structures "all through and far beyond the Chemung Valley." The volume of his business in that section finally became so large that he went to live in Binghamton. Being now more accessible, he was sought by leading men in Wilkesbarre, Scranton, and other near-by cities, and intrusted with important commissions. At Wilkesbarre he built the First National Bank, the Opera House, whole blocks of commercial buildings, and the fine residence of Charles Parrish and Stanley Woodward, besides numerous high-class dwelling-houses. At Scranton he built the Lackawanna Court-House, the Second National Bank building, the Scranton Trust Company's bank building, the Public Library, the fine dwellings of Messrs. Linnen and Green, and also the residence of the Hon. Joseph H. Scranton, Jr., after whose father the city was named. At Port Jervis, N. Y., he built the Dutch Reformed church and parsonage, the Catholic church, the Farnum and Howell block, and other public and private edifices. His reputation extended far into the Western States and brought him large additions to his business, some coming from Kansas. It has been stated that at times the work in his office at Binghamton has embraced constructions exceeding in value in the aggregate a million dollars. Mr. Perry's reputation, based on the importance and excellence of his work in so many places, pointed to him as one who might be safely entrusted with the carrying forward of the construction of the State Capitol at Albany; and on March 30, 1883, Grover Cleveland, then Governor of the State of New York, appointed him Commissioner of the Capitol, under a new law creating a single commissioner to have "entire charge of the interests which had heretofore been confined to a board of commissioners." The appointment was confirmed by the Senate within a week and was approved by the press throughout the State, regardless of politics, as one of the best that could have been made. In 1895, soon after the accession of Levi P. Morton to the Governorship of

the State, the law under which Mr. Perry held office was changed. But while the change placed the supervision of work upon the Capitol in the hands of a board of commissioners, Mr. Perry was retained in his old position, under the title of Architect of the Capitol, an appellation entirely in accord with his own views and more definitely professional than the title of Commissioner. Although a pronounced Democrat in political faith, Mr. Perry was too honest a citizen and too thorough a professional man to allow politics to commingle with business in the discharge of his public duties. Those who have closely observed his official career declare that "politics seem to have but little attraction for him, as his whole heart appears to be wrapped up in the cause and advancement of his own profession." Certain it is that since assuming his public duties he has displayed an energy, diligence, and fidelity which leave nothing to be desired. His office has been administered on the broad principles of impartiality, justice, and honesty; and it is not strange that he has won encomiums from all who have had an opportunity to gain a knowledge of the extent and thoroughness of his labors and the exquisite results achieved. "One of the most striking, beautiful, and elaborate specimens of his architectural work on the new Capitol is his design, arrangement, and adornment of the interior of the State Library, which must always attract the attention and call forth the admiration of visitors from all parts of the country. In the central hall of the library, the dimensions of which are forty-two feet by seventy-two feet, with a ceiling fifty-three feet in height, are thirty-two massive, highly-polished columns of red granite. Of these, on the first floor, are four clusters of six, two double and two single ones. The capitals are in clusters of six, no two of which are alike in design. On the fourth floor are eight more clusters of granite columns, four clusters of four, and four double ones. The flooring is of red tile with variegated bordering. The ceiling is a marvel of beauty, adorned with most appropriate figures and allegorical designs delicately painted by a New York artist, among which are portraits of Shakespeare, Milton, Goethe, Schiller, Byron, and Longfellow. Symbols of science and art appear on the opposite sides, while on the centre of the ceiling are Cupids floating among roses under a summer's sky. From the central hall to the right, on entering, is the Law Library, occupying a space of thirty feet by forty-five feet. Two flights of stairs lead to the floors above. On the left of the central hall are the spacious General Library rooms, extending to the end of the southwest side of the building, occupying a space of forty-eight feet by one hundred and four feet, also containing flights of stairs leading to other floors. The whole apartments, both of the Law and General Library, are finished under the most watchful care of Mr. Perry, who designed to make them a worthy receptacle of one of the most valuable public libraries of the world." With the construction of these libraries his name must ever be associated. In themselves alone they constitute an enduring memorial to his architectural genius and artistic taste. The staircase of the Senate and the chamber of the Court of Appeals are likewise enduring monuments to his painstaking skill and genius. In artistic design they rank with the greatest architectural achievements of our day. Commissioner Perry has always been an industrious worker, not only in originating designs and in perfecting and drawing up plans and specifications, but also in making improvements and in watching and supervising construction. He is absolutely untiring in his devotion to professional matters, laboring day and night when necessary to carry forward the work in hand. The following list of public buildings, erected in the State of New York alone from plans and specifications prepared by him, attests his unwearying industry and gives a true conception of the scope of his labors: Asylum for Insane Criminals at Matteawan; Binghamton, St. Lawrence, Manhattan, Willard, Buffalo, Middletown, Hudson River, and Long Island State Hospitals; Clinton Prison, Dannemora, and Auburn Prison; Rome Custodial Asylum; Women's Relief Corps Home at Oxford; State Normal School at Jamaica; Executive Mansion at Albany; the Twenty-third Regiment Armory at Buffalo; State armories at Albany, Amster-

dam, Cohoes, Geneva, Hoosic Falls, Jamestown, Middletown, Mohawk, Malone, Poughkeepsie, Saratoga, Utica, Walton, Catskill, Glens Falls, Hornellsville, Niagara Falls, Olean, and Tonawanda; Mess Hall, State Camp, at Peekskill; Military Storehouse at Binghamton; Boat-house, Second Naval Division; and additions to armories at Oneonta, Troy, Auburn, and Flushing. Mr. Perry's architectural skill has elicited high compliments from many distinguished authorities, native and foreign; and among his cherished treasures are letters from a number of these, expressing the most flattering appreciation of his work. Especially prized is an epistle from the Royal Society of Architects, London, speaking in unqualified praise of several of his constructions. Another valued epistle is from Archbishop (now Cardinal) Satolli, late Papal Delegate in the United States, in which that eminent ecclesiastic declares that there is nothing in all Europe equalling the staircase in the Capitol at Albany. But above and beyond even the praise which has been bestowed on his professional skill, Mr. Perry values the public approbation of his honesty in the State service, which has been aptly likened to a stately granite shaft, standing forth as a monument to his long and busy career. The Hon. David B. Hill, while Governor of the State of New York, voiced public sentiment when, on a notable occasion, he characterized Isaac G. Perry as "an able, responsible, and competent architect." From the public value and great scope of his professional and official duties, Mr. Perry has been constantly exposed to the criticism of the press throughout the State; and that this has been uniformly favorable is the most convincing attest possible of the high character of his attainments. Mr. Perry is a man of striking personal appearance, tall, robust in frame, and bearing the stamp of intellectual power, decision of character, and indomitable perseverance. His head is large, his countenance calm, dignified, and cheerful; and his hair and flowing beard, light brown in color, are sprinkled with gray. There is not the least trace of vanity in his make-up; on the contrary, he is quite democratic in style and affable in his manners. His important labors, distinguished prominence in his profession, and long tenure of official position have contributed to making him one of the best-known men in the State. Mr. Perry was married at Keeseville, N. Y., on December 19, 1848. His estimable wife, born Lucretia L. Gibson, who has been a constant and loving helpmeet to him for nearly half a century, is still his active and sympathetic counsellor in all his affairs. Mrs. Perry comes of Revolutionary ancestry, a fact of which she is justly proud, being intensely American and patriotic, and intelligently so, having travelled abroad considerably and personally instituted comparisons between the peoples of European countries and those of her own free land. Mrs. Perry was born in Lisbon, N. H. Her father, Humphrey Nelson Gibson, a native of Lyman, N. H., was a son of Adam Gibson, a gentleman of large landed estate, whose parents were natives of the north of Ireland, his mother, born Mary Moore, being of the celebrated Moore family made illustrious by Ireland's sweet singer, Thomas Moore. Mrs. Perry's mother, whose maiden name was Asenith Sargent Woodbury, was a native of Orford, N. H., and was a daughter of James Hill Woodbury and Olive Corliss, his wife, the latter a daughter of John Moore Corliss, one of the pioneers of the Connecticut Valley, who also lived at Orford, N. H. James Hill Woodbury, Mrs. Perry's maternal grandfather, was an American soldier in the war of the Revolution, and was at the battle of Bunker Hill. He saw considerable service in the Continental army and had several thrilling experiences. On one occasion, while endeavoring to overtake the main army, from which illness had temporarily separated him, he and his soldier companion had a narrow escape from death at the hands of Tories while picking their way through a Tory settlement. After the war he had the honor of being enrolled in the list of soldier-pensioners. He was a carpenter by trade, became an extensive landowner at Orford in later life, and was said to bear a striking resemblance to Gen. Andrew Jackson. His father, a sea-captain, was wrecked off the Providence coast and was drowned. His mother, born Rebecca Hill, was an aunt of Commodore

Stephen Decatur, U. S. N. This brave patriot attained the advanced age of eighty-two years. Mrs. Perry was brought up in the faith of the Episcopal Church. Three children graced her marriage, but all died in infancy. After the third bereavement Mr. and Mrs. Perry adopted a daughter, Alice T—, who is now the wife of Paul W. Mosher. Fond of the young, and large-hearted in every impulse, they have lavished their affection upon the children of others and have carried happiness into many a home by their generous benefactions. A humane regard for the sick and sorrowing has marked their whole married life, and by reason of this noble humanity and of the peace and love within its gates, their home has been likened to an earthly paradise. The number of their friends is legion, drawn to them by an admixture of those noble qualities of mind and heart which in every time and clime have awakened affectionate reciprocation.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

HON. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, LL.D., a distinguished statesman, who held successively the offices of Governor of the State of New York, United States Senator, and Secretary of State during the administration of President Lincoln and of his successor Andrew Johnson, was born in the township of Florida, Orange County, N. Y., May 16, 1801, and died at Auburn, N. Y., October 10, 1872. His paternal ancestors, who were from Wales, emigrated to America prior to the Revolution, in which struggle his grandfather, John Seward, was a prominent partisan, holding the rank of Colonel in the American army and participating in several of the important operations in the war for independence. His father, Samuel S. Seward, was a physician, who toward the close of the last century removed from Sussex County, Va., to Orange County, N. Y. Through his mother, *née* Jennings, he was descended from Irish ancestry. At the age of nine years he was put to school at Farmer's Hall Academy, in Goshen. In 1816 he entered Union College, where he passed the ensuing four years, with the exception of six months, which were occupied in teaching school in one of the Southern States. In 1820 he was graduated from Union College, and soon thereafter began the study of law in the office of John Anthon, in New York City, finishing his legal course under Ogden Hoffman and John Duer at Goshen. He was admitted to the bar in 1822, and shortly afterward located in Auburn, N. Y., in partnership with Judge Elijah Miller, to whose daughter, Miss Frances A. Miller, he was married in 1824. While still a youth he entered warmly into politics, joining the Jeffersonian Democracy, of which party his father was a staunch and prominent member. He was sent as a delegate to the Cayuga County Republican Convention in 1824, and wrote the address to the people which went forth from that convention and was a vigorous attack upon the political clique known as the "Albany Regency," and which was devoted to the interests of Mr. Van Buren. In 1828 he was a delegate to the Young Men's Convention, held at Utica, in favor of the election of John Quincy Adams, and presided over that assemblage. Later in the same year he declined a nomination to Congress. In 1830 the disappearance of William Morgan, whom the Free Masons were charged with abducting and murdering, aroused the whole of Western New York against the Masonic order, and resulted in the formation of a political organization known as the Anti-Masonic Party, which soon became sufficiently powerful to carry the elections in the State. With this party Mr. Seward affiliated, and in 1830 he was elected to the State Senate from the Seventh District, receiving a majority of over two thousand votes. This was his first political office, and in discharging its duties he evinced a thorough acquaintance with the needs of the times as well as the wants of his constituents. In 1834 he had developed sufficient strength as a leader to warrant his party in placing him in nomination for the chief office in the State. Affectionately styled by his friends "the Boy Governor," he made a good run, but was



William H. Sewall

defeated by William L. Marcy. During the Anti-Rent troubles of 1836, Mr. Seward acted as agent for the Holland Land Company, establishing himself at Westfield, Chautauqua County. The excitement attending these troubles brought him again into prominence, and in the canvass of 1837 he took an active part, delivering many public addresses in the interest of his party. The partial success of the Whigs in this year secured for Mr. Seward the gubernatorial nomination in the canvass of 1838, his opponent, as before, being Governor Marcy, over whom he was elected by a majority of ten thousand votes. His administration was characterized by many acts justifying the great confidence which the public reposed in his abilities. Toward the expiration of his first term he was renominated and re-elected Governor, declaring of his own free will his determination to retire from the office at the end of his second term. This intention he carried into effect, although offered the nomination for a third term; and on quitting his official position he resumed the practice of law. His conduct of affairs during the four years he was Chief Executive of the State won the respect of the whole country and gave him a high reputation for statesmanship. It also proved his fitness to stand among the foremost of the leaders of the party with which he was connected, and until the termination of his career he remained a prominent, able, and trusted party chief. Although the nomination of Henry Clay to the Presidency in 1844 was not what he considered the best for the Whigs, he supported it and took an active part in the canvass. In 1848 he devoted himself with energy to the support of Taylor, whose friendship and confidence he possessed in a marked degree. Strongly opposed to the annexation of Texas, he nevertheless gave his unqualified support to the National Government during the Mexican War, and advocated a vigorous prosecution of hostilities. As a lawyer Mr. Seward carried into his practice not only principle, integrity, and honor, but also a degree of what might with propriety be termed chivalry. One of his biographers says of him: "During the whole course of his practice he has never been known to act for a man against a woman; and he was never but once engaged in a cause against the accused, and that was an instance of extreme outrage by a man upon a young woman." Among the celebrated cases which occurred at this time and in which he was leading counsel and advocate, the most conspicuous were his defence of Grooley and McElrath against an action for libel brought by J. Fenimore Cooper; his defence of John Van Zandt, charged with aiding runaway slaves; of Henry Wyatt, for the murder of a fellow-convict; and of William Freeman, indicted for the murder of the Van Nest family. He was also counsel for Abel F. Fitch and forty-nine others, charged with conspiracy to destroy the property of the Michigan Central Railroad Company. These cases were all of major importance, and spread his name over the length and breadth of the land. In their conduct he developed extraordinary strength, and firmly established his reputation as one of the greatest jurists of his day. In 1840 he was nominated to the United States Senate in the place of John A. Dix (who had succeeded Silas Wright and who was now candidate for Governor), and was elected with very little opposition, taking his seat in the Thirty-first Congress. Although the youngest person who up to that time had ever sat in this branch of the national legislature, he displayed from the very first such marked ability, and such a thorough knowledge of the grave problems then agitating the country, that he very soon took his place at the head of a great party. He was opposed to the Compromise Measures and advocated emancipation in the District of Columbia. The French Spoliation bill, as a just measure, received his support. The struggles of Kossuth and other European patriots excited his warmest sympathy, and he was prompt in submitting a resolution to the Senate, offering a cordial welcome to the Hungarian exile. On the expiration of his first term in the Senate he was re-elected, having for compeers Clay, Calhoun, and Webster. During the twelve years he spent in the United States Senate he distinguished himself by his inflexible opposition to the concessions which from time to time were being made to the slave-holders. In a speech on the admission of California

into the Union, delivered in the Senate on March 11, 1850, he made use of the expression "higher law"—a phrase which subsequently became famous. In 1858 the Whigs showed themselves favorable to the slavery compromises, and, in consequence, Seward refused to sustain the platform of the party in the canvass of that year. He was induced, however, to extend his support to General Scott, the Presidential nominee of that party. In 1858, in a speech delivered at Rochester, N. Y., he declared the war between the upholders of the systems of free and slave labor to be "an irrepressible conflict between opposing and enduring forces," prophetically adding, "it means that the United States must and will, sooner or later, become either entirely a slave-holding nation or entirely a free-labor nation." On July 6, 1854, a State Convention of men of all political creeds opposed to the extension of slavery was held at Jackson, Mich. At this convention, the first of its kind held in the United States, measures to nationalize the movement were vigorously and enthusiastically instituted, and the then disused name "Republican" was adopted as that of the new party. Wisconsin followed a few days later with a similar convention, and soon the movement spread throughout the whole North. On February 22, 1856, the first National Convention of the new party was held at Pittsburg, Pa. An address denouncing the extension of slavery was read before this body and adopted. In addition to this, a call was issued for a convention of delegates from all the States to meet in Philadelphia on June 17th following, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency. To this famous gathering came all the great men on the anti-slavery side. It was considered tolerably certain before the convention met that Gen. John C. Fremont would be the nominee. Henry Wilson, in his speech on the subject of the nominations, mentioned Sumner, Seward, Fremont, and others. New York was enthusiastic for Seward, but the convention fulfilled the general expectation by nominating Fremont. For Vice-President it chose William L. Dayton, of New Jersey. One of Mr. Seward's greatest ambitions was to reach the Presidency, and of this he made no secret. The canvass of 1856 found him an ardent supporter of Fremont. His activity in this campaign, and his able, spirited, and consistent opposition to the pro-slavery measures and policy of the Buchanan Administration, largely increased his popularity. He was among the most conspicuous opponents of the Nebraska bill, one of his noticeable efforts being an able defence of the three thousand five hundred New England clergymen who petitioned against that measure. At the second National Convention of the Republican Party, held at Chicago in 1860, his great political strength was evinced by the fact that he received one hundred and seventy-three of the votes cast nominating the candidate for President. The choice, determined in a large measure by expediency, fell upon Lincoln, who received Mr. Seward's hearty support. The marked popularity enjoyed by the latter and his acknowledged ability in political affairs could not be allowed to pass unrecognized, and Lincoln, upon being elected to office, called him to the highest place in his Cabinet. His nomination to this office met the warm approval of the great body of the Republican Party, and in the light of subsequent events was fortunate indeed for the nation. It is no exaggeration to state that he brought to this important office a broad knowledge of public affairs, a sincere patriotism, and unquestionable integrity. At the outbreak of secession, Seward, from his place in the Senate, avowed in the most unequivocal terms his support of and adherence to the Union. On assuming his duties as Secretary of State he does not seem, however, to have fully realized the terrible degree of earnestness that prevailed in the South. The conciliatory measures, so greatly favored by nearly all classes in the non-slaveholding States, influenced him in no slight degree, and, in common with many prominent Northern men, he believed that open hostilities might be averted by their means. He was strongly opposed to war, which he detested as he did slavery, and went so far as to favor the evacuation of Forts Pickens and Sumter. When hostilities actually began, he seems not to have realized the magnitude of the struggle thus inaugurated.

Few, indeed, did; but as the gravity of the situation increased, he rose by degrees to a full comprehension of what was demanded, and, finding himself entrusted with a power such as no man in the nation had ever previously exercised, he used it both fearlessly and effectively for the public good. Following out his clearly understood duties, he refused to negotiate with the Commissioners appointed by the seceding States in March, 1861, assigning as a reason for his refusal that as Secretary of State he had cognizance under the President of foreign affairs only, and that, owing to the position taken by Mr. Lincoln in his inaugural address, he could not regard the so-called "Confederate States" as a foreign power. Up to the time of Lincoln's death Seward was the strong arm, so to speak, on which he leaned and relied, and at no crisis did this support fail. It was especially in the conduct of foreign affairs that Seward shone with superlative lustre. In this, his special province, he may be said to have developed statesmanship of the highest order, although his courage, wisdom, and sagacity were repeatedly subjected to the severest tests. One of his earliest and most important steps was the reorganization of the diplomatic service abroad. By the system he introduced and perfected, the real issues at stake in the Civil War were kept constantly and prominently before foreign governments, who were thus deprived of an excuse for violations of existing friendly treaties. The skill with which he managed to avoid foreign complications during this critical period was little less than marvellous. The policy of the United States as regards these governments was conducted on the principle that the internal troubles of this country formed a purely domestic affair, in which it alone had the right to be concerned, and that the interference of other nations was neither desired nor would it be tolerated. In pursuance of this principle, the offer of France to unite with Great Britain and Russia to mediate between the Federal Government and the States in rebellion was declined. In the fall of 1861 occurred the famous "*Trent* affair." On November 7th the British mail-steamer *Trent*, running from Vera Cruz and Havana to St. Thomas, left Havana, having on board Mason and Slidell, Commissioners from the Confederate States. On the day following the United States steamer *San Jacinto*, a vessel of war commanded by Captain Wilkes, U. S. N., compelled the *Trent* to heave to on the high seas. A boarding-party from the *San Jacinto* forcibly removed the Commissioners and their secretaries from the *Trent*, and they were brought to the United States and eventually imprisoned at Fort Warren in Boston Harbor. The indignation of the English people at this act knew no bounds, and immediate reparation was loudly demanded. Pending the necessary diplomatic correspondence, preparations for war were begun by the English government and troops were sent to Canada. In this emergency the prudence, wisdom, and justice of Seward were conspicuously exhibited. As Captain Wilkes had acted without instructions from the Government, and in direct contravention of principles laid down by James Madison when Secretary of State and since upheld by the ablest American statesmen, Seward, in response to the demand for the surrender of the prisoners, announced that they were at the disposal of the British Government, and duly instructed the commandant at Fort Warren to deliver them to its authorized agent. Popular feeling in the Northern States was greatly excited at the attitude of England, and the unthinking would at first have preferred war to the surrender of the Confederate Commissioners. Throughout the excitement Seward preserved a clear head, and by his just and manly course undoubtedly prevented a conflict with Great Britain. Apparently taking advantage of the distressing state of American affairs consequent on the Civil War, Great Britain, France, and Spain formed a coalition to occupy the Republic of Mexico, assuring the United States Government that the sole object of this movement was the redress of grievances. In the end, France, left alone with an army on Mexican soil, succeeded in founding an empire, at the head of which it placed the ill-fated Maximilian of Austria. Embarrassed as the United States Government was at the time in endeavoring to conquer the Southern States, it could only oppose its formal protest to this proceeding;

but this Seward put forth with becoming dignity, in the mean time maintaining the most friendly relations with the Mexican Republic—which still managed to preserve its existence—and declining to anticipate the act of the Mexican people by recognizing the bayonet-propped empire. The value of this moral and sympathetic support to the Mexicans was speedily witnessed, for, once the certainty of the failure of the Rebellion became apparent, the French made preparations to evacuate Mexico, and the ill-advised Austrian Archduke was abandoned to his fate, which was not long delayed. Thoroughly in accord with Lincoln on all important national issues, Seward was retained in the Cabinet after the former's re-election to the Presidency. In the spring of 1865 he was thrown from his carriage, and fractured both his arm and lower jaw. While confined to his bed by these injuries, the plot for the assassination of the leading officers of the National Government was put into execution, and on Good Friday night, April 14, 1865, President Lincoln was shot by John Wilkes Booth in a box at Ford's Theatre, Washington. On the same evening Lewis Payne, alias Powell, another member of the band of conspirators, penetrated to the private apartments of Seward and made a desperate attempt on the life of the bedridden Secretary. The latter defended himself as vigorously as his enfeebled condition would permit, and fortunately succeeded in foiling his would-be assassin. In the encounter, however, he sustained terrible wounds about the head, neck, and face, from which his recovery was for a long time doubtful, and the scars of which he bore to his grave. When sufficiently recovered from these injuries, Seward resumed his duties as Secretary of State, having been retained in the Cabinet by Andrew Johnson, the constitutional successor of Lincoln. Although the Reconstruction Measures recommended and pursued by President Johnson were opposed by the greater part of the Republican Party, Seward deemed them wise and timely, and sustained them. In consequence, he came in for no small share of the censure unsparingly visited upon Johnson. Among the most important events in which Seward played a part during Johnson's Administration must not be forgotten the purchase of Russian America, or Alaska, from the Russian Government. This territory, covering an area of five hundred thousand square miles, and destined in the course of time to prove of incalculable advantage and profit to the United States, was purchased for \$7,200,000, and formally ceded by Russia on March 30, 1867. At the conclusion of President Johnson's term of office Seward abandoned public life, being then in his sixty-eighth year, and greatly broken in health by the arduous nature of his official duties during the Civil War and the severe mental and physical shocks sustained by him during the same exciting period. The loss of his esteemed wife and beloved daughter about this time greatly intensified his misery, and in the seclusion of his home at Auburn he sought the solace and rest which alone could enable him, in some degree at least, to assuage his sorrow and recuperate his health. In the summer of 1869 he had so far regained his strength that he made a journey to California, extending his travels to Alaska, delivering a speech at Sitka on August 12th of that year. He also visited Mexico. In the summer of 1870 he set out on his famous tour around the world. Proceeding westward, he accomplished the journey in fourteen months, reaching his home in October, 1871. On his travels he was everywhere received with the most distinguished consideration, his name and fame having preceded him even to the most remote regions. He was accompanied by several members of his family, including his adopted daughter, Miss Olive Risley Seward, who subsequently edited a large volume, giving an account of his travels. The excitement of the journey over, Mr. Seward's health began slowly to decline, and before the close of the following year he was borne to his last resting-place, sincerely mourned by the American people. Although the summit of his ambition—the Presidency—was never reached, Mr. Seward achieved, as Secretary of State during the most important crisis in our history, scarcely less celebrity and possibly exerted his abilities to fully as great advantage and with as much benefit to his country as if he held the chief magistracy. His speeches



W. Martin Jones

and orations were most numerous. Besides those merely mentioned herein and many others, he delivered eulogies on Clay, Webster, Clayton, Rusk, and Broderick. His oration on John Quincy Adams was a masterly effort, and, subsequently enlarged as a popular biography, had a sale of thirty-two thousand copies. His speech on "Freedom in Europe," containing a masterly review of the Hungarian Revolution, was greatly admired. An oration before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Union College in 1843 won him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. He wrote a life of De Witt Clinton, an abstract of which he prepared for publication in the "American Cyclopædia." The closing days of his life he devoted to writing an account of his travels, and also a history of his life and times, which has subsequently appeared as his autobiography. His official correspondence with Mr. Adams and other members of the Diplomatic Corps in Europe has been published, and remains a monument to his energy, official industry, and patriotism. "The best history of the man," to use the words of another, "will be found in the annals of the Republic for the period of full half a century."

W. MARTIN JONES.

HON. WILLIAM MARTIN JONES, a distinguished citizen and lawyer of Rochester, N. Y., widely known as a leader in the cause of temperance and as the candidate in 1888 of the Prohibition Party for Governor of New York, and more recently through his labors in connection with the effort to establish an International Court of Arbitration, is a native of Onondaga County, N. Y., and was born on July 24, 1841. His father, Thomas P. Jones, who died December 25, 1880, was a native of South Wales and came of an old and highly respected family. Although he emigrated to this country very early in life and became a citizen, he never lost his affection for the old home and visited it frequently in his later years. The mother of the subject of this sketch was born at Crown Point, N. Y., and was a granddaughter of Colonel Butler of Revolutionary fame, and was a near relative of the late Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts. She was a woman of strong personality and marked ability, many evidences of which were shown during her long and useful life, not the least noteworthy being her mastery of the German language, without the aid of a teacher, after she was sixty years of age. She died at Rochester on the 13th day of August, 1893, at the advanced age of eighty years, leaving four sons—John B. Jones, of Neillsville, Wis.; Thomas P. Jones, of Detroit, Mich.; W. Martin Jones, the subject of this sketch; and Ira B. Jones, of Duluth, Minn. From his parents Mr. Jones inherited no wealth, but, what was far more important, he was a rightful heir to that high moral character, unyielding fixity of purpose, and manly perseverance, which, with maturity and opportunity, have brought him a competence, distinguished social position, and enviable honors. He was a young child when his parents removed from his birthplace to Monroe County, and a boy of tender years when they made a second removal to Knowlesville, Orleans County. When but seven years of age, he was prostrated by a severe attack of scarlet fever, and the robust constitution which he had inherited from a long line of sturdy ancestors was so shattered by the inroads of this disease and an accident that occurred about the same time, that until his thirteenth year his physical condition was a source of constant anxiety to his devoted parents. When health permitted, he attended the village school and took advantage of the limited opportunities in his reach. He also followed the practice, usual among village boys, of doing odd jobs for whatever reasonable compensation the employment would bring, and, neglecting no opportunity of adding to his small earnings, was from time to time employed at wages which, compared with what boys receive for services these days, were marvellously small. As he sometimes laughingly asserts, he held a "Government position" before he was out of his

teens. It was, indeed, a humble one, but he discharged its duties—carrying the United States mail on his back, twice a day, from the village post-office to the railroad-station, a mile distant—with punctuality and fidelity, being cheered in his task by the thought that the money which his performance brought him and which he was saving carefully was so much toward enabling him to secure the higher education which he craved. At the village school he made his mark as a pupil, and so impressed the trustees with his ability to teach that, having dismissed the former instructor, they offered the place to him. Desirous of securing a classical education, and being warmly seconded in his efforts by his parents, who were always ready to make any reasonable sacrifice in his behalf, he declined the offer, became a pupil in the Albion Academy, and began to fit himself for a course in Yale College. A year later, while still fitting himself for college, he became an assistant teacher in this academy, and was thus engaged when the Civil War began. His two elder brothers, John B. and Thomas P., were among the first to respond to the call for volunteers in the defence of the Union; and it was not a great while before the subject of this sketch was mingling in scenes and events which have entered into the history of his country. He completed his preparation for college at a well-known school in New Haven, Conn., but never entered the university. Becoming acquainted with Maj.-Gen. Edwin D. Morgan, the "War Governor" of the State of New York, shortly after his election to the United States Senate in 1863, Mr. Jones entered his service as his private secretary. He remained with the eminent Senator nearly two years, during which period he was brought into more or less intimate relations with the great men who figured in the stirring scenes of those days, including President Lincoln, Secretaries Seward and Stanton, and other eminent civilians and distinguished military men; of all of whom he still cherishes many pleasant reminiscences. After the adjournment of Congress in 1864, he filled the position of private secretary to Mr. Seward and his son, Frederick W. Seward, in the Department of State, for several weeks. His efficiency very soon led to his promotion to the post of Chief Clerk of the Consular Bureau. One who knew him at this period of his life writes:

"A position of such magnitude at such a critical time brought a discipline to the boy, still pushing for a college course, which has been invaluable during his subsequent life. His youth, coupled with his anxious desire to meet all the requirements of this high position, which had theretofore always been filled by men of greater age and wider experience, told heavily upon his strength. Many a time he counted the strokes of the old State Department clock as they measured the hour of midnight, or one or two o'clock in the morning, while he sat by his desk writing official dispatches, containing instructions to go by the morning's mail to Government Consuls stationed nearly all over the world, watching rebel blockade-runners and guarding the interests of our nation under alien skies."

In 1866, the war ended, and, wearied with hard work and a severe attack of typhoid fever, Mr. Jones resigned his position, and was immediately appointed by President Johnson to be United States Consul at Clifton, Canada, and was promptly confirmed by the Senate. By this time it had become necessary for him to relinquish his cherished hope of a thorough classical course at college, but he had enjoyed opportunities and advantages which went far to compensate him for that loss. He bore with him to his new position the heartiest expressions of confidence and esteem from the heads of the different departments of the Government, and had the satisfaction of knowing that, although the youngest and most inexperienced man who had ever held the position he then vacated, he had performed his duties faithfully and to the approval of the eminent statesman who, more than any other man aside from the President himself, had shaped the policy of the Administration of Abraham Lincoln during the trying ordeal of the Southern Rebellion. The following is a copy of the letter written at the dictation of the Secre-

tary of State, accepting the resignation of Mr. Jones of the position he vacated in the Department to accept the Consulship:

"DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, 23D MARCH, 1866.

"*W. Martin Jones, Esquire, Department of State.*

"Sir: Your letter of yesterday resigning your clerkship in this Department has been received. In reply, I am directed to inform you that the resignation is accepted, but with regret. This, however, is lightened by the consideration that the public will have the advantage, in another sphere of its service, of those faculties and qualities by which your career in this Department has been characterized. I am, sir,

"Your obedient servant,

"F. W. SEWARD, Assistant Secretary."

Mr. Jones remained in the Consulship at Clifton until 1871. During the leisure of these five years he read law, and upon his retirement from office established himself at Rochester, N. Y., was admitted to the Bar, and entered upon the practice of his profession. A diligent student, in love with his chosen work, and painstaking and conscientious beyond most men, he rapidly advanced to a prominent position at the Bar, and of late years ranks with its foremost members, having extensive practice in the various courts of the State. Mr. Jones has been an abstainer from all intoxicating beverages from his infancy. He joined the temperance movement early in life, and has continued an active and aggressive worker in the cause. Although a Republican in politics, he eventually came to regard the success of the temperance movement as of paramount importance. After the failure of the Republican Party to redeem its pledges, made at the Richfield Springs Convention in 1882, he felt convinced that the prohibition of the liquor traffic could not be obtained through this party under its dominant management. He then threw the weight of his influence and support into the Third Party movement, and, as one of its unflinching members, ran for office on its tickets at a time when to do so was only to invite ridicule and persecution. In 1885 he received the Prohibition Party nomination for Attorney-General of the State of New York. He had already commended himself highly to Prohibitionists through his remarkable success in hundreds of suits he had conducted in the State, and his nomination by acclamation at one of the largest temperance conventions ever assembled was hailed with delight by friends of the cause everywhere. His letter of acceptance was a document of strength and effectiveness. It was also a reply to an invitation from a so-called Temperance Assembly to the State Committee, asking the withdrawal of Mr. Jones, on the ground that the Republican Party had nominated a temperance man for Attorney-General, and that Mr. Jones' vote would endanger his prospects for an election. In it he declared that he had never sought preferment in the party, and now accepted the nomination offered him simply from a sense of duty. The closing paragraph of this letter has the true ring of earnestness and reform, and is here quoted as an eloquent exposition of the views of its writer:

"Recognizing the fact, as I believe all members of the Prohibition Party do, that to the rum traffic and its surrounding influences is due a very large percentage of the crimes that are visited upon communities, I believe that the extermination of such iniquity will be accomplished in this State and Nation only through thoroughly organized State and National political effort. The party that seeks the accomplishment of this purpose is not by any means a new one, although it comes before the present generation under a new name. It is the party that has bared its breast to the foe for more than two thousand years in the defence of the principles of right and justice and of the homes of the people. It is true that it has met with reverses, but it has been victorious in the end. It was that party that stood in the pass at Thermopylae, and, although there was scarcely one left to tell the story, that battle was not a lost battle; but it has borne fruit through the generations that followed it, and is yet bearing fruit to the people

of the world. Many battles have been lost that we feel ought to have been won. Much precious blood has been spilled that seemed to bring no recompense. And many valuable lives have gone down in gloom that in our philosophy we feel ought to have set in an effulgence of glory. But those battles have not been fought in vain; that precious blood has not been allowed to be wasted; and those lives that have passed under clouds here have only disappeared temporarily to rise where clouds will never obscure the heavenly light that will encircle them through an eternity. I count it nothing to stand in the pass at Thermopylae and to go down fighting for the cause of humanity. And although I may be first to fall in the struggle that is going on in the imperial State of New York to-day in the defence of the homes of our commonwealth, I shall, if it be thought to be my duty, regard it a pleasure to hold up the standard of the party of the people and to pass it on to those that shall follow me, unstained by any act of dishonor or untainted with selfish or ambitious purposes. Whether it shall be deemed wise that I shall continue to aid in carrying the banner for prohibition in the great State of New York during the campaign of 1885 or not, will not change in the remotest my purpose never to cease the contest for 'God and Home and Native Land' while there remains a dramshop between the oceans."

Apart from his prohibition principles, Mr. Jones possessed eminent qualifications for the office of Attorney-General. The high order of his legal attainments was indisputable, and his experience covered a wide range. Besides this, he was well known all over the State, was personally very popular, and his affiliations were absolutely untainted. All of which was evident from the fact that he polled a vote in the campaign which represented a notable accession to the ranks of his party, drawn mainly from the "better element" of his fellow-citizens. At the Prohibition State Convention, held in Syracuse on the 26th and 27th days of June, 1888, Mr. Jones was selected as the permanent presiding officer. There was a spirited contest among many members for the nomination of Governor. Mr. Jones was not a candidate, but he was selected as one who would conciliate the factions, and on the third ballot he received a majority of the vote and was subsequently nominated by acclamation for the office of Governor of the State of New York. In the spirited campaign which followed he took a leading part, and addressed large meetings in nearly every county in the State. His opponents for the office of Governor were Hon. Warner Miller, the Republican candidate, who made a lively canvass on the high-license platform, for the avowed purpose, as he stated after the election was over, of keeping down the Prohibition vote; and Gov. David B. Hill, the successful candidate of the Democratic Party for re-election, who made an equally energetic canvass of the State on the old Democratic anti-sumptuary platform. Mr. Jones, whose enthusiastic support of true temperance principles had endeared him to many of the best citizens of the State, polled 30,215 votes, running ahead of the National ticket. This flattering endorsement proved not only the strength of the principles for which he stood the standard-bearer in the State, but also the high appreciation of his personal fitness for the executive office entertained by some of the most worthy citizens of the State. Mr. Jones has a most interesting history as a temperance man. He became a Cadet of Temperance at the age of ten years, and later joined the Sons of Temperance. In 1867 he entered the Order of Good Templars, and in 1869 was a delegate to the session of the Grand Lodge held at Rochester. Since that time he has attended nearly every session of that body, and many sessions of the Right Worthy Grand Lodge, the international body, of which he was for four years the Treasurer. He has never sought official standing in the order, but his eminent personal worth and earnest services have been honored by his election to fill some of the highest positions in its power to bestow. In 1879 he was elected Grand Counsellor of New York, and three months afterward succeeded to the office of Grand Chief Templar, and was re-elected to the office four consecutive years. In 1885, at the annual session of the Grand Lodge, held at Schenectady, he was renominated for the sixth term by acclamation, but declined, to the great sorrow of the hundreds of delegates present. As an influential

member of the Grand and Right Worthy Grand Lodges, he has been instrumental in advancing and in seeing successfully carried forward plans for the benefit of the order all over the world. The *Official Organ*, a monthly publication of the Order of Good Templars in the State of New York, was established and edited by him from 1881 to 1885. He is a man who has always had the courage of his convictions. A rigid observer all his life of the triple pledge—forswearing liquor, tobacco, and profanity—he believed for many years that the interests of temperance could be best subserved by moral suasion and the support received from the Republican Party—the party for which he had thrown his first vote and in which, after years of earnest effort in advocacy of its principles, he had achieved a certain degree of prominence. Disappointed in this respect, he transferred his allegiance to the Prohibition Party, in which for almost fifteen years he has been an acknowledged leader. In a battle for principle, Mr. Jones has repeatedly shown that he can be a most formidable antagonist. A striking illustration of his conscientiousness, vigor, and tenacity of purpose is afforded by his single-handed contest, commenced in 1894 and not yet concluded, with the Rochester Gas and Electric Company. He purchased a gas range from the corporation in 1893, and in putting in the range the employees of the company by their negligence wasted several hundred feet of gas. He notified the corporation of this fact, but it declined to make any allowance. In their bill subsequently rendered was an item of sixty cents for this gas so wasted by the employees. He promptly paid his bill, excepting the sixty cents, but he refused to pay that and invited the company to bring an action against him for it, agreeing, if defeated, to pay whatever judgment any court would render against him and all costs of both parties. The company refused to do this, but to punish him for his persistency removed no less than six meters that were standing in his name. Two of these were in his offices, two in his house, and two in an apartment-house belonging to him. After considerable controversy and more than six months' inconvenience occasioned by his refusal to surrender to the gas company, and thereby being deprived of the use of gas in his offices and houses, he brought actions against the company under the statute. In a letter to the company, he stated that "it was not the dimes involved in the controversy, but a matter of principle that was at stake," and, because he regarded the company's act "as an outrage and one that affects the interests of every property-holder," he refused to surrender to the company, and continued the contest. Three separate actions were brought by him. Two of these actions have been tried, resulting in two separate verdicts for \$575 and \$840 respectively. The third action has not yet been tried, but further proceedings in it have been stayed, pending an appeal of the other actions, which are now in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. The legal contest has been one of great interest, and has been watched by the public in whose behalf it was waged, and is attracting the attention of the press throughout the State. Up to this writing, Mr. Jones has been successful in his contest, and it is hardly necessary to add that his devotion to the public interests has been universally approved and that his complete victory thus far has given widespread satisfaction. Mr. Jones' early experience in diplomatic matters and his intense interest in international questions led to the formation of views of a very decided character upon the subject of international peace. These views also were the result of profound religious and moral convictions, matured thought, and far-reaching study of public events. He has always been an advocate of a system of international arbitration as a method for the settlement of disputes between nations. He is also a very firm believer in the principles of the Monroe Doctrine, and, as he subsequently said to the President in an interview held with him at the White House, after reading his message to Congress upon the subject of the dispute between England and Venezuela, he cordially approved the message and regarded it as an affirmation on the part of the Government in favor of peace and international arbitration. This message, however, was very greatly misunderstood on both sides of the ocean, and it had a very different

effect from what it was designed to have by the author of it. The newspaper discussion of it did not allay the fears that were entertained by many people that there was a strong probability of hostilities being commenced sooner or later between the nations of Great Britain and the United States, to settle the question of the boundary between the English colony and Venezuela. The agitation of this subject accelerated the movement in favor of the method of international arbitration of disputes between nations. Mr. Jones' prominent position and declared sentiment on this subject were well known, and it was not strange that at the meeting of the New York State Bar Association, when a committee was proposed for the purpose of devising a plan for an International Court, he should be placed on that committee. Subsequently, at a meeting of that committee, he and Hon. Walter S. Logan, of New York, were charged, as a sub-committee, with the duty of devising and presenting a plan for such a court to the full committee. This plan and the report presented by the sub-committee, and the memorial subsequently presented personally to the President, were wholly the work of Mr. Jones and Mr. Logan. The report of the sub-committee is a marvel of lucid and logical reasonings, and will find a prominent place among documents of the first historical importance. Space will hardly permit of the incorporation of the full report in this brief article, but the memorial, which embraces the plan, is worth preserving in a biography of the subject of this sketch. The memorial and the report accompanying it were first adopted by the full committee of the Bar Association, and subsequently, at a special meeting of the Bar Association of the State, called to take action upon it, the report of the committee was affirmed and a committee appointed to present the memorial to the President. This was done by Hon. Edward G. Whitaker, President of the Bar Association; Judge William D. Veeder, Chairman of the Committee; and Mr. Jones, on the 21st day of April, 1896. The ablest journals of the day commented favorably upon both the report and the memorial. The *Albany Law Journal*, which published both in full on the 25th day of April, 1896, closed its editorial remarks with these words: "We believe that the plan of the Bar Association is well devised and properly considered, and it should be, if nothing more, at least a step toward some practical result." The memorial which was presented to the President is as follows:

"The Petition of the New York State Bar Association respectfully shows:

"That, impelled by a sense of duty to the State and nation and a purpose to serve the cause of humanity everywhere, your Petitioner at its annual session, held in the city of Albany on the 22d day of January, 1896, appointed a committee to consider the subject of International Arbitration, and to devise and submit to it a plan for the organization of a tribunal to which may hereafter be submitted controverted international questions between the governments of Great Britain and the United States.

"That said committee entered upon the performance of its duty at once, and, after long and careful deliberation, reached the conclusion that it is impracticable, if not impossible, to form a satisfactory Anglo-American Tribunal, for the adjustment of grave international controversies, that shall be composed only of representatives of the two governments of Great Britain and the United States.

"That, in order that the subject might receive more mature and careful consideration, the matter was referred to a sub-committee, by whom an extended report was made to the full committee. This report was adopted as the report of the full committee, and, at a special meeting of the State Bar Association called to consider the matter, and held at the State Capitol in the city of Albany on the 16th day of April, 1896, the action of the committee was affirmed and the plan submitted fully endorsed. As the report referred to contains the argument in brief, both in support of the contention that it is impracticable to organize a court composed only of representatives of the governments of Great Britain and the United States, and in support of the plan outlined in it, a copy of the report is hereto appended, and your Petitioner asks that it be made and considered a part of this Petition.

"That your Petitioner cordially endorses the principle of arbitration for the settlement of

all controversies between civilized nations, and it believes that it is quite within the possibility of the educated intellects of the leading Powers of the world to agree upon a plan for a great central World's Court, that, by the common consent of nations, shall eventually have jurisdiction of all disputes arising between Independent Powers that cannot be adjusted by friendly diplomatic negotiations. Holding tenaciously to this opinion, and conscious that there must be a first step in every good work, else there will never be a second, your Petitioner respectfully but earnestly urges your early consideration of the subject, that ultimately—at least during the early years of the coming century—the honest purpose of good men of every nation may be realized in devising means for the peaceful solution of menacing disputes between civilized nations. Your Petitioner therefore submits to you the following recommendations:

"First: The establishment of a permanent International Tribunal, to be known as 'The International Court of Arbitration.'

"Second: Such court to be composed of nine members, one each from nine independent states or nations, such representative to be a member of the Supreme or Highest Court of the nation he shall represent, chosen by a majority vote of his associates, because of his high character as a publicist and judge, and his recognized ability and irreproachable integrity. Each judge thus selected to hold office during life or the will of the court selecting him.

"Third: The court thus constituted to make its own rules of procedure, to have power to fix its place of sessions and to change the same from time to time as circumstances and the convenience of litigants may suggest, and to appoint such clerks and attendants as the court may require.

"Fourth: Controverted questions arising between any two or more Independent Powers, whether represented in said 'International Court of Arbitration' or not, at the option of said Powers, to be submitted by treaty between said Powers to said court, providing only that said treaty shall contain a stipulation to the effect that all parties thereto shall respect and abide by the rules and regulations of said court, and conform to whatever determination it shall make of said controversy.

"Fifth: Said court to be open at all times for the filing of cases and counter-cases under treaty stipulations by any nation, whether represented in the court or not, and such orderly proceedings in the interim between sessions of the court, in preparation for argument, and submission of the controversy, as may seem necessary, to be taken as the rules of the court provide for and may be agreed upon between the litigants.

"Sixth: Independent Powers not represented in said court, but which may have become parties litigant in a controversy before it, and, by treaty stipulation, have agreed to submit to its adjudication, to comply with the rules of the court, and to contribute such stipulated amount to its expenses as may be provided for by its rules, or determined by the court.

"Your Petitioner also recommends that you enter at once into correspondence and negotiation, through the proper diplomatic channels, with representatives of the governments of Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, The Netherlands, Mexico, Brazil, and the Argentine Republic, for a union with the Government of the United States in the laudable undertaking of forming an International Court substantially on the basis herein outlined.

"Your Petitioner presumes it is unnecessary to enter into further argument in support of the foregoing propositions than is contained in the report of its committee, which is appended hereto and which your Petitioner has already asked to have considered a part of this Petition. Your Petitioner will be pardoned, however, if it invite especial attention to that part of the report emphasizing the fact that the plan herein outlined is intended, if adopted, at once to meet the universal demand among English-speaking people for a permanent tribunal to settle contested international questions that may hereafter arise between the governments of Great Britain and the United States.

"While it is contended that it is wholly impracticable to form such a tribunal without the friendly interposition of other nations on the joint invitation of the Powers who unite in its organization, it is very evident that a most acceptable permanent International Court may be speedily secured by the united and harmonious action of said Powers as already suggested. Should obstacles be interposed to the acceptance, by any of the Powers named by your Petitioner, of the invitation to name a representative for such a court on the plan herein generally outlined, some other equally satisfactory Power could be solicited to unite in the creation of such a court.

"Believing that, in the fulfilment of its destiny among the civilized nations of the world, it has devolved upon the younger of the two Anglo-Saxon Powers, now happily in the enjoyment of nothing but future peaceful prospects, to take the first step looking to the permanency of peace among nations, your Petitioner, representing the Bar of the Empire State, earnestly appeals to you as the Chief Executive officer of the Government of the United States, to take such timely action as shall lead eventually to the organization of such a tribunal as has been outlined in the foregoing recommendations. While ominous sounds of martial preparations are in the air, the shipbuilder's hammer is industriously welding the bolt, and arsenals are testing armor plates, your Petitioner, apprehensive for the future, feels that delays are dangerous, and it urgently recommends that action be taken at once by you to compass the realization of the dream of good men in every period of the world's history, when nations shall learn war no more and enlightened Reason shall fight the only battles fought among the children of men. And your Petitioner will ever pray. Attested in behalf of the New York State Bar Association at the Capitol in the City of Albany, N. Y., April 16, 1896. ED. G. WHITAKER, *President*; L. B. PROCTOR, *Secretary*."

It is probably not too much to say that if Mr. Jones had never done anything else of a public character to commend him to the esteem and regard of mankind, his labors in connection with this committee would suffice to bring him lasting commendation as a friend, not only of his country, but of humanity. On July 5, 1871, Mr. Jones married Miss Gertrude M. Nicholls, daughter of Mr. Abram Nicholls, of Monroe County, New York, who died when she was a child. After several months of travel in Europe and different sections of the United States, Mr. and Mrs. Jones settled in Rochester, where they have since resided. Mrs. Jones is a lady of education and refinement, as well as a woman of great kindness of heart, and is a worthy helpmeet of a worthy husband. Four children have blessed this marriage, of whom three survive: two boys and a girl, named respectively Gertrude Minnie, William Martin, and Abram Nicholls.

WOODBURY LANGDON.

WOODBURY LANGDON, a distinguished citizen of New York, prominent in mercantile circles in the metropolis for more than a generation, late President of the Merchants' Club and Vice-President of the Union League Club, and now a Rapid Transit Commissioner, was born in Portsmouth, N. H., on October 22, 1836. The Langdon family, of which he is a member in the ninth generation in America, ranks among the oldest and most distinguished of New England. Founded in New Hampshire by one of the earliest settlers there—an English Puritan—it has flourished for more than two and three-quarters centuries, and has been marked in every generation by the patriotism and progressive spirit of its scions. In the annals of the nation the name of Langdon is conspicuously inscribed. Woodbury Langdon, the great grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Portsmouth, and in its earlier years one of its most prominent and respected merchants. Resolutely opposing the tyrannical exactions of the English Government during the pre-Revolutionary period, he played a leading part in the struggle of the colonists for independence, and had the distinguished honor of serving as a delegate from New Hampshire to the Continental Congress in 1779-80. From 1781 to 1790 he was a member of the Executive Council of New Hampshire; and in 1782 and also from 1786 to 1790 sat on the bench of the Supreme Court of that State. His elder brother, John Langdon, one of New Hampshire's most patriotic and distinguished sons, was the associate of Gen. John Sullivan and other sturdy lovers of freedom in their active measures against British aggression before the declaration of war, and was a Delegate to the Continental Congress as early as 1775. In 1777, while Speaker of the New Hampshire Assembly, he gave all his money, pledged his plate,



Yours truly
Woodbury Langdon

and subscribed the proceeds of seventy hogsheads of tobacco for the purpose of equipping the brigade with which Gen. John Stark subsequently defeated the Hessians at Bennington, in which battle he himself took part. He commanded a company of volunteers at Saratoga and also in Rhode Island. In 1783 he was again a Delegate to Congress, and in 1787 a Delegate to the Convention that framed the Constitution of the United States. In 1788 he became Governor of New Hampshire and in the following year was elected a Senator of the United States. He was President of the Senate from 1789 till 1792, holding that eminent office before there was either a President or Vice-President of the United States. On leaving the Senate in 1801 he was offered the Secretaryship of the Navy by President Jefferson, which he declined. In 1805 he was again elected Governor of New Hampshire, and with the exception of two years held that office until 1812. In this year the Republican Congressional caucus offered him the nomination for Vice-President of the United States, an honor which advanced age and increasing bodily infirmities caused him to decline. Of this eminently distinguished and patriotic stock came Henry Sherburne Langdon, who, while a mere youth, was complimented by Washington with an offer of the post of private secretary, which, however, he declined, in deference to the wishes of his father, who felt that he was too young to leave home. A son of this brilliant young gentleman was Woodbury Langdon, the father of the subject of this sketch. Like his ancestors for several generations, he too engaged in mercantile pursuits and became one of the leading merchants and shipmasters of Portsmouth, where he was born. He married Miss Frances Cutter, daughter of another prosperous and respected merchant of Portsmouth—Jacob Cutter. There were three children by this marriage,—Miriam, who died at the age of twelve years; Francis E. Langdon, a graduate of Harvard College, a doctor of medicine and a Senator of the State of New Hampshire, who died in 1890; and Woodbury Langdon. The last named, who is the subject of this biographical sketch, was intended by his parents for one of the professions. While not averse to pursuing the higher studies, he yet felt an instinctive preference for commercial pursuits, and with the consent of his parents gave up professional aspirations in order to enter upon a mercantile career. An opening was found for him in the dry-goods commission house of Frothingham & Co., of Boston. Diligent, alert, and resourceful, he made steady progress to a responsible position, and in 1863 was placed in charge of the New York branch of the firm's business. In 1868 he had acquitted himself so well of his trust that he was admitted to partnership. Two years later, upon the death of Mr. Frothingham, the style of the firm was changed to Joy, Langdon & Co., which has continued unchanged down to the present day. The house of Joy, Langdon & Co. is one of the best known as it is one of the oldest commission houses in the country, and represents a number of the leading manufacturing corporations (both woollen and cotton goods) of the Eastern States. Mr. Langdon, its executive member, has resided continuously in New York City ever since 1863. No merchant in the metropolis stands higher, and few have done more to deserve and hold general esteem. A shrewd man of affairs, Mr. Langdon has been called upon to aid in the management of several business corporations with which he is connected, among them the Central National Bank, the National Bank of Commerce, the German American Fire Insurance Company, and the New York Life Insurance Company, in all of which he has served as a director or trustee for a number of years. He has been for many years associated with the New York Chamber of Commerce, and since 1888 has been a member of its Executive Committee. Prominent in organizing the Merchants' Club of New York City, he was chosen its President in 1888, and was re-elected in the following year, serving out the constitutional limit of two years. He is now a member of the Board of Directors. He is also a Director in the New England Society of New York, of which he has been an active member since 1865. An ardent Republican in politics, he is a prominent member of the Union League Club of New York, and, elected its Vice-President in

1889, has been re-elected to that office annually ever since. In addition to this he has served with distinction upon several important committees. Possessing a high sense of the duties of citizenship, Mr. Langdon has for many years given close attention to political affairs, and has taken an active part in promoting the principles and sustaining the candidates of the great party with which he has always been affiliated, and in which he is widely known as a non-officeholding leader. In the great city in which he has been so long a resident and prominent factor as a business man, he has been conspicuous likewise for his public spirit and for his earnest labors in support of every progressive movement and substantial reform. In common with many sons of New England, he has become a thorough "New Yorker," and is an enthusiastic believer in and upholder of the commercial, intellectual, and social supremacy of the metropolis. More than this, he is a student of its needs and a devoted laborer for its advancement. His sympathies go out to all his fellow-citizens honest in purpose and deed, and he makes common cause with those who strive to increase the well-being and promote the prosperity of the whole mass of the people. Gifted with sound judgment, known as a man of incorruptible integrity, and pre-eminent for his broadness of view upon all public questions, he is deservedly esteemed, not only among the men of his own party but also by all others who appreciate pure purpose and disinterestedness in public affairs. To municipal matters in particular he has paid great attention for many years, and he is a conspicuous advocate of the non-partisan system of city government. In 1890, when a vacancy occurred in the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners of the City and County of New York, created under the provision of Chapter 606 of the Laws of 1875, the Democratic Mayor of the City, Hon. Hugh J. Grant, gave the appointment to Mr. Langdon, paying him this high compliment in deference to the wishes of a large number of leading citizens who were aware of his fitness for the position. His appointment gave great satisfaction, to his Republican brethren in particular, and was warmly approved by the press of the city, irrespective of party. Mr. Langdon's associates upon this Board were Hon. O. B. Potter, Hon. John H. Starin, Mr. William Steinway, and Mr. August Belmont, with whom he labored until the impossibility of completing the task assigned to it rendered necessary further legislation, under which the original Board retired. Its members, however, had proven their ability and disinterestedness to the entire satisfaction of the public, and at a later period their services and judgment as individuals were again called into operation with eminently satisfactory results. Mr. Langdon was among the first citizens of New York to take active steps toward remedying the shocking municipal corruption revealed by the Lexow Committee of the State Senate, and was one of the signers of the circular calling the meeting at Madison Square Garden, September 6, 1894, for the purpose of consulting "as to the wisdom and practicability of taking advantage of the present state of public feeling, to organize a citizens' movement for the government of the city of New York, entirely outside of party politics and solely in the interests of efficiency, economy, and the public health, comfort and safety." He was also appointed a member of the famous Committee of Seventy named by the chairman of the meeting, to give effect to the appeal of the voters of the city, and was unremitting in his efforts to secure the election of the Committee's candidates for municipal offices, and the success of the numerous reforms and innovations which it recommended; sharing with his colleagues in this magnificent struggle, happily crowned with victory, in the thanks and congratulations of all good citizens. On November 19, 1896, Mr. Langdon's services were called into requisition as a member of the new board of Rapid Transit Commissioners, organized under the laws of 1894. The question of municipal construction having been decided in the affirmative by popular vote on November 6, 1894, this Commission became charged with the duty of locating and designing such a railway as it might approve and securing for it a lessee, who was first to build the road for the city's account.



John V. Shuman

100 North 1st Street, St. Louis, Mo.

JOHN V. SHOEMAKER.

JOHN VEITCH SHOEMAKER, M.D., LL.D., Professor of Skin and Venereal Diseases, and also of Materia Medica, Pharmacology, Therapeutics, and Clinical Medicine, in the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, late President of the American Medical Editors' Association, and one of the most widely known of American dermatologists, was born on March 18, 1852, in Chambersburg, Pa., and is a son of Lewis A. and Mary M. (Greenewalt) Shoemaker, highly respected residents of that town, and a grandson of the late Anthony Shoemaker, one of its oldest and worthiest citizens. As a boy in the public schools of his native place, he evinced uncommon interest in study, and at the age of sixteen years was admitted to Dickinson College, graduating in 1872, as Bachelor of Arts. In that year he removed to Philadelphia—where he established himself permanently—and entered Jefferson Medical College. In medical study and experiment he at once found his true vocation; and when he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, in 1874, he was one of the most promising members of his class. That the faculty of the college appreciated this fact was shown by his immediate appointment to the post of Demonstrator of Anatomy. In 1876 he was chosen Lecturer on Anatomy and also on Diseases of the Skin at the Philadelphia School of Anatomy; but in 1878 resigned this position, and in 1880 that of Demonstrator at Jefferson also, in order to give his complete attention to other work. While holding both the foregoing appointments he lectured to large classes of students and gained great popularity as Quiz Master in Materia Medica of the Jefferson Quiz Association, which he had been active in organizing in 1874, and which had proved highly efficient in perfecting the students in the work. With a view to remedying in some degree the dearth then existing of instruction in cutaneous diseases, Dr. Shoemaker established, in 1875, a dispensary for the treatment of these affections. This institution was an immediate success, and in 1880 hospital accommodations had to be provided to meet its requirements. Here Dr. Shoemaker lectured to both students and graduates with constantly increasing reputation. In 1883 he was named Lecturer on Skin Diseases in Jefferson Medical College. This position he resigned three years later to accept the Professorship of Skin and Venereal Diseases in the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia. This chair he still occupies, and since 1889 has filled also a second chair, that of Materia Medica, Pharmacology, Therapeutics, and Clinical Medicine. Laboring heart and soul for the advancement of the "Medico-Chi," he was honored by election to its Board of Trustees, and subsequently became Treasurer to that body. He has been for some years one of the Physicians to the Medico-Chirurgical Hospital. Active as a medical teacher and investigator for more than twenty-three years, Professor Shoemaker has also been a prolific writer, and has enriched the literature of his profession by many valuable contributions thereto. In 1879, in conjunction with other physicians, he founded *The Medical Bulletin*, which, after the first year, he conducted alone. Notwithstanding the cares of a large and growing practice, the steady demands of his clinics, and a variety of other duties, he resolutely pushed his work on *The Bulletin*, having the desire to see it become a leading medical magazine. His ability in editing this periodical elicited high compliment from many distinguished medical men, among them the late Prof. Samuel D. Gross. It became, as its founder hoped, one of the best and best-known medical publications in the country. In 1881, having placed it in the first rank, Dr. Shoemaker relinquished its business management to other hands, but still edits it with unabated zeal. Professor Shoemaker has written largely for both American and European medical publications, principally upon his specialty of skin and venereal diseases and their treatment. In 1887 he began the publication of a weekly medical journal

in Philadelphia, *The Medical Register*, which, at a later date, was merged with *The Medical Times*, forming the publication now known as *The Medical Times and Register*. Apart from his editorial writings, which are voluminous, he is the author of a large number of medical essays and papers on his specialty, read before learned societies and published under various auspices, and all of which show deep study and research. Dr. Shoemaker is the author of a valuable text-book, entitled "A Practical Treatise on Diseases of the Skin," now in its third edition. He has also published "Charts on Skin Diseases," "Poisons and Their Antidotes," and a handsome royal octavo volume of four hundred and twenty-five pages on "Heredity, Health, and Personal Beauty," and an especial work on "Ointment and Oleates," second edition. He is likewise a contributor to Wood's "Practice of Medicine." In 1891 he published an imposing volume, entitled "A Treatise on Materia Medica, Pharmacology, and Therapeutics," followed in 1893 by a second edition, entitled "Materia Medica and Therapeutics, with Especial Reference to Clinical Application of Drugs." One of the most industrious of writers, he is also an indefatigable student, and spares neither time nor labor in giving to the profession he adores the results of his observation and experience. A master of several languages, and welcomed as a contributor to medical journals, both European and American, he has reached a wide circle of readers and exerted marked influence as a writer. As a teacher and lecturer, he has addressed and influenced thousands of medical students and medical graduates; and attestation of his great popularity has been frequently given by testimonials and other gratifying expressions of personal regard. Professor Shoemaker is a member of the leading regular medical societies, county, state, and national; and has been successively Secretary, Vice-President, and President of the American Medical Editors' Association. He is also an Honorary Member of the Minnesota State Medical Society, and a Fellow of the American Academy of Medicine. In connection with nearly all these learned bodies he has been the recipient of various honors, and on several occasions has been elected their delegate to meetings of medical societies abroad. In 1884 he thus represented the American Medical Association; and before the British Medical Association at Belfast, Ireland, read a paper on "The Oleates," and before the International Medical Congress, at Copenhagen, Denmark, a paper upon "The Treatment of Diseases of the Skin by Novel Means and Methods." At this time he was elected a member of the British Medical Association, and a Fellow of the London Medical Society. Professor Shoemaker served as Secretary of the Committee of the American Medical Society having in charge arrangements for the Ninth International Medical Congress, at Washington, in 1887; and was a Vice-President of the Section of Dermatology and Syphilography of this Congress. He was a member, likewise, of the Tenth International Medical Congress, at Berlin, in 1890; of the Pan-American Medical Congress, at Washington, in 1893; and a Delegate to and member of the Eleventh International Medical Congress, at Rome, in 1894. One of his papers, entitled "Ocean Climate in Health and Disease," published in *The London Lancet*, records his observations gleaned during numerous voyages across the Atlantic, it being his custom to spend the summer season abroad. Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Pa., conferred the degree of Master of Arts upon Dr. Shoemaker. In 1895 the same institution (his Alma Mater) gave him the degree of LL.D. Without other aid than his own ardent devotion to his chosen profession, Dr. Shoemaker has won his way to a foremost position among medical men, and has earned also the respect and regard of the large number of his fellow-citizens to whom he is personally known, and the cordial appreciation of his medical brethren throughout the world. He was married on January 5, 1876, to Miss Jennie M. Logan, of Pittsburgh, Pa.



Henry W. Longfellow.

HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW, the most famous, popular, and widely read American poet, was born in Portland, Me., on February 17, 1807, and died at his home in Cambridge, Mass., on March 24, 1882. Of English ancestry, through descent from William Longfellow, a sturdy Hampshire yeoman, who cast in his lot with the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1678, and, on the maternal side, from the Pilgrims, John Alden and Priscilla Mullens, of Yorkshire, who came over in the *Mayflower* a half-century earlier, he seems to have inherited few, if any, of the traits which marked the Puritan character. His morality, however, may be said to have come to him through seven or eight generations of his God-fearing forebears, and it was of a quality which made his life one of the most beautiful recorded, and his works among the purest ever penned. Longfellow has been styled "the poet of the people." As he sprang from the people, his knowledge of and sympathy with them is not surprising. His first American progenitor, an independent and successful man, was wrecked at sea while on the ill-starred expedition of the Newbury Company against Quebec, in 1690. This immigrant's son, Stephen by name, was a blacksmith—a man of high character, some education, and no little forethought. His son, also Stephen, was an uncommonly bright boy, and, being sent to Harvard College, broke the tie that bound the Longfellows to manual toil. His son, the third Stephen, also took the higher education, adopted law as his profession, and rose to be Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, at Portland. His son, the fourth Stephen, father of the poet, graduated at Harvard with Judge Story and Dr. Channing. He too adopted law as a profession, was in politics for some time, sitting for several years in the Massachusetts Legislature and subsequently for one term in the Congress of the United States. He was a man of singular refinement, in love with his profession, and devoted to his family. In 1804, this excellent gentleman married Zilpah Wadsworth, a worthy companion, eldest daughter of a veteran of the Revolution and sister of two gallant officers of the American Navy, one a Commodore. This sweet-natured and pure-minded New England woman knew one book well—the Bible, and her favorite songs were the Psalms; yet she was gay of spirit, fond of the dance and society, and, above all, an admirer of the beauties of nature. Her husband, whose success in life had placed him in most comfortable circumstances, hoped for much from his children. Stephen, the eldest son, yielding to his father's desires, accepted the law as a profession, but only in a half-hearted manner, as he had military tastes. The great hope of the father centred in his second son. A trustee of Bowdoin College at the time Henry was ready for the humanities, he loyally entered him at this modest school of learning, and the lad, then seventeen, passed from "the Forest City," with its exquisite marine beauty, to the quiet town of Brunswick, twenty-five miles distant, farther removed from the sea, but surrounded by an almost ideally picturesque country, rich also in Indian legend and tradition. Even as a boy Longfellow had taken on a certain earnestness of character. Among his fellow-students he was liked and respected, but he cared nothing for mere play and did not then become intimate with those devoted to it, among whom was Hawthorne, quite a scapegrace in the opinion of some, for the "atmosphere" of Bowdoin was superlatively religious. As the time drew near for settling upon a profession, the young student, who then preferred a farmer's life, gave a reluctant assent to the law, and went so far as to begin his Blackstone. But unconsciously he had already shaped his destiny. His muse awoke when he was a mere child in years, and with the tender connivance of his sister the effusions then produced were smuggled to the weekly paper issued in Portland—and published. The first one so honored was a battle poem. At college he con-

tinued to woo his muse, and altogether some seventeen of his poems were published during his course, giving great promise of what might be expected with the development of his genius, and leading to his being chosen poet of his class. At an examination his fine rendering of an ode of Horace found great favor with a trustee of the college, the eminent lawyer, Benjamin Orr, and led to Mr. Orr's recommending him for the Professorship of Modern Languages, then just established at Bowdoin. When the appointment was offered to him, Longfellow's joy knew no bounds. He urged his father to let him adopt letters as a profession, and avowed his determination to become "eminent." His father yielded, and, supplied by him with ample means, the young man went to Europe to prepare for the position which came to him so opportunely. Longfellow arrived in Europe when the nations composing it were recovering from the effects of having been "run over by Napoleon's war-chariot." In France the doctrines of the Revolution were losing force, and religion and æstheticism were reviving. In Germany patriotism was becoming a cult. In England there was a healthy reaction against the loose in letters and morals. The American youth found the picturesqueness of the Old World and its peoples delightful. He was too pure to look beneath the surface, and too healthy not to be perfectly happy in the enjoyment of all he saw. The languages proved difficult at the outset, but he had the perseverance to master them. His first prose work, "Outre-Mer," published in 1835, attests his thorough enjoyment of his student life abroad, and leaves no doubt that his character was permanently colored by his foreign experiences during these delightful three years. For nearly six years after his return to America he gave himself almost wholly to his professional duties at Bowdoin, lived comfortably on his salary of "a thousand a year," and found recreation in writing occasional articles for the *North American Review* and in the preparation of text-books for his pupils. In 1833 he gave out a volume of poems translated from the Spanish. In 1835 he was called to succeed his friend, George Ticknor, as Smith Professor of Modern Languages and Belles-lettres at Harvard College, where his stipend was fixed at fifteen hundred dollars a year. Before entering upon his duties he made a second trip abroad, being accompanied by his young and beautiful wife, Mary Porter, to whom he had been married in 1831. At Rotterdam, on November 29, 1835, death robbed him of the sweet companionship of this beloved young creature. He remained in Europe devoted to study until the fall of 1836, when he returned home and settled permanently in Cambridge, where he found precisely what his gentle, refined, and scholarly nature craved—the companionship of cultured and pure-minded people, congenial duties, and peace. In 1839 his second substantial prose work appeared, "Hyperion," which was warmly praised, although Edgar Allan Poe, then a critic, and likewise the Countess d'Ossoli, found in it no great evidences of ability or indications of genius. About this time was published "Voices of the Night," his first book of original poems, including "The Psalm of Life" and "Footsteps of Angels." The first named became widely popular, and was adopted and sung as a hymn by thousands. It was followed, in 1841, by a small volume of "Ballads and Other Poems," among them several of his most popular pieces—"The Skeleton in Armor," "The Wreck of the Hesperus," "The Village Blacksmith," "Excelsior," "The Bridge," and others. In 1842 he made a third trip to Europe, spending the summer on the Rhine. On the return voyage he penned his "Poems on Slavery," which, while not radical enough wholly to please the Abolitionists, yet evinced a deep sympathy for the oppressed blacks and produced fruit in the minds of the young men of the North, many of whom laid down their lives in the struggle which seemed to be necessary as a prelude to the extermination of this "institution." Out of their publication came an offer of a nomination to Congress, which the poet gently declined, although assured by Whittier, whose heart was in the cause, that he could win by a thousand votes. Yearning for the love and companionship of woman, Longfellow married a second time, in 1843, the year in which his "Spanish Student" was published. The

lady of his choice, Miss Frances Appleton, daughter of Hon. Nathan Appleton, one of the founders of Lowell, and sister of the poet Thomas S. Appleton, was one of the most beautiful and accomplished young women of her time. "Cragie House," a fine mansion on the banks of "the winding Charles," celebrated as the headquarters of Washington during the Revolution, and in which Jared Sparks and Edward Everett both had lived, as well as Longfellow himself, now became his property; and he entered upon an ideal family life. With means ample enough to entertain his many friends hospitably, and to enable him to answer the numerous calls made upon him by the poor and suffering, he had little to desire that was not readily obtainable. His fame as a poet, already well assured, was made world-wide by the publication, in 1847, of "Evangeline," which appeared at the same time as Tennyson's "Princess," and "disputed the palm with it in the minds of many." Some pretended to find in it an imitation of Goethe's "Hermann and Dorothea;" but the groundwork of the story came to Longfellow as a gift from his friend, Nathaniel Hawthorne, who had heard of the unfortunate young couple in Acadia (Nova Scotia) and had made notes of their sufferings, intending to weave them into a romance. "Evangeline" is admittedly one of the most affecting poems in the English language, and the perfect type of womanhood revealed in the heroine is unsurpassed in literature. The narrative is simple, and the metre employed, the dactylic hexameter, is managed with skill and success. It was the first considerable attempt at this metre in America. Among all his works, only his masterpiece, "Hiawatha," published in 1855, disputes pre-eminence with this poem. In the words of an eminent European critic, these two poems dominate Longfellow's works, being essentially natural and exhaling the perfume of the forest and the soil. In the interval between these he published two volumes of minor poems and his last prose work, "Kavanaugh." In September, 1854, he resigned his professorship. Freed from professional cares, he now gave full play to his fruitful fancy, and volume after volume of verse was eagerly welcomed by thousands of readers, delighting the happy and soothing the suffering. In the "Courtship of Miles Standish," the Puritan maiden, Priscilla, is his own ancestress. Although the outbreak of the civil war failed to shake the calm spirit of Longfellow, it was shaken and almost broken by the terrible calamity of July, 1861, when his beloved wife was burned to death in a conflagration occurring in her own home. Another shock came when his son, Charles, who had entered the Union army in 1863, as a lieutenant of cavalry, was brought home, badly wounded, after the battle of Mine Run. Nothing but the most engrossing labor could rest the poet's mind after his great bereavement; and he turned for relief, as if by inspiration, to the task of translating the "Divine Comedy" of Dante. This labor was eminently successful in supplying the needed occupation and also in giving to the English language its finest translation of the Italian bard. Longfellow went abroad for the last time in 1868. Everywhere he was received with distinction, and royalty as well as his brethren in the republic of letters welcomed him with extreme cordiality. The great universities of Oxford and Cambridge conferred their degrees upon him, and the learned and the lettered greeted him as the head of American literature. At the reunion of the class of 1825, fifty years later, Longfellow and ten other survivors were present. On this occasion "old Bowdoin" became sponsor for one of the poet's best productions, "Morituri Salutami," read by Longfellow himself. It ended with the characteristic verse:

"For age is opportunity no less
Than youth itself, though in another dress.
And, as the evening twilight fades away,
The sky is filled with stars invisible by day."

The celebration of the poet's seventieth birthday was national in its scope, and was a most touching as it was a most gratifying exhibition of the people's love for the venerable poet and

scholar. He continued to write until 1882, when he laid down his pen forever. His last lines, the closing stanza of his poem entitled "The Bells of San Blas," were written on March 15th, and indicate the comforting hope of immortality:

"Out of the shadows of night
The world rolls into light,
It is daybreak every where."

Longfellow's friends were found in every land, his readers in all classes. Among his closest personal associates at home were Charles Sumner, Emerson, Hawthorne, Holmes, Felton, Lowell, Agassiz. Among giants like these he moved, a revered and beloved being. One by one almost all passed away before the end came to himself. They, and a few other of their contemporaries, including Bryant, Whittier, Saxe, Abbott, Garrison, and Phillips, formed a noble band, notable for the purity of their lives and the sincerity of their purpose. They constitute one of the brightest galaxies in the firmament of earnest and cultured Americans; and their influence is as immortal as their deeds and names. It is said of Longfellow that he aimed to reach the heart of humanity. In this he succeeded, for it is doubtful if any poet has been more widely read "except the Psalmist." His hold upon the British public was and is still as great as that upon the American, and the gratitude of England's noblest and best has placed his marble image among her own honored dead in the shadowed sanctuaries of Westminster Abbey. Statues in the city of his birth, and in that which he illuminated with his genius and presence for nearly half a century, have been erected to his memory. His greatest monument, however, is in his verse, which while time endures must carry peace and pleasure to the pure-minded, and comfort and sympathy to the sorrowing and overburdened. A book might be written on his character alone. It was marked by gentleness, justice, love of children, sympathy with the oppressed, regard for the feelings of others, compassion, tolerance, and an exalted appreciation of nature. His poems were spontaneous, the free outflowing of a fruitful imagination.

WILLIAM L. ELKINS.

WILLIAM LUKENS ELKINS, a leading citizen and financier of Philadelphia, and a potential factor in the great industrial world, has resided in the city named since his earliest years, and numbers among his forebears on the maternal side some of its worthiest residents of bygone days. The Elkins family, of which he is a scion in the seventh or eighth generation, is of English origin, and made its appearance on this continent with the earlier Puritan settlers of New England. Mr. Elkins' immediate ancestors on the maternal side resided in Virginia, and in that State, in the section which on June 30, 1863, became the State of West Virginia, the subject of this sketch was born. Although he is of Quaker parentage, his maternal great-grandfather, the Rev. John Watts, was an ardent member of the Baptist denomination, and won enduring fame in its annals as the founder of the first Baptist church in Pennsylvania. He was quite an influential personage in his day, and figured actively in the affairs of Philadelphia for many years. The father of Mr. Elkins was George Elkins, who was born in Philadelphia and christened in old Christ Church in that city. He settled in Virginia, but returned to Philadelphia with his wife and children in 1840. His wife, Susannah Howell, born in Bucks County, Pa., was the daughter of Daniel Howell and Elizabeth Yerkes, and grand-daughter of Silas Yerkes, a leading citizen, prominent Quaker, and member of a distinguished family of Bucks County. George Elkins was a man of sterling qualities, earnest, honest, and enterprising; and was one of the pioneers in the great industry of paper-making, for which the city of Philadelphia has so



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long been famous. The subject of this sketch received his early education in the public schools of Philadelphia, and at the age of fifteen, when, as was customary, he entered upon his apprenticeship to business, he was a bright and well-informed youth, quite capable of comprehending and executing the tasks assigned him, and more than ordinarily willing to devote himself to them. After leaving his apprenticeship Mr. Elkins continued actively and usefully employed, and when about twenty-one years of age he entered into partnership with Peter Saybolt, operating as a dealer in agricultural products and doing a large and profitable business. In 1861 the entire business passed into his hands. Having been married in 1858, Mr. Elkins had the inducement which a young married man and the head of a family always has to insistent effort. Looking about him for a promising field in which to employ his capital and energies, he was attracted to the oil regions of Pennsylvania in 1861 and 1862, whence already men of brains and enterprise were reaping rich reward in drawing from the fruitful storehouses of nature a product even then of high value, but destined before many years to become one of the great staples of the world. In these regions and in conjunction with its boldest and most successful operators, Mr. Elkins labored ceaselessly for nearly twenty years, organizing many companies, sinking many wells, and producing largely of petroleum. After having spent some time in the oil regions and made a study of the flowing of the wells, Mr. Elkins arrived at the conclusion that the supply was practically inexhaustible. Its utilization for illuminating purposes was now the project that engaged the attention of far-sighted men; and Mr. Elkins was quick to perceive that refining oil for this purpose could be made a profitable industry if conducted on a sufficiently large scale to warrant extensive purchases of the crude material and its manufacture under economical conditions. Establishing in Philadelphia a small plant as a beginning, he soon added thereto several rivals, and finally the Belmont Works were leased and the absolute control of the oil-refining business in Philadelphia was secured. Starting under these favorable conditions, with an output of about twenty-four hundred barrels of refined oil per month, the works were soon developed so as to produce nearly ten times this quantity. To keep them supplied with the crude oil, Mr. Elkins secured an interest in many wells, and opened others. His refining plants were several times visited by disastrous conflagrations, but each time they were promptly rebuilt, often with considerable extensions, and furnished with the most improved machinery. It is recorded that "the first gasoline ever made was produced in Mr. Elkins' works." Mr. Elkins pushed his refining industry in other places than Philadelphia. At one time he owned the Riverside Oil Refining Works, on the Allegheny River, and in 1875 he became a partner in the Standard Oil Company. He disposed of his interest in the last in 1881. Mr. Elkins turned his attention to street railways as an investment, in 1873, embarking largely of his capital in the stock of Philadelphia companies. Believing that a consolidation of these roads would lead to better service at a reduced cost of operating, he pushed this project successfully, and brought about the organization of the Philadelphia Traction Company. This company was quick in meeting the needs of the city in street-passenger traffic, and so strengthened and extended its lines as to give an efficient service to all parts of the city proper and to many of the outlying districts. His success in this field prompted Mr. Elkins to apply the same methods and system to other cities, with the result that in the course of a few years he became heavily interested in street railways in New York, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, and other flourishing centres of population. Among the companies in these cities which he helped to organize, and in which he is an extensive stockholder and director, are the Metropolitan Traction Company of New York, the West Side and the North Side Traction Companies of Chicago, the Baltimore Traction Company, and the Pittsburgh Traction Company. One of the more recent of his creations is the United Gas and Improvement Company, capitalized at ten million dollars, and of which he was practically the organizer, and in which he is

now a leading director. This giant organization controls some sixty or seventy plants for the manufacture of illuminating gas in different American cities. With such a wide and well-tested experience and after such brilliant successes, it was quite natural that Mr. Elkins should become known and respected in business circles and a power in the industrial world. Many corporations sought to obtain his valuable services as an officer or a member of the board of direction, but he has contented himself with assuming duties of this character in those with which he is identified by his own choice. Among these may be named the Globe Gas Light Company, the Edison Electric Light Company, and the Continental Railroad Company, in all of which he is President; and the Pennsylvania Heat, Light, and Power Company, in which he is a director. He is also a Trustee of the famous Girard estate, managed in the interests of the city of Philadelphia for educational purposes; and a director of the Pennsylvania Railroad, being connected with the latter for the past twenty years, and the warm friend of its chief officers. Following the example, it may be said, of the Astors and Rhinelanders in New York, Mr. Elkins, in company with his friend and esteemed business associate, Mr. P. A. B. Widener, of Philadelphia, has recently turned his attention to real-estate investments in the Quaker City, and together they have purchased large tracts of land in the northern section, upon which they have erected upward of three thousand houses. This magnificent effort in the line of urban development has been of great practical advantage to the city and its people, as well as profitable to the enterprising projectors. It is a development quite in line with the unique system of a house for every family which obtains in Philadelphia, and which has made that city noted throughout the land as a city of homes. Most of the structures are of this character—such as may be purchased or rented by the citizen of average resources. Mr. Elkins himself inhabits a palatial house on North Broad Street, Philadelphia, at its junction with Girard Avenue and not far removed from Girard College. It is one of the most stately mansions of the fine thoroughfares upon which it stands, and attracts instant attention. Mr. Elkins was married, as previously stated, in 1858. Mrs. Elkins, whose maiden name was Louise Broomall, comes of an old and highly respected Chester County family. Both she and her husband are noted for their hospitality. They take great pride in their home, and in procuring for it those rich art treasures to which their taste inclines and in which their ample means permit them to indulge. Four children have blessed their union—two sons, George W. Elkins and William L. Elkins, Jr.; and two daughters, Mrs. Eleanor Elkins Widener and Mrs. Ida Elkins Tyler—the first-named the wife of Mr. George D. Widener, and the last-named of Mr. Sydney F. Tyler, both of Philadelphia. Mr. Elkins is a Republican in politics, and numbers among his friends many of the leading men of that party in Philadelphia and throughout the country. He has never, however, developed the office-holding ambition, although he was persuaded to go abroad in a semi-diplomatic capacity as a commissioner from his city to the International Universal Exposition at Vienna, Austria, in 1873. A member of a number of the best social clubs, he is popular in all, being a man of engaging personality, courteous in his manner, cordial in his friendships, and entertaining in his conversation. He takes great pleasure in aiding the development of art in the United States, and has instituted a prize of five thousand dollars for the most meritorious painting exhibited by an American artist before the public at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts.



Wm. Barclay

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

HON. WILLIAM MCKINLEY, twenty-fifth President of the United States, and who previous to his election to the Chief Magistracy of the nation was for four years Governor of Ohio, for fourteen years a Representative from that State in the national Congress—and latterly regarded at home and abroad as the foremost champion of the principle of protection, and during four and a half years of his youth a soldier and officer in the Union army, was born at Niles, Trumbull County, O., on February 26, 1844. In every respect President McKinley is entitled to be regarded as a typical American. On both sides he comes from colonial stock; and his own character as well as the traits he inherits from a worthy ancestry have all been developed and strengthened under purely American influences. Like his illustrious predecessors, Jackson, Lincoln, and Grant, he comes from the ranks of the unpretending people. The story of his career reads like a romance. Simplicity of life, earnest patriotism, strict adhesion to morality and religion, undeviating devotion to duty as a man and as a citizen, and an abiding faith in well-defined political principles, constitute some of his leading characteristics. He is but one of many among his countrymen who by years of active public service have become fitted for the Presidential office. While his selection to fill this office was accepted as a triumph of the doctrine he had so earnestly championed, it was made certain by the support of a very large number of voters who were not of his party nor believers in that doctrine, but who gave him their suffrages in order to insure the defeat of his chief opponent, whose views upon monetary questions they regarded as inimical to the welfare of the nation. But apart from these facts there is no disputing that he was personally one of the most popular Presidential candidates ever nominated. He has been called "the idol of Ohio." President McKinley comes of an ancient family—the McKinleys or McKindlays of Scotland, known for centuries in the Highlands and the west of Scotland, and entitled of right to its own distinctive badges, tartans, and armorial bearings. Some two hundred and fifty years ago several of the family crossed over into Ireland and took root in "the north" of that kingdom, where the name appears to have assumed its present spelling. About the middle of the last century two adventurous scions of this Irish branch of the clan, William and James McKinley, brothers, came to America in a small sailing vessel. William went South, and a William McKinley who sat in Congress in 1810-11 was probably one of his descendants. James, the progenitor of the President, was but twelve years of age when he arrived on our shores. He settled in York, Pa., married, and reared a family. His son, David McKinley, entered heart and soul into the struggle of the colonists for independence, and is said to have enlisted no less than eight times in the American army during the Revolution, and to have secured a place upon the roll of honor as a pensioner of the Government in his declining years. He married Mary Rose, daughter of another gallant Revolutionary soldier, Andrew Rose by name, and granddaughter of Andrew Rose, Sr., a leader among the English Puritans, who, after a brief sojourn in Holland to escape religious persecution at home, emigrated to America in William Penn's time, and settling in Pennsylvania became a member of the Legislative Council of that colony and was otherwise prominent. David McKinley remained in his Pennsylvania home until after the war of 1812 and then went to live in Ohio. His son, William McKinley, the President's father, was one of the pioneers in the iron manufacturing business in Eastern Ohio. He was an industrious, hard-working man, of sound morals, sincere religious convictions, and high intelligence. He married Nancy C. Allison, a distant relative of United States Senator William B. Allison, who, like himself, came of an old Scotch Covenant family. This worthy couple brought up a large family in comfort and gave all their children a good education. Wil-

liam McKinley, Sr., died a short time ago, aged eighty-five years. He had lived to see his sons prosperous and prominent and his daughters useful and beloved members of society. One of the former, David Allison McKinley, who died several years ago, was United States Consul at Hawaii and subsequently Hawaiian Consul-General at the ports of the Pacific coast. Mrs. McKinley, at the venerable age of eighty-seven years, had the supreme felicity of seeing her son William inaugurated President of the United States. The President's boyhood was spent at Niles, but when he had passed through the schools there his father removed to the neighboring village of Poland in order that the lad might attend the academy at that place. When about sixteen William entered Allegheny College at Meadville, Pa., but owing to sickness left during the freshman year. Affairs not being prosperous with his father at that time he took up school teaching upon his recovery, and was thus engaged when the Civil War broke out. Wringing a reluctant consent from his parents the slender youth of seventeen enlisted as a private soldier in May, 1861, and after being mustered in with his company by Gen. John C. Frémont, was attached to the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, a regiment which was led to the field by Rosecrans and subsequently commanded by Stanley Matthews and Rutherford B. Hayes. Although a thoughtful, gentle lad, he was a good soldier, ready in an emergency and brave at all times. He attracted attention as a sergeant, and before he was nineteen was made a lieutenant. On July 25, 1864, he won the captain's bars; and his brevet as major, signed by President Lincoln in September, 1865, was conferred "for gallant and meritorious services at the battles of Opequan, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek." He was mustered out as captain in July, 1865. His war record is certainly notable for a beardless youth. He was present at South Mountain and at Antietam, passed through the principal battles of the Shenandoah campaign, and had his horse shot under him at Berryville. As quartermaster of his regiment he was on the staff of Hayes, who loved him as a son. Later he was on Sheridan's staff and won the warm regard of that splendid fighter by his dash and decision. When the war was over a commission in the regular army awaited him, but he yielded to the prayer of his mother and took up the study of law under Messrs. Glidden and Wilson, two leaders of the Mahoning County bar. After a course of lectures at the Albany Law School he was admitted to practise at Canton, O., where his parents now came to live. While a partner of Judge Belden he was nominated for the office of prosecuting attorney of Stark County by the Republicans, then in a hopeless minority. His election proved his personal popularity, but two years later partisan feeling ran so high that he was defeated. He then resumed the practice of law and in 1872 took his younger brother Abner into partnership. In 1876 his friends put him forward for Congress, although he personally felt that he was not well enough off to enter public life. To the surprise of the old politicians he secured the nomination and was elected by a large majority. At six subsequent elections also he was successful, although his district was "gerrymandered" repeatedly by the Democrats in the hope of compassing his defeat. In the Forty-eighth Congress, however, he sat but a portion of the first session, a recount having shown that his opponent had won the election by a few votes. When Major McKinley first entered Congress his old regimental commander, General Hayes, was President. The friendship between the two men was very warm, and it is said that the younger, seeking honors in his new field, turned his attention to the tariff at the suggestion of the older. Having grown up in a manufacturing and mining region Major McKinley came naturally by his views on protection. Studying the matter carefully as a Congressman he became satisfied that a tariff could be made to perform two tasks—provide ample revenue for meeting the expenses of the Government and at the same time support native industries. His first work as Representative was the presentation of a petition from Ohio manufacturers asking Congress to take no action in the way of tariff revision until a thorough investigation of the needs of American labor and the condition of American industries had been made.

His first speech in Congress was in favor of a protective tariff and was directed against Fernando Wood's tariff bill of 1878. While in Congress Mr. McKinley served on the committees on Revision of Laws, Judiciary, Expenditures in the Post-Office Department, and Rules. Among the measures to which he gave earnest support were the Civil Service Reform bill and Mr. Holman's resolution declaring the unearned land grants to the subsidy railroads forfeit to the Government. On the currency question, at all times, he seemed to favor "bimetallism." He was appointed to succeed General Garfield on the Committee of Ways and Means, and served on that committee continuously until the close of his Congressional career. At the opening of the first session of the Fifty-first Congress in 1889 he was a candidate with Mr. Cannon of Illinois, and Mr. Reed of Maine, for the Speakership; and upon Mr. Reed's election, he, coming next, received, according to the usage of the House, the chairmanship of the Ways and Means Committee. In this position he secured a national reputation as the leader in the fight which resulted in the enactment of the tariff revision act familiarly known as the "McKinley Bill." The Republican party had just come into possession of all branches of the Government, but it required aggressive tactics to pass this measure in the lower House. After it was passed there were mutterings of discontent far and wide. The country was fairly prosperous, yet the idea, carefully fostered by the opposition press, that the consumers were being taxed in the interests of the manufacturers, spread to the Republican masses, and at the next election, in 1890, there was a Democratic "tidal wave" which swept the entire country, turning the small Republican into an enormous Democratic majority in the House of Representatives, altering the political complexion of the Senate, and defeating Major McKinley as a candidate for re-election in a campaign in which his record as a tariff constructor was the leading issue. It likewise paved the way for the return of Mr. Cleveland to the Presidency. The "McKinley Bill" placed tariff for protection only on the highest ground since the time when Henry Clay first laid a protection proposition before the country. By its extraordinary powers were given to the President for its proper enforcement, even to the extent of authorizing him to close the ports of the United States to the products or manufactures of any foreign country which should venture to attempt reprisals. With the eyes of the entire country upon him Major McKinley was now nominated for Governor of Ohio. The Democratic nominee was the incumbent, Governor James E. Campbell, an exceptionally popular and able man, who had served several terms in Congress. The canvass, although free from personalities, was one of the most exciting in recent times. Mr. McKinley was elected, his plurality being nearly 22,000. Notwithstanding the predictions of his critics, he executed the duties of his high office in a bold and vigorous manner, instituted a number of necessary reforms, and rose so greatly in public esteem that he was re-elected at the close of the two-year term by a majority of nearly 81,000. A marked change had occurred in public opinion while he was Governor. Restored to full power in the national Government, the Democrats undertook "tariff reform" only to become, in their turn, hopelessly involved with the masses of the people. The income tax, upon which they relied, was pronounced "unconstitutional," and their tariff schedule fell short of providing sufficient revenue to run the Government. Nothing was left but to issue bonds to meet current obligations. This proceeding proved anything but popular. Through a variety of causes financial distress prevailed in many parts of the world and had a bad effect upon American business. The times grew "hard," and as the people compared their condition with what it had been under the Republican *régime*, a reaction set in which finally became violent. To complicate matters, the currency question was made an issue, and "capital," professing alarm at possibilities, became daily more and more "conservative." The Democratic tariff bill was held largely responsible for the existing distress, and the cry went up not only for the restoration of the "McKinley Bill" but for "Bill" McKinley. In this way Major McKinley became the "logical

candidate" of his party for the Presidential nomination in 1896. The Republican leaders had long foreseen that this would be so. They had taken Major McKinley's measure as far back as 1884 when he was a delegate-at-large to the Republican national convention and supported Blaine for the Presidency. In 1888 he was a delegate-at-large to the national convention at Chicago, and supported John Sherman for the nomination. He served as chairman of the Committee on Rules in this convention. Every Republican member of the House in Washington joined in a telegram urging his nomination, and Pennsylvania stood ready to give him her vote. Rumor was busy with his name, and it was said that he could have large support in the Ohio delegation, notwithstanding its pledge to Sherman. The night before the balloting Mc-Kinley visited all the state headquarters and requested every one not to vote for him. At the balloting next day a Connecticut delegate persisted in voting for him. McKinley was on his feet in a moment. After declaring in earnest tones that his duty was to Sherman and that his heart and judgment were in accord with his nomination, and that he declined to consent or seem to consent to the use of his own name as that of a candidate before the convention, he said, with manly emphasis: "I do request, I demand, that no delegate who would not cast reflection upon me shall cast a ballot for me." Major McKinley presided over the Republican national convention of 1892, at Minneapolis, attending as a delegate-at-large from his State. He loyally supported President Harrison for renomination, and through his alternate voted for him. At this convention Harrison received five hundred and thirty-five votes; Blaine, one hundred and eighty-two and five-sixths; and McKinley, one hundred and eighty-two and one-sixth. There were many who felt that McKinley had lost his great chance for reaching the Presidency when he rebuked those who desired to support him in 1888 and declined to run for the nomination. Keen observers who noted his popularity in 1892 thought differently and began to prepare for the campaign of 1896. When the Republican national convention of that year was held, Major McKinley was at his home in Canton. His friends throughout the country were "legion," and their delegates at St. Louis were all-powerful. Ex-Governor Foraker, of Ohio, nominated Major McKinley before the convention on June 19th, and on the first ballot he received six hundred and sixty-one and a half votes out of nine hundred and six cast, making him the candidate. Mr. Garret A. Hobart, of New Jersey, was the convention's choice for Vice-President. The platform adopted declared for a higher tariff, reciprocity, and against the free coinage of silver. In his speech accepting the nomination Mr. McKinley also declared for "protection and reciprocity, twin measures of a true American policy"; denounced the ruinous policy that had made the issue of bonds necessary to meet government expenses in times of peace; advocated maintaining the financial honor of the country as sacred as its flag; and asserted his entire confidence in the masses of the American people. The result of the campaign confirmed his wisdom. Although the Democrats were reinforced by a powerful defection from the Republican ranks, led by able men who advocated the free coinage of silver, they lost thousands of their own voters who as resolutely opposed this measure and united to form a sound-money Democracy, holding a separate convention and placing in the field their own candidates—Palmer and Buckner, two popular veterans of the war, one from the North and the other from the South. On the other hand the Democrats gained the support of the Populists, or People's Party, who indorsed Mr. William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska, the Democratic nominee for President, but brought forward their own candidate for Vice-President, Mr. Thomas E. Watson, of Georgia, although permitting their Presidential electors free choice in voting for the candidate for second place. As the two principal candidates in this campaign were men of sterling integrity and pure lives the issues of the contest remained uppermost; in fact it was called a "campaign of education," in which the masses of the people were carefully instructed regarding the tariff, protection, "free coinage," monometallism, and "trusts." Mr. Bryan made an



By J. ZACHARY WOOD

Allen J. Thurman,

extensive tour in his own interests, speaking to vast audiences everywhere. Major McKinley remained at home and addressed such delegations as called upon him. At the election in November the Republicans polled 7,106,199 votes, being 603,514 in excess of the Democrats. When the Presidential electors voted in Washington, February 10, 1897, Mr. McKinley received 271 votes to Bryan's 176, and was declared elected. On March 4, 1897, he was formally inaugurated President of the United States at Washington, D.C., in the presence of nearly half a million spectators, not the least interested being his devoted wife and venerable mother, as well as a sister and brother and a number of other relatives. The ceremonies were attended by one of the most imposing pageants in the history of inaugurations. President McKinley's Cabinet, confirmed by the Senate March 5, 1897, was as follows: Secretary of State, John Sherman, of Ohio; Secretary of the Treasury, Lyman J. Gage, of Illinois; Secretary of War, Russell A. Alger, of Michigan; Attorney-General, Joseph McKenna, of California; Postmaster-General, James A. Gary, of Maryland; Secretary of the Navy, John D. Long, of Massachusetts; Secretary of the Interior, Cornelius N. Bliss, of New York; Secretary of Agriculture, James Wilson, of Iowa. "No President with the exception of Washington," says a gifted journalist, "ever took office with such universal good-will. All that is best and representative in the American character combined toward his election. And in that memory alone he should find every incentive toward the attainment of a fame which his fellow-countrymen will not willingly let die." The President's wife, born Ida Saxton, to whom he was married on January 25, 1871, is a daughter of the late James Saxton, a prosperous banker of Canton, O., and at one time proprietor of the *Canton Repository*, one of the oldest newspapers in the country. Their only children, two daughters, died in infancy. Major McKinley's devotion to his wife, a cultured woman, who has been somewhat of an invalid for years, is one of the finest traits in his character. Both are Methodists, yet without a particle of bigotry or narrowness on religious subjects. In personal appearance the President is a vigorous, well-built man, of about average height, with dark hair and clean-shaven face. There is a gentleness, frankness, and dignified courtesy in his manner which make him many friends. In fact, it was said of him when he assumed his high office that probably he had not a personal enemy in the world. Those who condemn his convictions and denounce his policies concede the purity of his purposes, and praise the charm of his bearing and the irreproachable humanity of his conduct in all the relations of life.

ALLEN G. THURMAN.

HON. ALLEN GRANBERRY THURMAN, of Ohio, ex-Justice of the Supreme Court of Ohio, ex-United States Senator, Democratic candidate for the Vice-Presidency in 1888, and affectionately known far and wide as "the grand old Roman,"—the patriarch of American politics—was born November 13, 1813, at Lynchburg, Va., of which State his ancestors had been natives for six generations. His grandfather fought in the Revolution. His father, Rev. P. Thurman, was a local preacher in the Methodist Church. His mother was the only daughter of Col. Nathaniel Allon, father of Hon. William Allen, who late in life became Governor of Ohio. When Allen G. Thurman was six years of age his parents removed from Lynchburg, Va., to Chillicothe, O., and there he resided and was educated until he removed to Columbus in 1852, which was his home until his death. He studied law with his uncle, William Allen, then United States Senator, and subsequently with Noah H. Swayne, afterward Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Admitted to the bar in 1835 he began his professional career with the sole ambition, it is said, to become a good lawyer with a fair practice. In his student days it

was his habit to sit up late at night over his books. It was the fashion then to go to bed soon after dark, both winter and summer; it saved candles, which had to be made at home out of whatever grease the family had saved, and it made everybody wake up early enough in the morning to feed the chickens, pigs, and stock. But Thurman, if he had a book before him, never went to bed while there were candles or firelight to read by. He soon attained prominence in his profession, and in 1844, against his protest, was nominated for Congress and elected after a quiet canvass, in which there was nothing on his side but his wise and homely speeches, reversing an adverse majority by over six hundred votes. He served upon the Judiciary Committee of the House, and in due time was recognized as a lawyer of commanding ability. Declining a re-election after the close of his term, he retired, as he thought, to private life for good and all. But in 1851, when the new constitution of Ohio was adopted, he was pressed into the race for a Supreme Court Judgeship and was elected, leading his ticket by over two thousand votes. He sat upon the bench for four years, the last two years serving as Chief-Justice. In 1867, after a season of rest, he was put forward as the Democratic candidate for Governor, his Republican opponent being Gen. Rutherford B. Hayes. There was but little chance of his election, the Republican majority the year before having been forty-three thousand. Yet under Judge Thurman's sledge-hammer blows, and despite the war feeling, this enormous majority was beaten down to a trifle less than three thousand. Indeed, so successful was his canvass, which was made against the constitutional amendment, proposing to give the negro equal suffrage in Ohio, that the Legislature was captured by the Democrats by a decisive majority, and Allen G. Thurman was chosen to succeed Ben Wade in the United States Senate. He took his seat in 1869 and served two full terms from 1869 to 1881. He found the handful of Democrats in the Senate utterly demoralized, so few in number as to make their assumption of a party organization almost ridiculous. Then it was Mr. Thurman rendered his party a great and inestimable service. Without a moment's hesitation he put himself at the head of this devoted band and began to fight the battles of Democracy. The period was a stormy one. The passions of the war had not died out, and the debates of the Senate were violent and venomous. The great leader was on his feet daily and engaged in a constant struggle with the intolerant majority. There was no rest, no respite, no mercy. Pressed upon all sides, with the issue forced at all points, almost without counsel and with no adequate following, Judge Thurman never wavered for a moment nor yielded one inch. With a courage no less rare than his wisdom he repelled assault, charged home in return, defended the issues his party was committed to and formulated new ones in the heat of discussion. Ready in debate, pleasing and terrible by turns, he was so thorough a Democrat and so accomplished a statesman that his casual utterances became a platform on which his party could stand. From the day he entered the Senate he was regarded as one of the ablest and greatest leaders in the Democratic party. His services to that party were immeasurable, and his advice in state and national campaigns was anxiously sought and faithfully followed. In the Senate Thurman was not a showy speaker. His connection with the Ohio Supreme Court bench gave him a certain judicial manner, which was always noticeable whenever he addressed the Senate. It was like a judge summing up a case to the jury. Apart from his great legal attainments, clearness of comprehension, logical method of statement, and readiness in reply, this habit of taking both sides of the question into account and considering them impartially was to a certain extent one of the sources of his great influence. It was this which gave his words such weight that whenever he stood up to speak men always expected to get a clear idea of the question at issue. From the breast-pocket of his coat there might always be seen the protruding corner of a red silk handkerchief, known throughout the South and Southwest as a "bandanna," and popular in that era with snuff-takers. That red bandanna, which fluttered into such significant prominence immediately after his nomina-

tion to the Vice-Presidency, was waved triumphantly in the United States Senate Chamber from 1869 to 1881, and during those years in which Mr. Thurman was the representative of Ohio. In his "Twenty Years of Congress" Mr. Blaine says of Mr. Thurman, that "his rank in the Senate was established from the day he took his seat and was never lowered during the period of his service. His retirement from the Senate was a serious loss to his party—a loss, indeed, to the body. He left behind him the respect of all with whom he had been associated during his twelve years of honorable service." In 1880 Allen G. Thurman was a candidate for the Presidential nomination before the Cincinnati Convention. Had he had the unflinching support of the Ohio delegation he would very likely have been the nominee. On the first ballot the delegation was solid for him. Then it broke, and the chances of Thurman's nomination were irreparably ruined. The leading influence behind that break was Henry B. Payne, and this was the outcome of a feud of more than twenty years' standing between Mr. Payne and Mr. Thurman. It was the Northern Ohio districts, where the Payne influence was supreme, that led the break and was strongest in the claim which stampeded the convention away from Thurman. As Ohio was an October State at that time and practically certain to go for Garfield, the result would be disastrous to the Democratic cause. That argument defeated Thurman and nominated Hancock. That feud had prevented Ohio from having a Presidential candidate on the Democratic ticket in that generation. Cleveland and Thurman had never met up to the election of 1884, although Thurman was a delegate to the convention which made Cleveland the nominee. They met after the inauguration, and at once developed a great friendship. The wonder was that Thurman did not go into the cabinet. Regarding this he said: "After the election the press and my friends seemed to agree that I should become Secretary of State, and the matter was brought before Mr. Cleveland. For my part, although I said nothing, I had determined to decline. I felt too old for active service. But I didn't have to decline. Some of my other good friends in Ohio prejudiced the President against me, and my closest personal friend in the Senate, Tom Bayard, was chosen." There was sarcasm in the Old Roman's voice as he referred to the "friends" who had abused him to Cleveland, had insisted that Thurman was in his dotage, had even charged that he was addicted to drink, and circulated all manner of evil report about him. "But time went on," said Judge Thurman, "and I met the President when I was counsel for the Government in the telephone cases. Perhaps I, too, had been prejudiced against Cleveland by the reports of him which had been brought to my ears by his enemies. Suffice it to say that we became the best of friends, and I learned to admire him more than any public man I have ever met. His friends and other eminent men in the nation insisted in 1888 that I should be the nominee for Vice-President. I did not want the honor. I preferred to stay here at home, but they made me promise to say nothing and not to say 'no' if nominated. So they nominated the ticket, and then in November we were beaten." Mr. Thurman long enjoyed the reputation of being one of the most thorough scholars in public life. Always a student, he became early in life a great lawyer, and later on devoted much time to lighter study. He became a fine French scholar, his favorite books being the works of the earlier French dramatists, which he read in the original. He had an unusually large and well selected library, and there are few books in the range of polite literature that he was not familiar with. He had a literal genius for mathematics, and frequently occupied himself in working out the most complex and intricate problems. He was prouder of his knowledge of mathematics than of anything else. One of the marked characteristics of Judge Thurman was his disregard for the curiosity of the coming generation. He did not wish to have those who came after him poring over his letters or discussing his career from data left by himself. His son, the Hon. Allen W. Thurman, often regretted that his father never preserved his letters. "Outside of those preserved in the *Congressional Record*," said he, "I do not suppose that

three speeches of father can be found about the house. He never wrote his campaign speeches. He was endowed with a splendid memory, and made it a rule never to discuss a subject on the stump that he was not thoroughly informed upon. Occasionally he had a few notes, a slender outline of what he meant to say, but that was the extent of his preparation. He had no desire for a posthumous fame dependent on his recollections of public men and events. Father rarely talked about the men he worked with in Congress. He never was what might be called a storyteller. It was one of his principles not to talk about the men he served with, and I have rarely heard him indulge in reminiscences. It is a matter of regret that he did not see fit to preserve more of the memoranda that he might easily have collected. It would be very interesting and valuable now." Judge Thurman's character was noteworthy as much for its downright integrity as for the ability that made him conspicuous on the bench and in the Senate. His highest encomium upon a man was the terse judgment: He is an honest man. It was in all his public career and private life the first title to his esteem. The highest compliment that could be paid him was to believe in his thorough honesty of purpose and action. Looking back upon his past life, he once said, in tones that broken health made tremulous, to one of his lifelong friends: "I never intentionally wronged a human being out of a cent." Perhaps nothing better illustrates the man's life than that simple remark. In fact, honesty and justice were religion to him. Mr. Thurman always avoided ostentation in his mode of living, and thought more of quiet comfort than of show. In November, 1844, he married Mary, daughter of Mr. Walter Dun, of Fayette County, Ky. She was reared in Chillicothe, and she and her husband were schoolmates from childhood. Mrs. Thurman was always noted as a most admirable woman, devoted to her home, her husband, and her children. Judge Thurman had never been quite himself since the death of his wife, about five years ago. For almost fifty years they had been married when she died. After her death he seldom left the house, and, as he remarked to friends calling to pay their respects, had been "waiting for Charon and his boat to carry him across the Styx." On November 13, 1895, Mr. Thurman attained the eighty-second anniversary of his birth. His health was failing rapidly, and his great, robust constitution and iron strength which sustained and supported him so long, appeared to have been irretrievably shattered, and the end seemed near at hand. He died in Columbus, O., December 12, 1895. Adored by his grandchildren, whose growth and progress had been his chief comfort and delight, in the quiet but elegant home of his son, "the old Roman" peacefully passed the closing days of his ripe old age. He received the most devoted care and attention from all the members of his family, who cheered him with their company and watched over his feeble steps with loving care. The sunset of Allen G. Thurman's life was pleasant though lonely. The last rays of sunlight found the same sturdy spirit that won the nation's admiration at noonday, and made him then as now one of the most loved and popular of American statesmen.



Cornelius A. Bliss

CORNELIUS N. BLISS.

HON. CORNELIUS NEWTON BLISS, Secretary of the Interior in the Cabinet of President McKinley, and long and widely known as a leading merchant and financier of New York City, and likewise as a potent factor in political affairs—municipal, state, and national—was born in Fall River, Mass., on January 26, 1833. Mr. Bliss traces his ancestry direct to a sturdy Puritan yeoman of good family in Devonshire, England, who, to enjoy liberty of conscience, left his native land for the New World, and as early as 1633 was a resident of Weymouth, Mass., and afterward one of the founders of the town of Rehoboth, in the same Colony. The subject of this sketch spent the first thirteen years of his life in his native city, and in the grammar schools there, and also at Fisk's Academy, laid the foundations of his education. His mother, who had been widowed during his infancy, married again about 1840, and with her husband, Mr. Edward S. Keep, a merchant of Fall River, went to live in New Orleans, where Cornelius joined them in 1846, finishing his education at the New Orleans High School. After mastering the rudiments of business in Mr. Keep's counting-house in New Orleans, he returned to the North, and in 1848 secured employment with the firm of James M. Beebe & Co., of Boston, at that time the largest importers and commission dealers in dry-goods in the United States. It was an auspicious opening, for the needs of the house were great and growing, and advancement was certain to reward integrity, intelligence, and zeal in the discharge of duty. From the very first young Bliss displayed a marked solidity of character. Step by step he moved to a commanding position in the house of Beebe & Co., where his ability was duly recognized. This firm dissolved in 1866, and Mr. Bliss, then widely known and commanding a large trade, became a partner in the wholesale dry-goods house of John S. and Eben Wright & Co., of Boston. When the business changes incident to the Civil War, the rapid growth of the West, and the development of railroads, in conjunction with the natural advantages possessed by New York, gave to that city its indisputable supremacy as the commercial metropolis of the nation, the leading mercantile firms of the country, quick to perceive the necessities of the situation, established branches or offices there and placed them in charge of their brightest and most enterprising representatives. The house of John S. and Eben Wright & Co. was one of the first in the field, and Mr. Bliss, as one of the younger partners, was selected to take full charge of its New York affairs. With the death of the senior partner, which occurred shortly afterward, the firm took the style of Wright, Bliss & Fabyan, of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia. In 1881, owing to further changes in the firm, the style became Bliss, Fabyan & Co., which has continued down to the present day. This house is recognized and rated as one of the most substantial in the United States and is known throughout the world. Its main business is in handling the entire production of a number of the greatest mills and manufacturing companies in the country. In the course of his long and honorable career in the metropolis Mr. Bliss has earned wide respect as a man of inflexible integrity, high character, and great sincerity of purpose. In commercial circles he is known as a shrewd, sagacious, and upright merchant, energetic and enterprising and proud of the success won by his countrymen in competing with the great manufacturing nations of the world. He is a firm believer in the policy of protection to American industries, and has labored zealously for the spread of this doctrine, and also contributed generously toward that end. He is a power in the American Protective Tariff League, founded to combat the work of the Cobden Club and other free-trade organizations, and as its President for years he directed its policy with signal effectiveness. A loyal supporter of the Federal Government during the Civil War, Mr. Bliss was elected a member of the Union League Club of New York soon after

taking up his residence in that city, and for years past has been one of its Vice-Presidents. In seconding its efforts toward securing reforms in local government he has borne a conspicuous part, and his labors have been all the more successful owing to the fact that he has not been a candidate for office. Devotedly attached to the principles of the Republican party, he has been prominently identified with it for upward of a century, during a large part of that time being an active and influential member of its higher councils, national, state, and municipal. Although the demands of his great private business were unusually heavy, he always found time for his duties as a citizen and discharged them with a single eye to the public good, supporting only those measures and candidates that commended themselves to him as the most desirable. On numerous occasions he has been a delegate to conventions; and in 1884, as chairman of the Committee of One Hundred—representing a mass meeting of the citizens of New York who believed the best interests of the country would be promoted by the retention in office of President Arthur—attended the National Republican convention at Chicago, and urged Mr. Arthur's nomination. In 1887 and 1888 he was chairman of the New York State Republican Committee, and in the latter year exhibited conspicuous executive ability in carrying New York for Harrison and at the same time electing Mr. Morton Vice-President. In 1892 he was chosen a member of the Republican National Committee and served upon its executive committee. In 1894 he rendered effective service as treasurer of the National Committee, and held that responsible position during the campaign of 1896. Mr. Bliss' conspicuous fitness for the public service has led to his being solicited repeatedly to accept high office by appointment, or to permit the use of his name in nominating conventions. He declined the proffer of a portfolio in the cabinet of President Arthur; and in 1885, although urged by his many party friends to consent, he also declined to permit his name to be brought before the Saratoga convention as that of a candidate for the nomination for Governor of New York. He was a member of this convention, and notwithstanding his refusal received a large complimentary vote on one of the ballots. Again, in 1891, he similarly declined to stand for the nomination. More than once his name has been suggested for the mayoralty of New York City, but he would never consent that it be brought before the nominating convention. As a member of the Republican County Committee he was one of the principal and most valuable promoters of the reform movement which overthrew the power of Tammany Hall and elected William L. Strong Mayor of New York. Mr. Bliss was a delegate to the Republican national convention at St. Louis in 1896, and for a week or so was talked of by his friends and in the public prints as a suitable and available candidate for the Vice-Presidential nomination. During the Presidential campaign following he worked without ceasing for the success of McKinley and Hobart, and after their election was freely mentioned as a probable cabinet officer, the brilliant success of his administration as treasurer of the National Committee leading to the belief that he would be selected as Secretary of the Treasury. Inasmuch as he could not accept this office without too great a sacrifice of his large business interests, he was called to Canton, O., in January, 1897, and tendered the portfolio of the Navy. Although urged by President-elect McKinley and others to accept, he felt constrained to decline the honor. When the last echoes of the campaign had died away, Mr. Bliss retired from the Republican County Committee and not long afterward resigned the presidency of the Republican Club of New York City. At a banquet given in his honor by this club, an erator of national reputation, himself a power in the party, eulogized Mr. Bliss warmly and declared that it was time for him to "listen to the voice of the people when they say 'Go up higher.'" On March 3, 1897, the day preceding the inauguration of President McKinley, Mr. Bliss was again pressed to accept a position in the cabinet, then lacking one of completion. The circumstances were such that in the interests of Republican harmony he felt he could no longer refuse, and, sacrificing personal considerations, he reluctantly accepted. He was accord-



E A Grosvenor

ingly appointed and confirmed March 5, 1897, Secretary of the Interior. To that important office he carried a great capacity for business which cannot fail to result in many economies and in a far better administration than the complicated affairs of that department have generally received. Mr. Bliss has an unassailable reputation as a clean politician and a man of honor and integrity. All his life he has been opposed to political jobbery and has always declined to compromise with it, however great the advantage to be gained has appeared. Principle rather than policy has been his guiding star in public affairs, and while some have thought his ideals too high, he himself has never lost faith in them. In the great business world Mr. Bliss is one of the most esteemed of men. On all matters relating to the dry-goods trade he is accepted as an authority. His shrewdness, sagacity, and inflexible integrity are likewise held in high appreciation in financial circles, and have been made available in the affairs of several leading business corporations. For years he has been a director and Vice-President of the Fourth National Bank, one of the great financial institutions of New York City; he is also a director in the Central Trust Company, the Home Insurance Company, the Equitable Life Assurance Society, and the American Surety Company. In private life Mr. Bliss is active in religious and philanthropic work. He is a trustee of the Broadway Tabernacle (Congregational Church) New York City, and a governor of the Society of the New York Hospital. He has been a member for nearly thirty years of the New England Society of New York, of which he has been Vice-President, and later President. For many years a prominent member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, he has been Chairman of the Executive Committee and also Vice-President of that body. His grasp of affairs, commercial, political, and social, is that of a man of large experience, broad views, and high aims. Vigorous in body as in mind, he has been an untiring worker in every field in which he has put forth his efforts. Fortune has rewarded his commercial labors, and the high respect of his fellow-citizens has crowned his long, able, and disinterested efforts for the public weal. The holding of office could add but little to the honors which he now enjoys as a merchant of spotless integrity and a public-spirited citizen who has never wearied in his labors for good government and a wise national policy. Mr. Bliss married in 1859 Miss Elizabeth Plumer, daughter of the Hon. Avery Plumer, of Boston. They have two children living.

EDWARD A. GOODNOW.

EDWARD AUGUSTUS GOODNOW, a veteran financier and widely known philanthropist of Massachusetts, long a resident and prominent business man of Worcester, and for twenty-eight years (from 1866 to 1894) President of the First National Bank in that city, was born in Princeton, Mass., on July 16, 1810. If ancient lineage entitles to distinction, Mr. Goodnow must be accorded a high place among the aristocracy of the nation, descending as he does from an ancestor who settled in New England contemporaneously with the Pilgrims. This worthy came from England in 1632—only twelve years after the landing of the Pilgrims on Plymouth Rock—and he and his two brothers who accompanied him to the new world shared the difficulties and the hardships of those earnest, God-fearing men who laid the foundations of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Edward Goodnow, a descendant of one of these brothers and grandfather of the subject of this sketch, resided at Sudbury, Mass., late in the last century. He married a young woman of good family in Northborough, Mass., and in 1786, being then a resident of Princeton, Mass., established there the Goodnow homestead, which is at present (1897) occupied by his grandson, Mr. William B. Goodnow. Edward Goodnow had a son named Edward who inherited the paternal estate. The latter married Rebecca Beaman, a native of Princeton, who bore him six sons and two daughters. Edward Augustus, the third son, a subject of this sketch,

was born on the old homestead, and until he was twenty years of age led the life of a farmer, working faithfully for his father and waiting patiently till he had discharged the full measure of filial obligation before turning his attention to more congenial tasks. His education was above the average for that early period, as after attending the district schools until the rudiments were mastered he had the advantage of three terms at Hadley Academy. At twenty he entered the employ of an elder brother who kept a store in Princeton, and two years later he was admitted to partnership. Shortly after this, the firm, with a degree of energy quite unusual in country storekeepers, engaged in the manufacture of palm-leaf hats, and soon had a flourishing business in this line in addition to their business as general storekeepers. There was much hard work in connection with Mr. Goodnow's life at this period, and only a man of great resolution of character and splendid health would have been adequate to its successful performance. Much of the outdoor work fell to his share. For several seasons he acted as his own teamster. Often during this period he would rise at two o'clock in the morning, and driving to Boston, forty miles distant, would there dispose of such wares as he had brought for that market, and then, purchasing merchandise for the store, would return home again, journeying while others slept. Such activity and energy, supplemented by correct habits, speedily brought substantial reward. In 1836 a third partner was admitted to the firm, and the business was extended so as to include the manufacture of shoes. For another decade the affairs of the firm ran along smoothly; but the field did not seem broad enough to suit Mr. Goodnow, and in 1847 he disposed of his interest and sought larger opportunities. For a time he was connected with the great cutlery business of Lamson, Goodnow & Company at Shelburne Falls, but relinquished this enterprise after a year or two upon finding that his health was affected by the locality. He then went to Eaton, Madison County, N. Y., where he had money invested, but not satisfied with this place he called in his loans a year later and returned to Massachusetts. In 1852 he settled in Worcester, which then had about eighteen thousand population; and after conducting a retail shoe business there with marked success for four years, engaged in the jobbing shoe trade—being the first person to open an exclusive jobbing house in that city. This venture from the first proved a success, the business speedily running up from a little over a hundred thousand dollars a year to fully four times that amount. Sterling integrity, sagacity, and enterprise coupled with close attention to business placed Mr. Goodnow in possession of a fortune, and in 1865, after a most successful and honorable career of fourteen years in Worcester, he retired from active mercantile life. All that had occurred up to this period was, however, but the prelude to greater work beyond. Having richly earned the right to rest from his labors, Mr. Goodnow gave a year or two to leisure, occupying himself the while with the study of social and political problems and in the management of his investments. Still too young, vigorous, and active a man to find entire satisfaction in a life given over to study, reflection, and ease, he was not unwilling, in 1866, to accept the position of President of the First National Bank of Worcester, to which he had been elected by unanimous vote of the directors, and in the highly responsible and honorable capacity of financier entered anew the stirring arena of business affairs. His administration as President was brilliantly successful from the outset. One of his first steps was to insist upon a higher rate of interest upon the funds of the bank on deposit in Boston. This alone gave a handsome addition to the bank's income. Able boards of directors, accomplished cashiers, expert tellers, and other officers did their full share in promoting the prosperity of the bank; but the potential factor was the President; all the paper submitted passed through his hands and came under his judgment. Yet this course did not dam the stream, as might have been the case under a less experienced man of affairs. On the contrary, it added to its volume, always with benefit to all concerned and without ever in the least endangering the institution. It has been said that President Goodnow "took risks

which timid men never dare to take and ignorant men never know how to take." His liberal attitude toward depositors secured a large addition to their number. For many years the First National was the only bank in Worcester which offered interest on special deposits subject to check at sight. This policy led to a large increase in individual deposits. These and other measures so greatly strengthened the institution that its stock, which was quoted at one hundred and ten when Mr. Goodnow assumed charge, actually doubled its par value under his management. On a capital of three hundred thousand dollars the surplus was raised at one time to more than two hundred thousand; while the semi-annual dividends for more than a quarter of a century seldom fall below the rate of ten or twelve per cent. His long and untiring devotion to the interests of the bank was honored, in 1881, by a most cordial and appreciative testimonial from the stockholders. This testimonial took the form of a series of resolutions, adopted by unanimous vote of the stockholders, on January 11th, in the year named. They are as follows:

"Resolved, That the present high degree of prosperity of the First National Bank of Worcester, placing it among the foremost banks of the Commonwealth in the ratio and amount of its surplus, the percentage of its dividends, and its financial standing, is largely due to the management of its President, Mr. Edward A. Goodnow.

"Resolved, That the thanks of the stockholders be and they hereby are tendered to the President for his long and untiring devotion to the interests of the bank, and for the great success achieved in its behalf:

"Resolved, That the clerk cause these resolutions to be inscribed among the records of the bank; that he prepare and present to the President a suitable copy of the same, and also offer them for publication in the *Spy* and *Gazette*."

Mr. Goodnow was instrumental in the erection of the First National Bank Block, a fine five-story marble structure. But while understanding the power of money as a factor in the world's affairs and its high value to its possessor, Mr. Goodnow has not shut his eyes to the fact that men are expected to make excellent use of their talents of gold and silver, that an account of their stewardship will some day be demanded of those blessed by fortune and through it made in large degree the arbiters of the happiness and destiny of many of their fellow-men. His natural instincts have ever been to regard with compassion those less fortunate, less blessed by health and opportunity, less untrammelled by environment and less endowed by inheritance. In his younger days, when slavery was an "institution" in the land, he regarded it as a curse and a blight upon the nation. One of the earliest of his efforts in a public way was in antagonizing this "institution," then regarded as impregnable; and this antagonism never ceased until slavery became a thing of the past. He was one of the first eight men in his town to adopt the principles of the Free Soil party, which had as one of its principles "a common resolve to maintain the rights of free labor against the aggressions of the slave powers, and to secure free soil to a free people"; and which declared that "Congress has no more power to make a slave than to make a king." He expected the "rebellion," and when it came, though too far advanced in years to take the field as a soldier in support of the Union, he gave freely of his means and influence and personal services at home toward sustaining the Federal Government and encouraging and aiding those who rallied to its support. Thirteen of his own clerks marched one after another to the battlefield, all being aided and encouraged by him in a substantial way. Three of these young patriots paid the full measure of their devotion to the Union cause with their lives. Mr. Goodnow gave liberal donations of money on several occasions toward the equipment of Massachusetts troops. In one instance he headed a Worcester subscription with five hundred dollars to help Governor Andrew enlist and equip the first regiment of colored troops ever formed for service. He also unhesitatingly subscribed for the first issue of govern-

ment bonds. Long after the war he retained his interest in those who suffered by it. One of the evidences of his regard for "the nation's honored dead" is found in a series of fifteen marble tablets in the Worcester High School, erected by him in memory of fifteen students of that institution who gave their lives for their country. A bust of General Grant—his gift to the same institution—is intended by him as an object-lesson for the young. Warmly appreciating the patriotic labors of Harriet Beecher Stowe—the gifted author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," he presented a portrait of her to the same school. A life-size portrait, in oil, of President Garfield, presented to the Mechanics' Association of Worcester, is another public-spirited and patriotic gift; as is also that of a similar portrait of Vice-President Henry Wilson to the same institution. While a young merchant Mr. Goodnow found time to woo and wed Miss Harriet Bagg, the daughter of Henry Bagg, M.D., the leading physician of Princeton. But his domestic happiness was soon clouded, for after a wedded life of five years this estimable young woman died. Subsequently Mr. Goodnow married her sister, Mary Augusta Bagg, the only remaining daughter of Dr. Bagg. To them was born a son, Henry Bagg Goodnow, who died in infancy. After five years of happy wedded life this lady followed her sister to the grave. Mr. Goodnow, some years after, was united in matrimony to Catherine E. Caldwell, daughter of the Hon. Seth Caldwell, of Barre, Mass., who after twenty-five years of wedded life also passed to the life beyond. These several bereavements, so far from drying up the well-springs of feeling in Mr. Goodnow's heart, have left him one of the most tender and considerate of men. Knowing the value of education as a factor in the advancement of the individual and in the progress and prosperity and stability of the nation, and appreciating the desire of the less fortunately circumstanced for its advantages and resulting benefits, he has wisely chosen to bestow largely of his great wealth in this direction, and a volume would be necessary to give an adequate idea of the great good he has accomplished thereby. One of his generous acts was the presentation to Princeton, his native town, of a library building. This edifice, known as Goodnow Memorial Building, contains a library, reading-room, and two schoolrooms, each containing desks and seats for forty pupils, and cost, together with the endowment, forty thousand dollars. Three thousand dollars of that sum was devoted toward the building of a new Town Hall, which has been named Bagg Hall in memory of his first two wives and son. For this noble gift Mr. Goodnow has received the thanks of the town, officially expressed. As a friend of the higher education, struggling for support in many sections of our broad land, Mr. Goodnow has particularly distinguished himself. His gifts at different times to Mount Holyoke College amount to twenty-five thousand dollars; to Iowa College for the erection of a library and observatory known as Goodnow Library, after its buildings had been destroyed by a cyclone, he gave ten thousand dollars; and subsequently five thousand dollars for the erection of the Mary Grinnell Mears Cottage, in honor of the wife of the Rev. Dr. D. O. Mears. Sums of five thousand dollars each have been given to Wellesley College, to the Moody School at Northfield, Mass., and to the Washburn College in Kansas, to found a John Brown professorship. Besides these donations he has given liberally and repeatedly toward the erection of buildings for the school for colored youth at Hampton, Va., and to Oberlin College in Ohio, Berea College in Kentucky, and Lincoln College in Pennsylvania. Being made acquainted with the needs of South Africa in the matter of educational facilities for its young women, he unhesitatingly and generously pledged the sum of ten thousand dollars toward the erection of a suitable building upon the grounds of Huguenot Seminary at Wellington, South Africa; and upon learning of the difficulties which would attend its construction there, gave orders to his architect in America, and at a cost of more than five thousand dollars in addition to the ten thousand previously pledged, had a building constructed here which was shipped to Africa in pieces and there put together on a strong foundation of masonry and brick-work. As "Goodnow Hall"

the structure is a valuable and highly valued addition to the higher education of the "Dark Continent"; and the beautiful tributes of appreciation and gratitude received from the faculty of Huguenot Seminary and the girl pupils are not the least precious of Mr. Goodnow's possessions. Many other struggling educational institutions have from time to time been the recipients of Mr. Goodnow's kindly aid; and it is no extension of the truth to assert that through his bounty and paternal interest hundreds have been aided in securing an education which fitted them for greater usefulness and influence in life than they otherwise could have obtained, while more than fifty young women are now receiving aid from endowments which he has furnished to the various colleges. Being permanent endowments, the good which these wise gifts are destined to accomplish in the future is immeasurable. In religious belief a Congregationalist, Mr. Goodnow has always been a large contributor to the great missionary agencies of that denomination. He has also been in a special manner the benefactor of the church in which he worships—"the Plymouth Congregational," of Worcester; its notable chime of ten bells—a memorial of his wife, and its fine organ—a memorial of his infant son, being his gifts. In 1887 he gave five thousand dollars to found the "Catherine B. Goodnow Fund" of the Young Women's Christian Association of Worcester; and subsequently contributed fifteen thousand dollars toward the erection and completion of the massive and imposing building reared for the uses of this body of Christian women, and a further sum of nearly ten thousand dollars toward finishing and furnishing the Catherine B. Goodnow Memorial Hall in the building. In gratitude for his princely generosity the Association named the hall a "Memorial Hall in honor of Catherine B. Goodnow," who was for twenty-five years the beloved and devoted wife of Mr. Goodnow, and whose life "was consecrated to Christian service." The Hall very appropriately contains a portrait of this admirable woman and devout Christian. It is also enriched by a bronze model of Plymouth statue. In one of his numerous epistolary addresses Mr. Goodnow has explained his solicitude in the cause of the Christian education of young women by saying: "I have felt that if those who have the supervision of children, whether as mothers or teachers, during the formative and most plastic period of their lives were themselves Christians, they would start young lives in Christian channels." Following out this inspiration Mr. Goodnow has scattered his benefactions in this channel with a lavish hand. His total gifts for patriotic, educational, charitable, and Christian uses probably exceed a quarter of a million dollars. Besides the value to the users of these munificent aids to patriotism, education, and religion, there is the inestimable benefit which will accrue to posterity through higher and nobler and better ideals coming by inheritance from the rightly guided and rightly educated. No mind can measure this benefit, and when all monuments shall have crumbled to dust it will still remain a living memorial and a power, going on forever. Some years ago Mr. Goodnow erected in the cemetery at Worcester, Mass., a close reproduction of the Pilgrim monument at Plymouth. It is a magnificent and costly stone construction, twenty feet high, and is the most imposing in the large and beautiful cemetery which it adorns. Mr. Goodnow recently added ten thousand dollars to his South African gifts, contributing this sum for the erection of a new building, with class rooms and library below and dormitory accommodation above for fifty students of the Huguenot College at Wellington. The woodwork of this structure is being made in and shipped from the United States. It may be said here that Goodnow Hall was the first building devoted to women's education erected in South Africa, and to Mr. Goodnow belongs the high honor of being the first American to contribute a penny for this noble purpose—women's education in South Africa. More than five hundred Christian teachers have gone out from this training school in South Africa since he made his first gift. The dormitory mentioned above has been named "Cummings Hall," in honor of two cousins of Mr. Goodnow who have been largely instrumental in obtaining the funds. Another recent benefaction of Mr. Goodnow was

the gift of ten thousand dollars to found and build a dormitory for Drury College, Springfield, Mo. This edifice, known as the "Dolores McCullagh Cottage," is a memorial of the late wife of the Rev. Archibald McCullagh, pastor of Plymouth Church, Worcester, Mass. The President of Drury College, H. T. Fuller, Ph.D., was formerly President of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute. Mr. Goodnow had the pleasure of assisting at the dedication of the "Dolores McCullagh Cottage," and Dr. McCullagh delivered the dedication address. In 1896 Mr. Goodnow gave a farmhouse with two acres of land to found a Summer Vacation Home for young women of the Young Women's Christian Association of Worcester. Subsequently he gave seven acres of land back of Goodnow Memorial Building for a public park to the town of Princeton, Mass. Apparently never weary of well-doing, he made a New Year's present of two thousand dollars to Mount Holyoke College, to add ten acres of land to the park which he had previously given, where he had caused six thousand trees to be set out and a pavilion built; and he at that time added the income of five thousand dollars to pay for maintaining the same. Mr. Goodnow lives in a beautiful mansion on Oak Street, Worcester, amid the most luxurious of nature's attractions. He is constantly visited by scores of friends and by notables from at home and abroad; and he receives many letters from those whom he has helped in all parts of the country, and to whom he sends replies as far as possible. High in the estimation of all, at peace with the world, and blessed with good health, he enjoys his life and the opportunities that daily arise, for doing good; and although at the advanced age of eighty-seven years, still retains wonderful bodily and mental vigor. He takes a keen interest in everything bearing on the national welfare, has an eye to the condition of business affairs, is a regular attendant at religious services on the Sabbath, and next after his earnest love of God keeps in his heart that love of his fellow-men for which he shall deserve from posterity, as he has received from the present and past generations, a gratitude which vainly seeks expression in words.

GEORGE BANCROFT.

HON. GEORGE BANCROFT, Ph.D., LL.D., L.H.D., D.C.L., one of America's greatest scholars, statesmen, and diplomatists, and the historian *par excellence* of his country, was born in Worcester, Mass., October 3, 1800, and died in Washington, D. C., January 17, 1891. This learned, honored, and venerable man, whose noble and useful life touched eleven decades of the life of the nation, was the last survivor of that brilliant group of America's prose writers, including Irving, Cooper, Prescott, Hawthorne, and Emerson, whose works have shed undying lustre upon the genius and scholarship of their own country and have illumined the literature of the whole world. Like most of the great writers of the first century of the Republic, Bancroft was of Puritan ancestry, and through his father, the Rev. Aaron Bancroft, D.D., he inherited a marked taste for scholarly pursuits. The elder Bancroft inherited from his sires not only a stern morality but also an ardent love of liberty; and when the tyrannical exactions of the mother-country forced the colonists to revolt, he ranged himself with Warren, Revere, and other young patriots, and musket in hand fought the British troops at Lexington and Bunker Hill. His studies at Harvard being completed in 1778, he taught school for a time, studied theology, spent several years in missionary work in Nova Scotia, and in 1785 was settled over the Congregational Church in Worcester, to which he remained attached for fifty or more years. He was a leader in the liberal movement in New England Congregationalism which gave birth to Unitarianism; was noted for the force and beauty of his sermons, which President Adams likened to "a chain of diamonds set in links of gold"; gave to the world a "Life of Washington," which achieved great popularity, and found time to encourage the spread of the arts and



Geo. Bancroft

sciences. His son, brought up and educated in the rectory, deepened his inherited traits through close association with his father in his early years. At the age of ten he was so well along in his studies that he attracted the attention of his father's learned friends, who saw even then the promise of his brilliant future. After the customary period at Phillips' Exeter Academy he entered Harvard College, and was graduated there, second in his class, at the age of seventeen. It was too soon to urge the young student to make choice of a vocation—although his father hoped he would elect the ministry—but a period of European study and travel was decided upon, and in 1818 he was sent to Germany and entered at Göttingen. After winning the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at this university, he passed, in 1820, to Berlin, and thence to Heidelberg. At all these celebrated seats of learning he pursued a wide range of studies under the most distinguished scholars of the day, including Heeren, Schlosser, Eichhorn, Blumenbach, Hegel, Wolf, Dissen, Bunsen, Beneke, Artaud, Schleiermacher, and others, with whom he became a favorite by reason of his earnestness and superior ability. Leaving Germany he spent some time in Paris; and, crossing the Alps on foot, visited Italy. During his travels he made the acquaintance of many eminent persons, among them Humboldt, Byron, Neibhur, Goethe, and Manzoni. Returning to America in 1822, he was a tutor in Greek at Harvard for a year, and then took up teaching as a profession, founding, in conjunction with Dr. J. G. Cogswell—subsequently the first librarian of the Astor Library in New York—the Round Hill Preparatory School at Northampton, Mass. About this time (1823) appeared his first work—a small volume of poems, “which witnesses to the enthusiasm with which he traversed the ruins of Italy and the sublime scenery of Switzerland”; and also a series of translations of the chief minor works of Schiller, Goethe, and other German poets, published in the *North American Review*. It appears, too, that he took out a license to preach and that he filled a pulpit now and then at Northampton in a most satisfactory manner. But all thoughts of teaching, preaching, or versifying were finally swallowed up in his insatiable desire for historical work. This desire, awakened under the teachings of Heeren and fostered by that discerning German scholar, found its first expression in the translation into English of his “Reflections on the Politics of Ancient Greece.” Later followed translations of the same author’s “History of the States of Antiquity,” and “History of the Political Systems of Europe and its Colonies.” These tasks fanned Bancroft’s taste for historical work into a consuming flame, and, abandoning teaching, he centred his thoughts upon the production of the work which was to link his name indissolubly with that of his country. Bancroft’s conversion to history as a vocation was near in point of time to the foundation of the Republic, which his father and many of the latter’s friends had taken an actual part in creating. Home training and associations begot in him a veneration for its wise and heroic founders. Above all he was deeply imbued with a faith in them and in the democracy which they triumphantly established. But while possessing all these admirable qualities and advantages superadded to a natural taste for history and rare scholarship, he was still young for the great task he essayed. The bias of race, and the opinions and judgments peculiar to the section in which he was reared, had not yet had time to feel the correcting influences of deeper thought and broader knowledge of human impulse. In later years the effects of these latter were happily visible in revised editions; and the final work is justly acclaimed as the greatest production of an American historian. The first volume of his “History of the United States from the Discovery of the American Continent” appeared in 1834, and was warmly welcomed and widely praised. Its author’s ability was at once recognized, and the public rejoiced that the task had been assumed by such competent hands; but critics were not wanting who detected faults and pointed them out without hesitation. This volume covered a period of one hundred and sixty-eight years. It was so well written that it at once pre-empted this field for its author; and until the work of which it was the beginning

had been completed, no one disputed the palm with him. Edward Everett praised it as "one of the ablest of the class that has for years appeared in the English language," adding: "It compares advantageously with the standard British historians; as far as it goes it does such justice to its noble subject as to supersede the necessity of any future work of the same kind; and, if completed as commenced, it will unquestionably forever be regarded both as an American and English classic." The second volume was published in 1838, bringing the narrative down to 1690. Volume III. appeared in 1840, and carried the narrative along to the year 1748. Although this volume in particular called forth in America a storm of criticism as being in a degree unjust to the colonies south of New England, it was generally regarded with favor and in the minds of not a few established Bancroft on the highest plane as a historian. The erudite Heeren said of the work at this period: "We know few modern historical works in which the author has reached so high an elevation, at once as an historical inquirer and an historical judge." The fourth and fifth volumes came out in 1852; the sixth in 1854; the seventh in 1858; the eighth in 1860; the ninth in 1866; and the tenth—bringing the history to the close of the Revolutionary War—in 1874. In 1882 appeared the eleventh and twelfth volumes, under the title of "History of the Constitution." Each volume was awaited with respectful impatience by scholars and the public alike; and the completion of the work, which represented fifty years of diligent labor and a degree of scholarship not surpassed in America, was a source of national pride and gratification. When Bancroft returned to America after his first sojourn in Europe, John Quincy Adams was President. In common with many others young Bancroft opposed the Federalistic tendencies of President Adams, and in 1826, in an oration at Northampton, declared himself for universal suffrage and uncompromising democracy. When the new Democratic party was organized, he warmly espoused its principles, and gave his support to Jackson in his Presidential campaigns and throughout his Administration of eight years. Scholars did not then disdain to take an active part in politics nor to receive merited recognition in consequence. In 1835, Bancroft then a resident of Springfield, drafted an address to the people of Massachusetts at the request of the Young Men's Democratic Convention, and for several years was active as a public speaker and in drawing up resolutions and addresses. Elected to the State Legislature he declined to serve, and also declined a nomination as State Senator. From 1838 to 1841 he was Collector of the port of Boston, and had the confidence of Van Buren's Administration. In 1844 he was defeated for Governor of Massachusetts, but in 1845, upon the accession of Polk to the Presidency, he was called to his Cabinet as Secretary of the Navy. Believing that a training-school for naval officers was as essential as one for those to command the army, and finding Congress unwilling to take steps to found one similar to the Military Academy at West Point, established in 1802, he studied the law closely and ascertained that it was within his power to name the place where midshipmen should await orders, that he could direct the instructors to give lessons to them at sea, and had power also to follow them to the place of their common residence on shore. Securing from the Secretary of War the cession of an abandoned military post at Annapolis, he started his school there at once, and when Congress came together and found the midshipmen that were not at sea comfortably housed under discipline, protected from the dangers of city life, and hard at work at their studies, it accepted the situation and the school and voted money for the repair of the buildings, eventually taking it completely under its wing as a recognized national institution. The success of the project was largely due to Mr. Bancroft's shrewdness in selecting the location, for it at once gave the Southern members of Congress a national institution in their own section which thereafter continued specially in their favor. Mr. Bancroft was not insensible to the value of the great territory bordering the United States on the Pacific coast, and it was by his orders that it was seized at the time of the Mexican War, the occupation of California taking place before he left the Navy

Department. During one month, while Secretary of the Navy, he acted also as Secretary of War *pro tem.*, and as such gave the order to the American troops to march into Texas, which caused the first occupation of that territory by the United States. Leaving the Cabinet in 1846, Mr. Bancroft was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to England, where he spent three years, during which he displayed commendable activity in obtaining from the British Government a modification of its navigation laws in favor of the United States, and in vindicating the rights of a number of Irish-American citizens who had been imprisoned but who were released at his diplomatic instance. He had also to deal with questions relating to our Northeastern and Northwestern boundaries, in which he exhibited firmness, tact, and superior knowledge. He had rare opportunities while abroad, both in London and at Paris, for prosecuting his historical studies, especially in the Government archives, which were freely opened to him. At this time also he made the acquaintance of Guizot, Mignet, Lamartine, and De Tocqueville. Resigning in 1849, he made his home in New York after his return, and established his country residence at Newport, spending his summers when possible at the latter place, where he maintained a beautiful house, and a garden of roses, comprising several hundred varieties, which became quite famous and in which he took extreme pleasure. During the War of the Rebellion he gave loyal support to the Federal authorities but held no public position. At the request of Congress he delivered before that body an eloquent eulogy of Lincoln. He favored the "reconstruction policy" of President Johnson, and accepted from him, in 1867, the post of Minister Resident to Prussia. At Berlin he was given most cordial welcome. It was the place where his earlier studies had been concluded, and the unusual honors paid him on his arrival by the court and the world of letters attested to the high regard in which he personally was held no less than to the respect for the powerful nation across the seas which he represented. As he had done in England, so in Prussia Mr. Bancroft gave his close attention to defending the rights of adopted citizens of the United States. Up to this time no European governments admitted the right of expatriation, claiming the perpetual allegiance of their subjects. American citizens of European birth returning to their former homes for business or pleasure were subjected to military surveillance or arrest, and forced to serve in the army. It was clearly a matter calling for the assertion of the dignity of the United States, and Mr. Bancroft proved fully equal to all demands. With tact and firmness he advanced the claims of his Government, and in the end won in every essential. The treaty he negotiated with Prussia was a diplomatic achievement which alone would have been sufficient to give him enduring fame, as it secured full recognition of the rights of German-born citizens of the United States and led eventually to other European powers entering into similar agreements. When the North German Confederation was established, Mr. Bancroft was accredited to it as United States Minister by President Grant. In the events which led up to and during the progress of the Franco-Prussian War his sympathies seem to have been completely with the Germans; and probably relying on the noble and liberal mind of Prince Frederick, who would soon be called to the head of the state, he allowed himself to predict a peaceful and progressive future for Germany. After the war with France he continued at the court of the German Empire until 1874, when he was recalled at his own request. The fiftieth anniversary of the conferring of his doctorate at Göttingen was celebrated in Germany in September, 1870, and was marked by a display of international good-will rarely witnessed. Only death terminated Mr. Bancroft's cordial relations with Bismarck and other of the great men of Germany. In 1882 Mr. Bancroft began to issue a revised and much condensed edition of his history in six octavo volumes. His larger knowledge of earlier facts is apparent in this revision. At Washington, where he now took up his winter residence, he gave himself up to literary work and to the pleasures of social intercourse in the high circles in which he moved—and thus were passed the remaining years of his long and well-spent life. Besides his history and

the poems and translations named, Mr. Bancroft published a volume of "Literary and Historical Miscellanies," including his scholarly addresses: "The Tendency, the Reality, and the Promise of the Progress of the Human Race"; "The Culture, the Support, and the Object of Art in a Republic"; and "The Office, Appropriate Culture, and Duty of the Mechanic." Notable orations of his were delivered at the celebration of the Battle of King's Mountain, and at the unveiling of the statue to Commodore Perry, at Cleveland, O. The last work from his pen was a pamphlet on the legal-tender decision of the Supreme Court. It appeared in January, 1886, and is not inferior to his best work, proving that every mental faculty was in healthful operation to the very last. It is entitled, "A Plea for the Constitution of the United States of America, Wounded in the House of its Guardians." His services as statesman and diplomatist alone are deserving of a monument; but, great as they are, his accomplishments as a historian overshadow them; and it is in this latter capacity, dealing with "the history of a national life almost as interesting as that of Athens, a growth as marvellous as that of Rome," that he has won an earthly immortality. Many honors came to Mr. Bancroft from universities and learned bodies, both American and European. To the close of his life he maintained the simplest habits. He worked chiefly in the morning, was a devoted equestrian, and to the last days of his life took outdoor exercise in abundance. Although seriously hurt by being thrown from his carriage in his seventy-ninth year, he recovered completely, and went on with his usual occupations as before. While the son of a clergyman and educated partly for the church, "he was not an enthusiast in religious matters," but was always profoundly interested in ethics and moral philosophy, and on these subjects found congenial affiliation with Unitarians. He married the widow of Alexander Bliss, a distinguished lawyer, once the partner of Daniel Webster. They had no issue, but the children of his wife by her former marriage formed his household—one of the happiest and brightest in America. One of his sisters married John Davis, several times Governor of Massachusetts; and their son, J. Bancroft Davis, who was Assistant Secretary of State in the cabinet of President Grant, succeeded Mr. Bancroft as American Minister at Berlin.

CALEB CUSHING.

HON. CALEB CUSHING, of Massachusetts, a distinguished statesman, jurist, and diplomatist, who for more than fifty years took an active part in American politics and was conspicuously associated with many of the most important events in the history of that period, was born in Salisbury, Essex County, Mass., January 17, 1800, and died at Newburyport, Mass., January 2, 1879. He was descended from an old Colonial family of political, judicial, and military distinction. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1817, and was subsequently a tutor of mathematics and natural philosophy in that institution. He studied law at Cambridge, was admitted to the bar in 1822, and commenced practice at Newburyport, devoting in the mean time his intervals of leisure to contributions on historical and legal subjects to the *North American Review*. In 1825 he entered public life as a Representative from Newburyport in the lower House of the Massachusetts Legislature and in 1826 was elected State Senator. In 1829 he visited Europe on a tour of observation and pleasure, and on his return two years later, the result of his travels appeared in an entertaining book of "Reminiscences of Spain," and an able "Historical and Political Review," in two volumes, of the three days' revolution of 1830 in France, which dethroned Charles X. and made Louis Philippe king of that country. Again chosen to the Massachusetts Legislature in 1833, Mr. Cushing continued therein until 1835, when he was elected as Representative of the Essex district to Congress, where he served four consecutive terms. He acted with the Whigs until 1842, when President Tyler's vetoes of



C. C. C. C.

— 1888 —

Henry Clay's bills for the establishment of a national bank caused the breach between the Whig Party and the Administration. Upon this issue between President Tyler (elected Vice-President as a Whig with Harrison) and the Whig Congress, Calob Cushing and Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, were among the half-dozen members of the House who, with the Secretary of State, Daniel Webster, chose to sustain the position of the President; while William C. Reeves, of Virginia, with Rufus Choate, of Massachusetts, against Clay himself, were the leaders of the forlorn hope of the dissidents in the Senate. These events brought Mr. Cushing in bold relief before the country, in common with Wise. Indeed from this period may be dated, in a national view, his public career. Outside the circle of his immediate neighbors, he was under the ban of Massachusetts, and was never again chosen to represent her in Congress. A bolt from the regular orthodox State church, barely tolerated in the case of Webster, was in Mr. Cushing an outrageous act of presumption. President Tyler manifested his appreciation of Mr. Cushing's zealous and efficient aid to the Administration by nominating him in 1843 for Secretary of the Treasury. The Whig Senate, however, refused to confirm him, and he was eventually sent by the President as Commissioner to China, to negotiate the first treaty between that empire and the United States. In 1844 the conditions of that treaty were concluded with the Emperor of China, and, in view of the privileges of trade thus secured to the United States, Mr. Cushing's mission was esteemed a great success. On his return home in 1846 he was again elected to the Massachusetts Legislature, where he was conspicuous for his advocacy of the Mexican War. Failing to induce the Legislature to aid in equipping a volunteer regiment, he furnished the requisite means himself, was chosen Colonel of the regiment, and joined General Taylor on the Rio Grande in 1847, which in effect consummated his separation from the Whigs. He was afterward made Brigadier-General by President Polk, and during the progress of the war he was one of the board of three officers with General Towson and Colonel Belknap, appointed to investigate certain charges against Generals Scott, Worth, and Pillow. In 1847, while still in Mexico, he was nominated for Governor of Massachusetts by the Democrats, but was, of course, defeated. Mr. Cushing represented Newburyport in 1850 for the sixth time in the Legislature, and was active in opposing the election of Charles Sumner to the United States Senate, and the coalition between the Free-Soil and Democratic parties. In 1851 he was made Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, filling the position with marked ability until 1853, when he was made Attorney-General in the Cabinet of President Pierce. This office he held for four years, winning distinction for the ability of his opinions in questions of great gravity and complexity coming under his official cognizance. The National Democratic convention assembled at Charleston, S. C., in 1860, for the nomination of its Presidential ticket. The situation was grave; already the strife of faction and section had grown to such fierceness as to presage the coming conflict and the ultimate appeal to the arbitrament of the sword. From the beginning there was general apprehension that the conflicting ideas and interests and cross purposes of the Northern and Southern Democracy, Douglas and anti-Douglas, would result in a rupture of the convention and the party. In view of the gravity of the situation and in the interests of order and harmony among the factions, it was of the utmost importance to secure an able and self-possessed presiding officer, and such was found in the election of Caleb Cushing. The history of that convention is well known. The sectional hostilities there represented were beyond remedy. The convention broke up, and with it the party. An opening was thus made for the Republicans on their outspoken anti-slavery manifesto, and through this opening they came into power, elected Abraham Lincoln President, and then followed the long and terrible war between the North and South. Throughout the struggle Mr. Cushing kept aloof from party action, but supported the war measures of the Government in the Legislature of Massachusetts, to which he was again twice elected. Subsequently, being excluded from military service for imputed

friendship to the South, he was appointed by President Lincoln to represent the Government before the Mixed Commission to liquidate certain claims of Great Britain against the United States; and in 1866 President Johnson appointed him one of the three commissioners to codify the laws of the United States. He was also for several years advocate of the Mexican Government before the Mixed Commission at Washington for adjusting the claims between that Republic and the United States. These local occupations were interrupted in 1867 and 1868 by a special mission, which he filled, from his Government to the United States of Colombia. During General Grant's administration he was appointed one of the counsel of the United States on the Alabama claims, before the High Tribunal of Arbitration convened at Geneva, Switzerland. Here he presented a very striking figure and succeeded in concentrating upon himself the attention of the British press and people as the most skilful, adroit, and uncompromising advocate of the extreme pretensions of the United States, while at the same time he acquired much fame in this country for his conduct of the case and the subsequent successful issue. On his return from Europe he published a history of the arbitration entitled "The Treaty of Washington, its Negotiation, Execution, and the Discussions Relating Thereto," which evoked much comment and attention at home and abroad, especially on account of its strictures on Sir Alexander Cockburn, the British arbitrator. In December, 1873, President Grant appointed Mr. Cushing Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Spain, and the Senate confirmed the appointment the following month. Shortly after this he was nominated by President Grant to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. This nomination, entirely unsought and unexpected by Mr. Cushing, gave great satisfaction to a large number of the American people, but it was bitterly opposed, for political and personal reasons, by a majority of the Republican Senate, and this opposition developed to such an extent that President Grant deemed it advisable to withdraw the nomination, and Mr. Cushing also requested its withdrawal. It is proper to state that the objections to Mr. Cushing as Chief-Justice did not affect his legal qualifications for the position, but were largely based upon allegations that he was not in accord with the Republican party upon important measures of reconstruction and the Constitutional amendments which authorized them. Accepting the Spanish mission, Mr. Cushing took up his residence in Madrid and there represented our Government with conspicuous ability until his return in 1877. Being then well advanced in years, he retired to his old home in Newburyport, where he lived until his death, which occurred in a fortnight prior to his reaching his seventy-ninth birthday. In addition to the works already mentioned Mr. Cushing was the author of a "History of the Town of Newburyport" (1826), "The Practical Principles of Political Economy" (1826), "Growth and Territorial Progress of the United States" (1839), "Life of William Henry Harrison" (1840). Independent of his public duties Mr. Cushing was remarkably active as a lawyer, holding briefs in the most important cases before the Supreme Court and participating in many of the great legal contests of his time. From Lincoln's Administration to the day of his death he was held in reserve, so to speak, to be called on, when occasion required, for the settlement of difficult questions of law in reference to domestic and foreign affairs, and he thus rendered most valuable services to the Government. He was considered one of the best informed men in this country on the political history of the United States and our relations with foreign powers. Mr. Cushing was an attractive and able speaker, a remarkable conversationalist, and a fine linguist. He published translations of some of the best poets of Italy and Spain, many of which appear in Mr. Longfellow's collection. His vast stores of learning, long experience, and various successes rendered him, as was well said by another, "equal to any position, and any emergency of peace or war, at home or abroad." The portrait accompanying this biography was engraved from one of Mr. Cushing's latest photographs, taken while he was in Madrid.



A. A. Lambing.

ANDREW A. LAMBING.

REV. ANDREW ARNOLD LAMBING, LL.D., Roman Catholic priest and author, was born at Manorville, Armstrong County, Pa., February 1, 1842. He is descended from Christopher Lambing, the founder of the family in America, the son of an Alsacian, an officer in the French army, who resided in the vicinity of Strasbourg and owned extensive vineyards, which were under the management of his son. Christopher married, and, seeing many of his countrymen emigrate to America, conceived the idea of doing so himself. This the father strenuously opposed, and the parting was far from cordial, the parent becoming so incensed that he would hold no further communication with his son. For this reason all connection with the parent stock was broken off, and nothing is known of it. Christopher landed in America, as nearly as can be ascertained, in 1738, and settled at Nockamixon, Bucks County, in what is known as "the swamps," where he spent the remainder of his long life; and from the appearance of the place he must often have regretted his parting from the scenes of his childhood. His wife dying, he married as his second wife, Anne Mary Wanner, May 9, 1766, in the church of the old German settlement of Goshenhoppen—now Bally—Berks County. His fifth child by this union was Matthew, the grandfather of the subject of this notice, who was born April 12, 1776. As the family grew up some of the children left the paternal home and drifted to the southern part of the State, making their home in Adams County. One of the sons is said to have been a soldier of the War of the Revolution. Here, in 1798, Matthew, who had learned the tailor trade, married Magdalene Kohl, a daughter of Michael Kohl, who appears to have emigrated from the vicinity of Berlin, Prussia, but at what precise time is not known. He died at the age of ninety-four years. Christopher Lambing died at his home in Bucks County, about the year 1817, at the advanced age of ninety-nine years and two days. Michael Anthony Lambing, the father of the subject of this notice, who was the third son and fourth child, was born at New Oxford, Adams County, October 10, 1806. His parents came with their family to Armstrong County in September, 1823, and made their home near the north bank of the Kiskiminetas River, about fifteen miles above its mouth, where Michael learned the shoemaking trade, which he worked at with little intermission during the remainder of his life. In the fall of 1830 the family moved to a place on the eastern bank of the Allegheny River, about two miles below Kittanning, the site of the present village of Manorville, where, with the exception of a few years, Michael spent the rest of his life. Here Matthew died, April 2, 1851, and his wife, December 27th of the same year. On December 1, 1837, Michael married Anne Shields, the sixth child of William Casper and Anne Mary Shields (*née* Ruffner), born in Armstrong County, July 4, 1814. William C. Shields was descended from Thomas Shields, who married a Miss O'Neill in County Donegal, Ireland, and emigrated to this country about 1745. After living in York County till the Indian depredations ceased east of the mountains, he took up a large tract of land in the northern part of Amberson's Valley, Franklin County, in June, 1767, which he made his permanent home. The Shieldses are one of the oldest families of Ireland, and can be traced back to the middle of the fifth century. They belonged to the *literati* caste, and their chieftain was hereditary chief-physician to the kings of Leinster. One of them, whose Latinized name was Sedulius, who lived, according to the most authentic accounts, in the fifth century, spent much of his time in Italy. He wrote many Latin hymns, some of which are now found in the Roman Breviary; and he is said to have been the first person to introduce the modern rhyme into poetry. He also composed a part of the *Introit* of the Masses of the Blessed Virgin *de Tempore* (for the various seasons). Thomas Shields had three children; and his only

son, John, who was born on the ocean on their way across, was married to Mary Easley about the year 1771, and lived near his father. The oldest child of this union, William Casper, the maternal grandfather of the subject of this notice, was born in 1772. On reaching manhood he came with a brother of his mother to the vicinity of Greensburg, Westmoreland County, with whom he learned the wagonmaker trade. Before the close of the century he followed his uncle to Armstrong County, where, about eight miles southwest of Kittanning, he bought a farm; and on May 24, 1805, he married Anne Mary Ruffner, born at Blue Mountain, Lehigh County, October 12, 1779. She was the daughter of Simon Ruffner, whose parents emigrated from the Austrian Tyrol before the middle of the last century, and settled in Maryland for a time before moving into eastern Pennsylvania. He was married, January 9, 1771, to Catharine Griffin, who was born in Ireland, but came to this country in her girlhood. The Lambings, Shieldses, Kohls, and Ruffners were members of the Catholic Church. Simon, with two of his brothers and three other Catholic families, came to Westmoreland County in the fall of 1787, and settled in the neighborhood of where St. Vincent's Arch-abbey now stands; and two years later they purchased the lots in Greensburg upon which the Catholic church now stands, which was the first property owned by that body in western Pennsylvania. Michael A. Lambing was the father of nine children—five sons and four daughters—of whom the subject of this sketch was the third son and child. He was a man of extraordinary good health, and from his twenty-fifth to his seventy-fifth year he was never confined to his bed for three successive days by sickness. He died at Manorville, December 8, 1856, at the age of eighty years and two months, his wife having died July 6, 1850, at the age of sixty-six. Both were remarkable through life for their tender and consistent piety, and for the care they bestowed on the education and training of their children. Three of their sons fought in the War of the Rebellion, one losing his life and another being disabled; one of these was afterward Mayor of the city of Corry for two terms, and the other two sons are priests. One of the daughters is a Sister of Charity, and at present Mistress of Novices of that order in the Diocese of Pittsburg; and another is the wife of ex-Sheriff McCann of Westmoreland County. Trained in the school of rigid poverty, Andrew began work on a farm before he was eight years old, and a few years later found employment in public works, spending about six years in fire-brick yards, with three or four months in the public schools in winter; and two years in an oil refinery, a considerable part of which time he worked fifteen hours a day, beginning at three o'clock in the afternoon and quitting at six in the morning, and being at the same time foreman of the works. Regularity of habits added to a naturally large and strong frame—for he is six feet tall and weighs more than two hundred pounds—developed great physical strength, so that he performed feats of strength at the age of twenty years which few of the strongest men are equal to. At the age of twenty-one years he entered St. Michael's Preparatory and Theological Seminary, Glenwood, Pittsburg, where he made his course in the classics and theology, rising frequently at three o'clock in the morning to pursue his studies. He was obliged to work during the vacations to earn the means to enable him to continue his course. The late Bishop Domenec, of Pittsburg, ordained him to the sacred ministry on August 4, 1869, in the Seminary Chapel. He was first sent as professor to St. Francis' College, Loretto, Cambria County, Pa., where he taught during the remainder of that year, assisting the pastor of the church on Sundays, and also ministering occasionally to the little congregation of St. Joseph's, Williamsburg, Blair County, forty miles distant. In the beginning of the following year he was appointed pastor of St. Patrick's church, Cameron Bottom, Indiana County, whence he was transferred in April to Kittanning, and placed in charge of St. Mary's church and its numerous dependencies. While there he built a church, in 1872, on the west side of the river, for the accommodation of those residing in that part of the county. From Kittanning he was sent to Freeport, in January, 1873, but remained only six

months, when he was appointed Chaplain of St. Paul's Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Pittsburgh, with a view of bettering the financial condition of that institution. But the crisis of that year destroyed all such hopes for the present, and in January, 1874, he was named pastor of St. Mary of Mercy's church, at the Point in the same city. While there he placed the schools under the care of the Sisters of Mercy, purchased and remodelled a Protestant church for the congregation, built a pastoral residence, and erected an altar dedicated to Our Lady of the Assumption at the Beautiful River, as a memorial of the one under that title which stood in Fort Duquesne at the Point in the middle of the last century. Having ministered to this congregation till the middle of October, 1885, he assumed pastoral charge of St. James' church, Wilkinsburg, where he still remains. In the fall of 1886 he opened a parochial school for the first time in the congregation, which he placed in charge of the Sisters of Charity; and in the summer of 1888 he enlarged the church for the accommodation of the increasing congregation. But the building was unfortunately destroyed with all its contents during the night of the 23d-24th of December of the same year. Nothing daunted, he fitted up the school so as to serve its own purpose and that of a temporary chapel; and occupied it on Christmas Eve, while the smoke was still rising from the burnt edifice. With the opening of spring a new church and school building was commenced, which was occupied before the close of the year. Rev. Mr. Lambing is the author of "The Orphan's Friend" (1875), "The Sunday-School Teacher's Manual" (1877), "A History of the Catholic Church in the Dioceses of Pittsburgh and Allegheny" (1880), "The Register of Fort Duquesne, Translated from the French, with an Introductory Essay and Notes" (1885); besides the following pamphlets: "Mixed Marriages; their Origin and their Results" (1873); "An Essay on Masses for the Dead, and the Motives for Having Them Celebrated" (1881); and "A Series of Plain Sermons on Mixed Marriages" (1882). He was also employed by the firm of A. Warner & Co., of Chicago, to write a considerable part of the "History of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania," in 1888; and in the same year he, assisted by Hon. J. W. F. White, of the Allegheny County bench, wrote the "Centennial History of Allegheny County" for the Centennial celebration of the erection of the county, at which he also read a lengthy sketch of the county's history. In the summer of 1884 he started the *Catholic Historical Researches*, a quarterly magazine, and the first of its kind devoted to the history of the Catholic Church in the United States. It was afterward transferred to a Philadelphia publisher, by whom it is still continued. In 1885 he procured from the Archives of the Marine, in Paris, a copy of the journal kept by Capt. Louis Célon during his expedition down the Allegheny and Ohio rivers in the summer of 1749; and among the copies made from it was one for the Library of Parliament, Ottawa, Canada. This is believed to be the second copy ever brought to the United States. This he translated and published with notes in the *Researches*. At present (1897) he is engaged in writing a considerable part of the forthcoming "Standard History of Pittsburgh"; and he is also a contributor to several religious and historical periodicals. He has always been an indefatigable reader, and in childhood, when books were scarce where he lived and his parents were too poor to buy any, he was accustomed to borrow such as he could, and sit by the fire in the evenings, the only time at his command, and peruse them by the light furnished by the pieces of dry wood with which he fed the flame. American, and especially local, history is his favorite study, and his large and select library is rich in works on these subjects. For several years he has been President of the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania, which he was mainly instrumental in organizing; and he is also a member of several other societies. He is one of the eighteen trustees of the Art and Museum Endowment Fund of the Carnegie Free Library, Pittsburgh. For several years he has been President of the Clerical Relief Association of the Diocese of Pittsburgh, and he was also President of the Board which prepared the Diocesan exhibit for the Columbian Exposition; and he is Censor of Books and

Fiscal Procurator of the Diocese. He has inherited the health of his fathers, and during the twenty-eight years of his ministry he has not been one day off duty on account of ill health, has never been two Sundays in succession absent from his church, and has not been three successive days without celebrating Mass, except during the annual retreats. In June, 1883, the University of Notre Dame, Indiana, conferred on him the degree of Master of Arts, *in honorem*, and three years later that of Doctor of Laws.

WILLIAM BIGLER.

HON. WILLIAM BIGLER, a distinguished Pennsylvanian, ex-Governor and ex-United States Senator, was born at Shermansburg, Cumberland County, Pa., in December, 1813, and died at his home in Clearfield, Pa., August 9, 1880. As a singular coincidence it is worthy of remark that General Gibson, Chief Justice Gibson, Dr. Burnheisel, of Eulah, John Bigler, at one time Governor of California, and William Bigler, the subject of this sketch, were all born in the same stone house at Shermansburg. When still quite a youth William Bigler's parents moved from Cumberland to Mercer County, Pa., a region then spoken of as the far West. The parents settled on a large tract of land for which the elder Bigler had traded his estate in Cumberland. He commenced the usual frontier life of felling the forest and cultivating the soil to gain the means of subsistence, but this enterprise proved too severe for his impaired constitution, and he sank under it and died in 1824. Among the group of mourners that followed his remains to the grave were two sons, John, aged twenty years, and William, aged eleven. Twenty-eight years thereafter, when a number of the same group followed the remains of the mother of these two sons to the same graveyard, John was the acting Governor of California, as was William at the same time of Pennsylvania. Six years later and John was Minister Plenipotentiary to a foreign country, and William a Senator of the United States. William in his minority had the advantage only of a common-school education; but he soon graduated with honors in a printing-office, one of the best institutions to develop the talents of a bright boy. This he attained to in the office of his brother John at Bellefonte, Pa. In 1833 he was selected by certain political friends of his brother to print and edit a Democratic newspaper at Clearfield, Pa., the place of his subsequent residence. This enterprise was regarded by young Bigler as rather hazardous, but after due consideration and consultation with his friends he concluded to undertake it. Just here it may be mentioned that among those who urged Bigler to go to Clearfield was ex-Gov. A. G. Curtin, then a schoolboy. Equipped for the battle of life with an old hand-press, a set of sheepskin balls, a molasses roller, a font of second-hand type, and forty dollars of borrowed money, young Bigler arrived at Clearfield in August, 1833. A few days sufficed to get his printing-office in order, and to present to the public the first copy of the *Clearfield Democrat*. Thus introduced, Bigler soon became an object of special care and friendship on the part of the most substantial men of the county, and in a brief period, through his extraordinary industry and tireless energy, he was on the highway to prosperity, and also to commanding political prominence in the western section of the State. In March, 1836, he was married to Maria J., daughter of Alexander B. Reed, one of the early settlers of the country, and one of the most respected and influential in that section of the State. Soon after this event, Bigler parted with the *Clearfield Democrat* and entered into a business partnership with Mr. Reed, remaining, nevertheless, a leading spirit in politics. It is now fifty-nine years since he first represented the Democracy of Clearfield in a state convention, and fifty-four years since he was first elected to the state Senate from the counties of Armstrong, Indiana, Cambria, and Clearfield. At this election, although the regular nominee of the Democratic party against the nominee of the



Mr. Bigler

Whig party, he received every vote in the county of Clearfield, save one, whereas his party cast less than two-thirds of the whole vote. Nothing of this character ever occurred in the State before or since. In the Senate he gained early distinction, and did himself great honor by a bold resistance to the idea of repudiating the debt of the State, which in 1842 and 1843 manifested itself in different sections of the State, and it is but just to say that he uniformly ever since maintained the same policy, as well to national as to state debts. He had a prominent part in the abolition of imprisonment for debt in Pennsylvania, and in founding the insane asylum at Philadelphia and Harrisburg. In 1844, much against his will, he was returned to the Senate, and it was during this second term that he showed remarkable foresight about railroad enterprises. It is almost incredible, but true, that in maintaining the policy of constructing the present central railroad, connecting Philadelphia and Pittsburg, Bigler encountered the vigorous opposition of all the Senators from Pittsburg, and one of those from Philadelphia. These Senators preferred the Baltimore and Ohio road as a means of communicating between Philadelphia and Pittsburg. Mr. Bigler's useful career in the Senate brought his name prominently before the people in connection with the office of Governor, and as far back as 1848 he had a large vote in the nominating convention. In June, 1851, he was nominated for Governor by acclamation, and was elected after a most vigorous contest on the stump with W. F. Johnson. It is said that from August till the 11th of October there were but two days on which he did not make one or more speeches. In 1854 he was again nominated by acclamation, but he was defeated through the power of the Know-Nothing organization, he being one of its first victims. The distinguishing policy of Governor Bigler's administration was a watchful care over the rights of labor in its relations to capital, resistance to the careless granting of corporate powers and privileges, and restriction upon special legislation. He went so far, finally, as to withhold his signature from any bill containing more than one object. He differed seriously with the Legislature with regard to banking institutions and encroachments upon private rights, and felt called upon to veto twenty-nine bills in the space of sixty days. One of these embraced eleven banks. While he was severely criticised by the opposition press as to certain appointments, the general policy of his administration was acceptable. No one ever impeached his integrity or purity. Within a few days after the expiration of his term as Governor he was elected President of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, in which capacity he evinced his characteristic energy and integrity. In the political contest of that fall the Know-Nothing party that defeated him was in turn utterly defeated, and Bigler was elected to the United States Senate, which high station he filled until the 4th day of March, 1861. Mr. Bigler's career in the Senate, though he did not participate in debate so frequently as many others, was one of much and troublesome responsibility. He came into the Senate under the administration of President Pierce, and being the intimate friend of the President, he necessarily had much to do with the appointments and other matters relating to his State. In the Senate he was placed on the Committee on Commerce, on that on Patents and on the Patent Office, as also on that on Post-offices and Post-roads, and of the first two named he became chairman. In 1856 he made an elaborate report from the Committee on Commerce on the construction of a ship-canal across the isthmus, with the view of connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans by ship navigation. In 1858 he delivered a very careful and thoughtful speech on the construction of the Pacific railroad, preferring the Southern route. He was for subsidies to the ocean telegraph, as he was also for rewards and dignities for that band of brave men connected with the expedition of Dr. Kane to the Arctic regions. He entertained peculiar views on the subject of the tariff, and in 1859 he presented them to the Senate at much length; and although they were not entirely acceptable to his party friends, they added much to his reputation as a man of industry and earnest thought. On the great sectional controversy of the times growing out of slavery, while

he had no partialities whatever for the institution, being a life member of the Colonization Society, he seemed to be with the South. But his real standpoint was obedience to the Constitution and good faith among the members of the Federal Union. He maintained the execution of the fugitive-slave law, not to favor slavery or slaveholders, but because the law was provided for in the Constitution. He embraced the doctrine of Mr. Webster, that the Constitution if broken in one part was broken in all. He held that slavery was a domestic institution of the States, and that under the Constitution each had a right to have it or not as the people might determine. He was uniformly the unfaltering advocate of the Union, and never in his life uttered a qualified sentiment in reference to its maintenance. He affirmed that it should be maintained "peaceably if it could, forcibly if it must." He was very earnest against the extension of slavery into the Territory of Kansas, and in the summer of 1857 made a tour of the Territory, urging the free-state men to attend the polls and elect a free-state convention; but when they refused to exercise their rights, Mr. Bigler held that they were bound by the result. And out of these things grew the controversy between himself and Mr. Douglas, on the floor of the Senate, in December, 1857. An examination of the *Congressional Globe* of that session will convince any one that Mr. Bigler had made himself perfectly familiar with every phase of that protracted controversy. He was among those who first became alarmed about secession and civil war. In a speech delivered in the Senate, on the 18th day of December, 1860, he attempted to arouse the country on this subject, maintaining that without "concession and compromise, secession and civil war were inevitable." In January following, and on the same day on which the Senators from the cotton States withdrew, he made another appeal, in the course of which he denounced secession as utterly unwarranted—that it was the climax of a great folly and wickedness, and that it would magnify rather than mitigate the evils of which the South complained (see *Congressional Globe*). In that last struggle for peace he took the middle ground occupied by Messrs. Crittenden, Douglas, Pierce, and others, laboring with unceasing diligence to bring about an adjustment of the national troubles. Among the most remarkable measures of peace proposed was one by Mr. Bigler, submitting the main features of the Crittenden resolution to a vote of the people of the several States as a basis of settlement. But the radicals of the North and of the South refused to have it considered. He was an active member of the committee of thirteen to whom was referred all propositions looking to a settlement of the national troubles. He was also a member of the committee of five to whom was referred the proceeding of the Peace Conference, the last of all the efforts made in Congress to settle the strife between the North and South. In a speech made in March, 1860, that great patriot, John J. Crittenden, alluded to the part Mr. Bigler had taken in that eventful struggle in the following earnest terms:

"I shall never forget the zeal and industry which my honorable and honored friend from Pennsylvania, Mr. Bigler, has displayed in this great matter. With a zeal untiring and a hope inextinguishable he has labored on from day to day in an effort that few others could have borne."

Mr. Bigler was a leading member of the famous Charleston convention, as he was also of that held at Chicago and at New York. Although an effective speaker on the stump, before the people, he showed but little inclination to speak in the Senate; nor was that the field in which his abilities shone to most advantage. The council chamber was the department in which he appeared best. In the political contest in Pennsylvania in 1872 Mr. Bigler held that the Liberal Republicans were entitled to at least one representative in the Constitutional Convention, and, hoping thereby to aid in the election of Mr. Buckalew as Governor, he withdrew his name from the Democratic ticket, in order that Hon. A. G. Curtin, then a Liberal Republican, might take its place. As his election, by reason of the restricted vote, was certain, the



J. R. Finley

devotion thus evinced by Mr. Bigler in a matter which he believed greatly to concern the public welfare elicited the highest commendations of his party friends. Mr. Bigler resided at Clearfield in private life after he left the Senate, except that in 1864, against his will, he was run for Congress, showing his usual personal strength by running largely ahead of his party vote. He spent most of the years of 1865 and 1866 on the Pacific coast. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church at Clearfield, and as chairman of the building committee gave general direction to the erection of one of the most beautiful stone church buildings in the State. Surrounded by a devoted family, honored with the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens, and blessed with the comforts of life, his closing years were as happy and peaceful as his former career had been eventful and successful.

JOHN B. FINLEY.

HON. JOHN BARCLAY FINLEY, a widely known, patriotic, and distinguished son of Pennsylvania, long prominent in business, legislative, and financial affairs in that State and for some years past President of the Fifth National Bank of Pittsburgh and of the People's Bank of Monongahela City, has resided in the last-named municipality since his youth, but is a native of Philadelphia, where he was born on November 12, 1845. Previous to the Revolutionary War a branch of the Finley family flourished in Cecil County, Md., and at the close of that struggle one of its members, John Finley, who was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, moved into Western Pennsylvania, accompanied by his young wife, and for a time made his home at Allegheny City. Having a sister married to James Barclay, who also was from Cecil County, Md., residing at or near a place then called Rowgalley, some eight miles west of Pittsburgh, he concluded to establish himself permanently in that section of the State; and in 1788 he bought of Mr. Barclay, who had but recently purchased it, a considerable part of the tract of land originally known as Mount Pleasant, acquired by the latter from a Mr. John Wall, who had taken the patent for it in the preceding year. To a portion of this land the name of Finleyville was given in honor of Mr. John Finley, and upon it to-day there exists a large, intelligent, and thriving community. In his occupation as farmer John Finley prospered, and few in the region in which he lived were more highly esteemed for their personal worth. At the time of his death he was one of the largest land-owners in Washington County. He had a numerous family of children, viz., William, Robert, John, Jane, Sarah, Levi, Margaret, Isabel, Mary, James, and Susan. William and Robert never married. Jane became the wife of Dr. Joseph Curry; Sarah, of Mr. Neil; Margaret, of Mr. Baldwin; Isabel, of Mr. Cochran; Mary, of Mr. St. Clair; and Susan, of Mr. Curry. James, the youngest son, and father of the subject of this sketch, was born on the family homestead, six miles east of Finleyville, on the Pittsburgh and Brownville road. Having a taste for commercial pursuits he became a clerk for his brother Robert, who kept a general store at Finleyville, of which place he was postmaster. When sufficiently versed in trade he went to Pittsburgh and secured employment with a large mercantile house there, remaining with it until he was thirty years of age, when he gave up business, and for a time travelled both in Europe and America. After this, in conjunction with a partner, he established a wholesale dry-goods business in Philadelphia, but the unsettled condition of mercantile affairs was adverse to its success, and in 1851 the firm failed and its stock was sold at a heavy loss. With the small amount of money saved from the ruin Mr. Finley returned to Finleyville and opened a general store. He died in 1857 at the comparatively early age of fifty-one years. By his wife, Catherine O'Neil, born near Albany, N. Y., a daughter of John O'Neil, he was the father of seven children, viz., James, who died in youth;

William P., who at the age of eighteen entered the service of his country, enlisting in May, 1862, in the "Friend Rifles" of Pittsburgh, and gave up his life for the Union cause at the battle of Williamsburgh; John Barclay; Byron S., now residing with his mother and sister Florence E., at Otley, Iowa; Rowland W., a prosperous and prominent citizen of Goodland, Kas., and lately clerk of the county for two terms; Florence E., and Robert F., the last named a resident and active business man of San Francisco, Cal. John Barclay Finley, the subject of this sketch, became a resident of Finleyville in 1851 when his parents removed thither from Philadelphia. He received a good education in the schools of the neighborhood and completed his youthful studies by attending a course at the Normal School in Monongahela City. In that city, too, he began his mercantile career, taking a position as clerk in the well-known house of Alexander & Co. there, and continuing in their employ until 1870. Ardently patriotic, he, like his heroic brother William, entered the Union Army during one of the great crises of the Civil War, enlisting in Company G, Eighteenth Pennsylvania Militia, which took the field in 1862 in response to a call from Governor Curtin for troops to repel the threatened invasion of the State by the Confederates under Lee. During the last five years of Mr. Finley's connection with Messrs. Alexander & Co., that firm was engaged exclusively in the banking business; and having acquired a practical mastery of monetary affairs, the young man, though but twenty-five years of age at the time, was honored by an election to the office of cashier of the People's Savings Bank, when that institution was founded, in 1870. In 1880, the needs of the city warranting the change, the People's Savings Bank was reorganized as the People's National Bank, and Mr. Finley was called to its presidency, a position he still fills. A man of great energy, broad views, and liberal judgment, Mr. Finley has borne an uncommonly prominent and active part in promoting and strengthening numerous enterprises in his native State. He was one of the original projectors and organizers of the Monongahela City Gas Company, has been a director in it since its organization, and its treasurer since 1880. He has been active also for a number of years in the Williamsport Bridge Company, rebuilt the structure after the fire of 1884, and has been President of the corporation since 1888. Among other leading corporations with which he is connected as an officer are the Bellwood and Monongahela Natural Gas Company—of which he is one of the principal stockholders and has been twice President; the City of New Castle Water Company, in which he is likewise one of the principal stockholders and has been President for several years; and the Broad Top and Cambria Coal Company, of which he is President. With the Fifth National Bank of Pittsburgh, Mr. Finley first became connected as a director. He was subsequently chosen President of this flourishing institution and still holds that office. So prominently connected with the industrial and financial development of Pennsylvania, it was eminently natural and proper that he should take a deep interest in legislation. Although not ambitious to hold office, he has been induced to accept nominations by the leaders of his party, and was elected to the State Legislature in 1887-88, in 1889-90, and in 1891-92. In April, 1892, he resigned his seat in the Legislature in order to accept office as a member of the Board of Council of Monongahela City, to which he had been elected as an outspoken and progressive advocate of improved streets and sewers. So acceptable were his labors in this regard that he was several times re-elected, and for three or four terms had the honor of being chosen President of the Council. Under his administration the affairs of the city were very effectively safeguarded and improvements of substantial character and of lasting benefit were successfully carried to completion. The very high estimate in which Mr. Finley's financial skill and honor are held in Pennsylvania was conclusively shown by his selection as a member of the Revenue Commission of 1887, called into being to examine into the tax laws of the State and recommend necessary legislation bearing thereon. In this commission his colleagues were gentlemen who stand among the most eminent in the State,



Amos Perkins

including Senator M. S. Quay, John Founce, W. Norris, H. K. Boyer, Jerome B. Niles, Henry Palmer, Christopher E. Hydrick, Thomas V. Cooper, and James S. Graham. Always a Republican in politics, Mr. Finley has consistently supported its policy and candidates on national measures; and his views are sought and valued by the leaders, who, with the masses of the party, recognize in him a man of keenly analytical mind, sound judgment, and patriotic impulses. Mr. Finley was married on February 21, 1878, to Miss Marguerite Bowman, a native of Monongahela City and daughter of Mr. Michael Bowman, a highly respected citizen. They are members of the First Presbyterian Church of the city and take a deep interest in all the work prosecuted under its auspices, and are besides willing and generous contributors to other charitable projects as occasion demands. Mr. Finley is a man of distinguished personal appearance, refined and fluent in conversation, broadly informed upon affairs in general, and in manner and disposition most companionable and agreeable. For one who is only in the very flower of manhood he wields a great influence both as a private citizen and a public-spirited man of affairs. In the Masonic order, with which he has been long affiliated, he holds the Thirty-second degree. He is quite active as a Knight Templar and also as a Noble of the Order of the Mystic Shrine; and is besides a member of the Americus and Duquesne clubs of Pittsburgh.

ROSCOE CONKLING.

HON. ROSCOE CONKLING, of New York, orator, jurist, statesman, United States Senator from March, 1867, until his resignation May 16, 1881, was born in Albany, N. Y., October 30, 1829, and died in New York city, April 18, 1888. His father, Alfred Conkling, was one of the most distinguished lawyers of New York State, was District Attorney of Montgomery County, subsequently a member of the Seventeenth Congress, then United States Judge for the Northern District of New York, and Minister to Mexico during President Fillmore's Administration. Roscoe Conkling received a good education in his youth, principally under the parental roof. At the age of fifteen he entered the law office of J. A. Spencer, of Utica, N. Y., and in due time was admitted to the bar. In 1849, the office of District Attorney of Oneida County becoming vacant, he was appointed by the Governor of the State to fill the vacancy. He was then only twenty-one years of age, yet despite his youth it was generally conceded by members of the profession that the duties of the office were ably and energetically discharged. On June 25, 1855, he married Julia, daughter of Henry Seymour and sister of Horatio Seymour, who had then but recently completed his first term as Governor of New York. He was elected mayor of Utica in 1858, and in the fall of that year was elected to represent his district in the Thirty-sixth Congress, where he took his seat at the beginning of its first session in 1859. He was re-elected in 1860, but was defeated by 98 votes by Francis Kernan in 1862. Returning to Utica Mr. Conkling resumed his legal practice, receiving in the mean time a complimentary dinner tendered him by prominent citizens of New York. He defeated Kernan for Congress in 1864. During his terms in the House he served as Chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia, also as Chairman of the Special Committee on the Bankrupt Law, and as a member of the Committee of Ways and Means, and on the Joint Committee on Reconstruction. His first important speech was in favor of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution. He vigorously assailed the generalship of McClellan, opposed the Spalding legal-tender act, and favored the impeachment of Andrew Johnson. He was re-elected to the House in November, 1866, but before the opening of the Fortieth Congress the Legislature of New York elected him to the Senate of the United States to succeed the Hon. Ira Harris. To this exalted office he was re-elected in 1873 and again in 1879. In the Senate as in the House Mr. Conkling

opposed Andrew Johnson's Administration, but he zealously sustained General Grant's, and largely directed the general policy of the latter toward the South, advocating it in public speeches and by his personal influence. He took a prominent part in framing the Electoral Commission bill in 1877, and supported it in an able and widely circulated speech. He presented to the Senate the bill providing for the erection of the magnificent post-office building in New York city. At the Cincinnati convention of 1876 Mr. Conkling received 93 votes as a candidate for the Presidency. He nominated General Grant for a third term at the Cincinnati convention in 1880 in one of the ablest and most brilliant speeches of his life, and from that moment throughout the desperate struggle of the convention he led the famous 306 who stood loyal to General Grant's candidacy to the last. Failing in their hopes, Mr. Conkling's friends endeavored, without success, to induce him to go before the convention as a candidate for the Presidential nomination. The deadlock, however, was broken on the thirty-sixth ballot, and General Garfield was nominated. Mr. Conkling, while disappointed with this result, was gratified with the nomination of his old-time and earnest friend, Chester A. Arthur, for the Vice-Presidency. James A. Garfield was inaugurated President of the United States on March 4, 1881, and soon after the organization of his cabinet it became evident that there was to be trouble between the President and the senior Senator from New York on the question of patronage in New York State. As time passed the President's attitude toward Mr. Conkling became intolerable to the Senator, while the latter's bearing toward the President was not even remotely suggestive of concession or submission. Senator Thomas C. Platt shared the feelings and convictions of his colleague, and the resignation of both, on May 16th, was the outcome of the disagreement. Mr. Conkling's resignation had a bewildering effect upon the party throughout the country, for he had long been the acknowledged leader of the Republican party in the Senate and in the State he so ably represented. Mr. Conkling and Mr. Platt stood for re-election, and then followed, beginning on May 31st, one of the most exciting contests ever known in the history of the Legislature of New York. Ballot after ballot followed with no definite result, and the contest continued with increasing ardor day after day. On July 2d the deadly bullet of the assassin Guiteau struck down the President, and the Legislature adjourned upon the announcement of the tragedy. When it reassembled the more thoughtful men of the Republican party felt that the senatorial contests should be brought to a close as speedily as possible. Balloting was resumed and continued until the forty-eighth ballot, when Warner Miller was chosen to succeed Mr. Platt, and Mr. Conkling's successor, E. G. Lapham, was elected later, July 22d, on the fifty-sixth ballot. If Mr. Conkling felt any disappointment at the outcome he gave no evidence of it, but cheerfully went his way. Removing to New York city, he resumed the practice of his profession, became counsel of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company and other corporations, and achieved conspicuous success in important causes before the courts of New York and the Supreme Court at Washington, his fees in some cases reaching as high as \$50,000. President Arthur appointed him, in February, 1882, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and the nomination was confirmed by the Senate, but was declined by Mr. Conkling. As an orator Mr. Conkling was especially distinguished. He was graceful in manner, fluent in utterance, and powerful and convincing in argument. It has been said of him that no other member since the time of Webster and Clay exercised so great an influence on national legislation as he did during the last six or seven years of his senatorial career. Mr. Conkling's last illness was caused by exposure during the terrible blizzard of March 12, 1888, when he walked from his office in Wall Street to the New York Club in Twenty-fifth Street.



William J. Morton.

WILLIAM J. MORTON.

PROFESSOR WILLIAM JAMES MORTON, M.D., an eminent American physician and expert in electrical science, resident in New York city, Professor of Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System and of Electro-Therapeutics in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, sometime President of the New York Neurological Society, of the American Electro-Therapeutic Association, and of other leading medical bodies, and world-renowned as the first to reduce to a practical use and publish a procedure for inducing local anæsthesia, is a son of the late Dr. William T. G. Morton, the discoverer of anæsthesia, and was born in Boston, Mass., on July 3, 1845. Of colonial ancestry on both sides, he descends in the paternal line from Robert Morton, of an old Scotch family, who emigrated to America early in the last century and settled first at Mendon near Charlton, Mass., whence he removed to eastern New Jersey, where he acquired by purchase for three shiploads of goods several thousand acres of land, upon a part of which has grown up the large and prosperous city of Elizabeth-town, the title to which, strange to say, still remains legally vested in the Morton family, no transfer having ever been made. James Morton, son of the founder of the American branch of the family, was a Quaker and for a long time resided in a colony of the Society of Friends established at Smithfield, R. I. Notwithstanding the peaceful tenets of this sect, he was one of the first to take up arms in defence of the liberties of the colonists; and, forsaking home and family, took part in the War of the Revolution from Bunker Hill to the close of hostilities. His son Thomas entered the patriot ranks when but sixteen years of age, and to the end shared with his father in the hardships and dangers of the long and bitter struggle for freedom. Both survived the struggle, and the last named met death by accident at his own home while still in the prime of manhood. James Morton—son of Thomas—sold the homestead, and purchasing another at Charlton, Mass., removed thither shortly after his marriage to Rebecca Needham of that place; and there, on August 9, 1819, was born his eldest son, William Thomas Green Morton, who was destined to achieve immortality as the discoverer of surgical anæsthesia. "If America had contributed nothing more to the stock of human happiness than anæsthesia," once said the late Prof. Samuel D. Gross of Philadelphia, "the world would owe her an everlasting debt of gratitude." No one of all the world's heroes has done so much to relieve human suffering as this eldest son of James Morton, and it seems uncommonly appropriate to dwell for a moment upon his life and achievements in a biographical sketch of his eldest son, whose own labors, in a similar field, promise to result in a further universal alleviation of pain and suffering from surgical operations. Even in his earliest years the discoverer of anæsthesia evinced a marked taste for the study of medicine and the cognate sciences. Educated with care, he was making rapid progress toward his chosen goal when business reverses befell his father and compelled a temporary change in the young man's plans. After a brief mercantile experience he took up the study of dentistry, and when he had been graduated at the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery—the first in America—he began the practice of his profession in Boston, where within two years he rose to a leading place among his professional brethren and was in receipt of a large income. With a view to neutralizing the severe pain attending dental operations, and with a clear perception of the possibilities of discovering the means, he resolutely pursued his investigations for several years; and having now the means to continue his medical education, he matriculated at the Harvard Medical School, and took the full course leading to the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Conducting experiments upon domestic animals, household pets, insects, and occasionally upon human

beings, including himself, he at last made the discovery which was to give him immortality as a public benefactor; and having first tested it to his entire satisfaction in his dental practice, on September 30, 1846, he set to work to introduce it to the notice of the medical profession. After many discouraging experiences he finally induced Dr. John C. Warren, senior surgeon of the Massachusetts General Hospital, to permit him further to test his discovery upon a patient about to be operated on: and on October 16, 1846, at the institution named, he successfully demonstrated the truth of his assertions in the presence of the ablest medical men of Boston. His friend, Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, suggested the name "anæsthesia." The trustees of the hospital, "in honor of the ether discovery, September 30, 1846," presented him with a silver box containing one thousand dollars in gold. Freely given to the profession, Dr. Morton's discovery rapidly became known throughout the civilized world, and many honors came to him from foreign countries. Among these was the Gold Medal of Honor and Montyon prize from France; the King of Sweden and Norway created him a Chevalier of the Order of Wasa; the Emperor of Russia likewise ennobled him as Chevalier of the Order of Vladimir; and from each sovereign he received the Diploma and Cross of the Order named. From his *alma mater*, Washington Medical University of Baltimore—subsequently merged in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of that city—he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine, in 1852. Although six Congressional reports were made in his favor he died without receiving any honors from his own Government; but an intelligent and grateful public erected a beautiful shaft over his grave at Mount Auburn, bearing the following inscription, written by his friend, the eminent surgeon, Dr. Jacob Bigelow, of Boston: "William T. G. Morton, Inventor and Revealer of Anæsthetic Inhalation. By whom pain in surgery was averted and annulled. Before whom in all time surgery was agony. Since whom science has control of pain"; and in the Public Garden at Boston now stands a monument erected "To Commemorate the Discovery that the Inhalation of Ether causes Insensibility to Pain. First proved to the World at the Massachusetts General Hospital, in Boston, October, 1846"; the date of Dr. Morton's successful demonstration at that institution. Dr. Morton's name is inscribed on the dome of the New House of Representatives of Massachusetts among those of the fifty-three great sons of that Commonwealth. It is likewise cut in the façade of the Boston Public Library among those of the five hundred and fifty of the world's immortals. A brave and patriotic gentleman, Dr. Morton served his country with honor as a volunteer surgeon in the field during the late Civil War, under Grant in the battles of the Wilderness and under Burnside at the battle of Fredericksburg; and was everywhere accorded the distinguished consideration due to one who had done and was doing so much to mitigate the horrors of war. He died suddenly in New York in 1867, leaving a widow, three sons, and two daughters. A most interesting account of his life has been written by Dr. Nathan P. Rice, under the title of "Trials of a Public Benefactor." His eldest and youngest sons, William James Morton and Nathaniel Bowditch Morton, inheriting his tastes, adopted the profession of medicine. The second son, Edward Whitman Morton, served in South Africa in the Cape Mounted Rifles, gaining the decoration of the Victoria Medal. Through his mother, born Elizabeth Whitman (daughter of Edward Whitman, of Farmington, Conn.), a lady of most amiable disposition, beautiful character, and engaging personality, Dr. William James Morton, the subject of this sketch, descends from Ensign John Whitman, who as early as 1638 was a "freeman" of Weymouth, Mass., and later a man of distinction and authority in the colony. Two of his ancestors in the line, Zechariah and Samuel Whitman, were graduated at Harvard College in the seventeenth century, the first named in the class of 1668, consisting of five members—one of whom was an Indian; and the other in the class of 1696. Many of the family have occupied prominent positions in the pulpit and at the bar; and his mother's uncle, the Hon. Lemuel Whitman, was a member of Congress

during Monroe's Administration and a warm personal friend of Calhoun. Prepared for college chiefly at the Boston Latin School, young Morton, the subject of this sketch, entered Harvard in 1863, and was graduated there in 1867. Upon leaving college he served during one school year as principal of the High School at Gardner, Mass. In the fall of 1868 he entered the Harvard Medical School and during the prosecution of his studies there was connected with the Massachusetts General Hospital, in which he served as House Surgeon an extra year, receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine, at Harvard, in 1872. After practising a short time at Bar Harbor, Me., and in Boston, he went abroad for further study. In 1874 he established himself in the diamond region of Africa, at Kimberly, where he spent two years in arduous but profitable practice, in the mean time becoming possessed of claims in the famous diamond mines, which he worked through gangs of black laborers under white overseers. While in Africa he made several journeys further into the interior, seeing much that was remarkable and interesting among the natives and having many exciting hunting excursions in the wilderness. A most interesting and scholarly account of the African Golconda was embodied by him in a paper entitled "South African Diamond Fields and the Journey to the Mines," read by him before the American Geographical Society in 1877 and subsequently printed for the Society. Two illustrated articles, entitled "To South Africa for Diamonds," were published by him in *Scribner's Magazine* in 1878. While on the subject of diamonds it is interesting to mention that after numerous laboratory experiments Dr. Morton succeeded in making perfect but minute specimens of this gem about the close of 1885, more than seven years previous to the first public announcement of the similar success of M. Moissan, member of the French Academy of Sciences. The beautiful specimens thus produced have stood in his cabinet ever since, and the formula in detail has always been at the service of any interested investigator. In 1876 Dr. Morton returned to Europe, and after traveling extensively in several countries came back to America. In the following year he again visited Europe, having been sent as an expert to decide upon the case of a patient then in a German asylum for the insane. In 1878 he established himself permanently in the city of New York. In 1880 he visited Europe for the fourth time and enjoyed a period of study and observation at La Salpêtrière, in Paris, under the renowned Professor Charcot, with whom, as well as with other eminent European specialists, medical and scientific, he has been for years on terms of professional intimacy. In 1888, seeking relaxation from the cares of a practice already burdensome, he visited Mexico; and while there paid his respects to President Diaz, by whom he was profoundly impressed. He subsequently published an account of this journey, under the title of "A Flying Trip to Mexico." His more recent foreign excursions have been two professional trips to Germany in 1894. Giving special attention to the study of nervous diseases, Dr. Morton soon became an acknowledged authority in this department of medicine. In 1879 he was appointed physician to the department of nervous diseases in the Metropolitan Throat Hospital, New York, and remained such for six years. During this entire period he was also the editor and proprietor of the *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease*; and from 1880 to 1884 assistant editor of *Neurological Contributions*. From 1879 to 1882 he served as assistant to the chair of Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System in the New York Post-Graduate School and Hospital. From 1882 to 1885 he was adjunct professor in the same department. After having served five years as professor of these diseases in the University of Vermont (from 1880 to 1885), he was in 1890 called to his present position of Professor of Nervous and Mental Diseases and of Electro-Therapeutics in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital. Among other appointments held by him may be named that of Neurologist to the Randall's Island hospitals, New York, and to the New York Infant Asylum. In the field of electro-therapeutics Dr. Morton has long been a most industrious worker, bringing to his researches great enthusiasm

as well as high scholarship and an expert knowledge of electricity and electric mechanism. In 1880 he devised a mechanism consisting of a Holtz or influence machine and Leyden jars, by means of which a new order of electric current was established (condenser currents in rapid discharge), which he termed "the static induced current." This has since become known to the scientific world as "the Morton current," and is so styled in learned foreign works, among others in that of Dr. H. Bordier, entitled: "Précis d'Électrothérapie," recently [1897] published in Paris, with an interesting preface by Professor d'Arsonval of the French Institute. Profoundly impressed by his searching analysis of the labors of Dr. Morton in this field—with only a part of which he was acquainted when he wrote—this eminent French savant and author has been at pains to present *in extenso* the researches of his American confrère, and unhesitatingly accords him a place as "one of the greatest electricians of the age." It was in 1881 that Dr. Morton first directed attention to the peculiar physiological effects produced by the current which now bears his name, publishing an article on the subject in the *Medical Record* of April 2, of that year, entitled: "On Static Electro-Therapeutics, and a New Induction Current." In the same publication, under date January 24, 1891, appeared a second article from his pen, entitled: "The Franklinic Interrupted Current, or, My New System of Therapeutic Administration of Static Electricity." In 1892 Nicola Tesla developed the wonderful physical effects known as "the Tesla effects," employing Dr. Morton's current and mechanism for its production. Professors Elihu Thomson and d'Arsonval of Paris were also much interested in the physiological effects of his current, the development of which marks an epoch in electro-therapeutics as well as in general electrical science and art. It has been found to affect the nutritional processes of the living organism in a much higher degree than any other form of electrical current; and it produces the etheric wave-light effects of luminosity without conductors. Dr. Morton's fundamental electrical mechanism opens up to the scientific investigator employing this current limitless possibilities and promises most wonderful results in many fields. In 1894 Dr. Morton discovered an electro-chemical method of staining tissues preparatory to microscopical examination, an account of which was published in the Transactions of the American Electro-Therapeutic Association. His other publications include: "Anæsthetics," Boylston Prize Essay, 1872; "Mount Desert and Typhoid Fever during the Summer of 1873," *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, October 30, 1873; "Anæsthetic Inhalation," *New York Times*, September 9, 1879; "Tea Drinkers' Disorder or Toxic Effects of Tea," *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease*, October, 1879; "The Invention of Anæsthetic Inhalation or Discovery of Anæsthesia," *Virginia Medical Monthly*, March, 1880; "Hystero-Epilepsy, Its History," etc., *Medical Record*, August 28, 1880; "Hystero-Epilepsy, or Hysteria Major," *ibid.*, October 2, 1880; "Induced Hysterical Somnambulism and Catalepsy," etc., *ibid.* October 23, 1880; "The Town of Gheel, in Belgium, and Its Insane: or Occupation and Reasonable Liberty for Lunatics," *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease*, January, 1881; "A Contribution to the Subject of Nerve-Stretching," *ibid.*, January, 1882; "Neurological Specialism," *ibid.*, October, 1883; "Suspension Treatment of Locomotor Ataxia and other Diseases of the Nervous System, with Remarks and an Illustrative Case," *Medical Record*, April 13, 1889; "The Place of Static or Frictional Electricity in Medicine," *ibid.*, May 31, 1890; "Upon a Possible Electric Polarity of Metabolism, and Its Relations to Electro-Therapeutics and Electro-Physiology," *ibid.*, September 3, 1892; "A Brief Glance at Electricity in Medicine," Transactions of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, November, 1893; "Ozone and its Uses in Medicine," *New York Medical Journal*, June 23 and 30, 1894; "Diseases of the Spinal Cord," International System of Electro-Therapeutics, 1894; "Electricity in Medical Use," *Post-Graduate*, August, 1894; "Hertzian Waves, Carbon Microphones and 'Coherrers,'" *Electrical Engineer*, October 24, 1894; "Some of the Uses of Electrolysis in the Application of

Remedies," read before Harvard Medical Society, New York, January, 1895; "Discovery of Anæsthesia," pph., New York, March, 1895; "Discovery of Anæsthesia," *Hartford Times*, April 12, 1895; "Electric Medicamental Diffusion," *Journal of the American Medical Association*, May 4, 1895; "Guaiacon-Cocaine Cataphoresis and Local Anæsthesia," *Dental Cosmos*, January, 1896; Address on Cataphoresis and its Relation to Dental Surgery," *ibid.*, March, 1896, and several other papers and lectures on this subject, all published. Dr. Morton's interest in cataphoric medication dates from the first year of his practice as a physician, being aroused by a perusal of Dr. Althaus' "Treatise on Medical Electricity," published in 1873. He repeated the experiments therein described of Fabré-Palaprat, Klenke, Hassenstein, and Richardson, with indifferent results, and until the suggestion by Wagner in 1886, that cocaine might be used cataphoretically for producing local anæsthesia, he did little with the principle. But impressed by Wagner's suggestion and the experiments of Adamkiewicz he began anew; and substituting for the electrodes first devised by him a disc electrode, also of his invention, which brought the medicine and perforated and cell-like metal terminals down close to the tissue where all the electric energy was available to project the drug into the tissue, he obtained much better results than by his former methods. Previous to employing cataphoresis, however, in some cases he limited the flow of blood to the part. This new process, which he then called "Anæmic Cataphoresis," he described at length in the *New York Medical Journal* of April 25, 1891. In the same article he mentioned an experiment which showed the ease with which even solid particles might be driven into tissue by the action of an electric current. Within a year he made public announcement, before his classes at the Post-Graduate Medical School, that in selected cases cataphoric medication, to produce local anæsthesia, was undoubtedly superior to any other method, by the ability to localize it and drive the drug into the diseased tissue. Following a period of much experimenting along wholly original lines, he arrived at the conclusion that the action in the transfer of fluids by cataphoresis is mechanical, and so affirmed in a paper read by him before the American Electro-Therapeutic Association, October 4, 1892. In a second paper read before this same body, on September 25, 1894, he described the various processes and phenomena of cataphoresis, and declared that, however effected, a foreign substance in solution, viz., a medicine, is caused to enter and permeate the tissue; adding, that in his opinion the entire facts might be generalized under the term of "electric medicamental diffusion." Appreciating the far-reaching merits of the new system, he established its use in his clinic at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital in 1891, and also at the same time in his private practice. He taught the method by actual demonstrations. Notwithstanding the fact that the experiments of one or two others had hovered, as it were, on the brink of a satisfactory result, however imperfect, it remained for Dr. Morton's long-continued, thorough, and entirely successful efforts to establish a reliable procedure on a scientific basis; and the cases published by him in the *Dental Cosmos* for January, 1896, were the first that produced a real effect upon the members of the dental profession, and led to the practice of benumbing sensitive teeth before excavating and filling them. Translated into German and French this article produced similar results abroad, and practically the civilized world had adopted the Morton procedure months before any other experimenter's results had been published. Thus to Dr. Morton indisputably belongs the honor "of initiating the dental practice of anæsthetization of sensitive dentine." In the article published in the *Dental Cosmos* of January, 1896, Dr. Morton presents a practical procedure and method for producing a profound local anæsthesia, based upon the fact that electricity drives medicaments into tissue at the positive pole. He illustrated this fact by cases clearly and positively demonstrating that the most sensitive teeth may be so benumbed that cavities in them may be excavated and filled without occasioning the slightest pain to the patient; that the gums may

be so benumbed as to permit of the absolutely painless extraction of teeth; and, in addition, cites a case in minor surgery in which a tumor of considerable size was removed, the patient remaining without pain during the operation and insensible to pain from the stitches used. Guaiacol is a valuable element of success; and its use as an anæsthetic, electrically, was discovered by Dr. Morton. The severest tests but serve to confirm the value of this discovery—one which, when fully appreciated, will place the name of Dr. Morton only a little below that of his distinguished father on the roll of the great benefactors of humanity. Upon the first announcement of Professor Roentgen's discovery of the marvellous properties of the X ray, in January, 1896, Dr. Morton, with his usual intensity, plunged into that line of experimentation. This was the easier for him to do, since he was already fully equipped with the necessary electrical apparatus. The *Electrical Engineer* remarked recently that he probably had taken the first X-ray picture in this country. He worked night and day, even to the point of extreme physical exhaustion, from January to August, in the mean time writing a book upon the subject, entitled: "The X Ray, or Photography of the Invisible and its Value in Surgery," and finally elicited from Mr. Edison the high compliment that he was "the best X-ray expert in this country." His collection of X-ray pictures is the finest in America and covers a wide range of subjects, especially those relating to surgical diseases, injuries, malformations, and the presence of foreign bodies, including calculi. One of his latest achievements in this line of work was to produce a picture of the entire adult, made at one exposure, a fac-simile of which, with details, was published in the *Electrical Engineer* of May 19, 1897. He has also taken several successful negatives showing the convolutions and fissures of the brain, a step which it is hoped will enable the physician to localize brain tumors and simplify cranial surgery. Other contributions from Dr. Morton's pen relating to the X ray are: "The X Ray and Its Application in Dentistry, Address," *Dental Cosmos*, April 24, 1896; "The X Ray and Some of Its Applications in Medicine; Demonstrations of Apparatus at Work and Exhibition of Stereopticon Views," *Medical Record*, July 4, 1896; "An X-ray Picture of the Living Human Head," *Items of Interest*, May, 1897. Dr. Morton is a member of the principal medical bodies of the city and State of New York, of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and of one or two abroad, among the last being the Société Française d'Electro-Thérapie. He is a member likewise of the American Medical Association and of the American Neurological Association; and was a delegate to the recent Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons, and also to the International Medical Congress held at Rome in 1894. In 1872 he was President of the Boylston Medical Society of Boston; in 1884 of the New York Neurological Society; in 1893 of the American Electro-Therapeutic Association, and also of the Harvard Medical Society of New York city; and in 1894 of the New York Electro-Therapeutic Society. He is also a member of the New York Electrical Society, of the Harvard Alumni Association, of the University Club, and a Fellow of the American Geographical Society. Although burdened by the cares of one of the largest practices in the metropolis, he is still a devoted student of science, active and patient in his investigations, keenly alert in watching the progress of the world in every department of effort, and withal fond of athletics and outdoor sports and an expert wheelman. Dr. Morton finds his chief recreation in his summer sojourn at his lovely estate, "Island Redwood," consisting of an island, one hundred acres in extent, situated in the waters of the bay of Sag Harbor, and long considered one of the most beautiful spots at the eastern end of Long Island. Here, on a bluff, he has erected a home of original design, resembling somewhat the bungalows in the hill region of India. Recently he has won the local prize in boat-sailing. Of late he has found a delightful recreation in landscape painting, for which he accidentally discovered he possesses great natural talent. Several of his pictures from nature are of exceptional merit. Dr. Morton was married in 1880 to Miss Elizabeth Campbell Lee, daughter of Colonel Wash-



Charles Foster.

ington Lee, of Wilkesbarre, Pa. A highly cultured and accomplished woman, Mrs. Morton applauds her husband's devotion to science; and being herself artistically gifted she shares with him in the pleasures derived from transferring to canvas the beauties which both so warmly admire in Nature. In the delightful and refined circle in which their lives are spent, the venerable mother of Dr. Morton is still a central and beloved figure, actively interested in the many charitable deeds they are constantly performing and which she heartily sustains by her warm approval and co-operation. Notwithstanding his own remarkable labors and achievements both as a physician and scientist, Dr. Morton modestly asserts that his chief utility in life has been to battle for and sustain the rights of his father to the credit for the discovery of anæsthesia, assailed by unprincipled and aggressive claimants.

CALVIN FOSTER.

COL. CALVIN FOSTER, a leading citizen and financier of Worcester, Mass., President of the City National Bank and one of the founders and original officers of that and several other important corporations in the same city, was born in Worcester in the early part of this century, and comes of an old and excellent family, domiciled in Massachusetts for upward of two centuries, many members of which have achieved distinction. The Fosters came from Kent, England, and were of distinguished lineage. When seven years of age Calvin Foster accompanied his parents to Rutland, Mass., and there and at Barre, in the same State, he received his early education. Being on a visit to some relatives in Worcester, when about sixteen years of age, he availed himself of the opportunity to seek employment, and found a place in a store where hardware, tin, metals, and stoves were for sale. His parents approving, he soon apprenticed himself to his employer, and thereafter for a time divided his attention between mastering the intricacies of manufacture and selling the articles thus produced or kept in stock. In a little while his employer perceived that as a salesman he was of special value, and thereupon his duties were limited to this department, although the change was not effected until young Foster had acquired a good knowledge of the trade he had set out to learn—a knowledge, it may be said, which was of great value to him in later years in conducting the business in which he laid the foundation of his fortune. When of age he went to Fitchburg, Mass., and with the little money he had saved from his wages he bought an interest in an established hardware business at that place. While there his natural alertness, intelligence, and good character attracted the attention of Colonel Phillips, who commanded a light infantry regiment in the State militia, and he appointed the young merchant to a position on his staff as Adjutant. Duly confirmed and commissioned by Gov. John Davis, the young officer had the honor of taking an active part in the reorganization of the State troops then in progress; and in this and subsequent duties gave such a good account of himself that in the following year (1835) he was promoted to the rank of Major in the same regiment. He remained in the militia for several years, always conscientious in the discharge of duty and so capable and efficient that he reached the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in 1837 and that of Colonel in the following year. Receiving a good offer to return to the store in Worcester he accepted it, and in April, 1835, sold out his interest at Fitchburg. In 1840 he bought out his employer in Worcester, and, taking a partner, founded the firm of C. Foster & Co., which continued under this style with various changes of membership until 1878, when Mr. Foster retired. During all these years the firm occupied the store at the corner of Main and Pearl streets, where the business is still continued by its successors, and has been for nearly half a century the foremost establishment of its kind in central New England. Colonel Foster erected a new block upon the site in 1854,

building it after original plans which his judgment and taste approved. This block was the first iron-front building erected in the Eastern States, and is still standing; it rivals in beauty, freshness, and spaciousness any of the newer constructions of the city. It bears no aspect of age, and an observer might suppose that it was the creation of yesterday. Colonel Foster being an admirer of ancient architecture chose the Corinthian style for his block, believing it best for perpetuity. Before commencing to build Colonel Foster had conceived the idea of a new bank for the city with a part of the projected structure for a banking-house. With characteristic promptness he started a subscription to the stock and had a guaranty of seventy-five thousand dollars before the building's foundations were laid. After the subscriptions had aggregated three hundred thousand dollars the State Legislature was petitioned for a charter; but on the ground that a new banking institution was not needed, the committee in charge of the bill prepared to report adversely. Hearing of this before the report was made, Colonel Foster took comprehensive measures to convince the committee to the contrary, and actually succeeded in the short space of two weeks in having collected and classified ample statistics regarding every branch of mercantile and manufacturing business in the city. Confronted by this document the legislative committee had no alternative but to grant the desired charter. The new institution was named the City Bank, and began business with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars, which was afterward doubled. The leading spirit in the enterprise then as now, Colonel Foster was mentioned for the presidency; but he forbade the use of his name, although accepting election to the board of directors. For years the institution prospered, reaching an annual dividend of ten per cent. This prosperity was suddenly shattered by the wrong-doing of a trusted officer, and the bank was obliged to pass a dividend. The board of directors now called Colonel Foster to the presidency as one whose management would restore confidence; and shortly after he assumed the duties of the position this result was achieved, and before long the old prosperity was regained. President in fact as well as in name, Colonel Foster introduced several reforms and innovations which produced the happiest effect. In no great length of time the surplus was raised from fifty-three thousand dollars to one hundred and fifty thousand. This result was brought about by adopting President Foster's suggestion of going West for loans—a policy which his experience as a hardware merchant convinced him could be followed with a maximum of gain and a minimum of loss at that time. When the vaults of the bank became inconveniently crowded with the private boxes of depositors, Colonel Foster took the initiative in the movement for establishing the Worcester Safe Deposit and Trust Company—which in later years became also a bank of discount, of which he was a charter member. He took a leading part likewise in founding the People's Saving Bank of Worcester, of which he was one of the first vice-presidents and a member of the board of investment. To retain his connection with this institution—which, though the youngest of its kind in the city, has outstripped all competitors excepting the oldest—he resigned his office of trustee of the Worcester County Institution for Savings upon the passage of the State law prohibiting the holding of office in two savings-banks. The Bay State Fire Insurance Company of Worcester was another corporation which he assisted in establishing and with which he remained connected until its demise, in 1871, consequent upon too heavy losses resulting from the great fire in Boston in the fall of that year. Colonel Foster was one of the first to become identified with the extension of steam railroads in Massachusetts. The Worcester and Nashua, the Norwich and Worcester, and the Providence and Worcester roads all received his financial aid and personal backing in their early struggles. He was especially helpful in his assistance to the Boston, Barre and Gardner road, now a part of the Fitchburg Railroad system. To retain the northern trade of the city and to prevent the division of the county were the two objects which he aimed to accomplish by this enterprise. The building of the road proved a dif-

ficult undertaking. Subscriptions came in so slowly that one of his co-workers (Colonel Phillips, the man who appointed him adjutant) became disheartened and would have relinquished the enterprise had not Colonel Foster encouraged him and put him in the way of getting subscribers, standing by him until the road was completed. One of his fellow-directors, the late Hon. W. W. Rice, ex-Congressman, declared that Colonel Foster did more for the success of this road than any other man in Worcester. Although elected its President he declined the office, but served as a director and chairman of finance committee until the absorption of the road, a few years ago, by the Fitchburg Railroad Company. As a member of the first Common Council of Worcester elected under the charter of 1848 raising it to the rank of a city, Colonel Foster took a part in shaping and giving character to the newborn municipality. Later he served as an Alderman; and it fell to him, in his official capacity, to welcome the Hon. Edward Everett, who had visited that city to repeat his immortal oration on Washington. This, for the first time, brought him into personal relations with the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, from whom in earlier years he had received one of his military commissions. In the course of his long and busy life Colonel Foster has met and known many other distinguished men, among them Daniel Webster, first glimpses of whom he obtained in his early boyhood. Himself a man among men, he has always won the regard and esteem of those, whatever their rank or distinction, with whom he has been brought into contact, either in a business, official, or social way. In a business experience covering nearly as many years as are allotted by the Psalmist to the life of man, he has never met failure, although exposed, like others, to severe crises resulting from panic, war, financial depression, or demoralization consequent upon disaster. It is a rare experience, and stamps the man as masterful in resources and possessed of the courage and confidence of a true soldier in the face of danger and impending ruin. In a number of other ways Colonel Foster is really a remarkable man. In the matter of health and mental vigor he is exceptional at his age. He attends daily to his duties at the bank and in other directions is active and cheerful, and as keenly alive to affairs in general as at any period in his long and honorable career. Few men are more interesting to meet and to know. He has a wealth of reminiscence and his observations are those of a man of intellect and refinement who has marked well what has passed before him and carefully digested his experiences. In his business relations he is noted for sagacity, soundness of judgment, and courage. His various enterprises have been prosecuted without fear of failure, and even when others have grown timid his superb self-reliance has never deserted him. A man of fine instincts and of the most refined sensibilities, it is natural that he should have a profoundly religious vein in his character. He reveres religion without being narrow or bigoted; and conscientiously shapes his conduct according to the highest Christian standards. One of his greatest pleasures is derived from helping the young in their early struggles, and it is well known in certain circles that a number who have risen to high distinction in their callings cheerfully render testimony to their everlasting indebtedness to him for his almost paternal interest and assistance. Their gratitude and the consciousness of setting an example which others may imitate to their own happiness and the benefit of mankind is, in his estimation, a rich reward for whatever it has been in his power to do for others. With the instincts and tastes of a student, an appreciation far beyond the common of the arts and sciences, and a respect and admiration for those who have toiled in the higher walks of learning, he has expended of his fortune quite freely in the purchase of all that goes to make a home a habitation for human souls as well as for human bodies; and in the work of encouraging the aspiring and struggling he has borne his full share, besides contributing as became his wealth and social station to the numerous charities claiming his attention, always modestly, however, and without conveying the impression that he was doing more than his simple duty. In even the briefest analysis of his character mention should be made of his

untiring industry. Fidelity to duty is another trait that is preëminent; power of self-denial and self-control are others. Underlying every trait is a profound sincerity, which is apparent in every deed and word, and must certainly be at the basis of every thought. As an officer invested with weighty responsibilities no bank official in the State is more trusted and respected. As a citizen few have lived simpler, purer, or more useful lives. The happiness of his domestic life has been uninterrupted except by death. From his earliest to his latest years he has been deeply regardful of woman. His grandmother, whom he has described in glowing words, as "the handsomest woman he has ever beheld"; his mother, for whom he provided with the tenderest consideration down to her last hour; and his three wives, all of whom, with his strong vitality, he has outlived, have each been the object of his deep love and solicitude. Of five children born to him two survive. These, together with a number of nieces and nephews, he has assisted to an extent in their being carefully educated under the best auspices, it being one of Colonel Foster's chief delights as parent and uncle to provide lavishly in supplying them with those facilities and advantages which were rarer and less accessible in his youth, and for which his strong mental make-up gave him a natural yearning and appreciation. Colonel Foster has been President of his bank since 1878. He is now the oldest National Bank President in active service in New England. He is also the only living member of the original board of directors of the City National Bank. Among the directors who have served this bank at different periods have been several highly distinguished men such as General Charles Devens, Hon. W. W. Rice, etc.

GEORGE CADWALADER.

MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE CADWALADER, U. S. A., a distinguished American soldier and for many years a prominent citizen of Philadelphia, was born in that city May 16, 1806, and died there after a long and conspicuous career, February 3, 1879. The Cadwalader family is of Welsh origin. The name is derived from *cad*, meaning battle; and *gwaladr*, a leader or lord. *Gwaladr* would seem to have its origin in *gwal*, a wall or defence; and *adre*, signifying at home or abroad—everywhere. History informs us that Cadwalader was the last king of the Britons, and that he slew in battle Lothaire, king of Kent, and Ethelwold, king of the South Saxons. The Cadwaladers appeared in America about the middle of the seventeenth century. Dr. Thomas Cadwalader, a celebrated physician, was the son of John Cadwalader, and was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1707. His son, Gen. John Cadwalader, was distinguished for his zealous and steadfast adherence to the cause of American Independence. He participated in many of the engagements of the war of '76, and, in order to maintain General Washington's integrity, fought a duel with General Conway, severely wounding him. His son, Gen. Thomas Cadwalader, was born in 1779, and was admitted to the bar in 1801. He commanded the Light Brigade of Pennsylvania Volunteers in 1814, being then only thirty-four years of age. For many years after the close of the war he was the commandant of the troops belonging to the city and county of Philadelphia, and retained the esteem and high considerations of his fellow-citizens during the entire period of his life. The subject of this sketch was educated at the University of Pennsylvania, graduating there in 1823. Family tradition and early associations as well as inherited tendencies led him to take great interest in military affairs and to make a study of the tactics of artillery, cavalry, and infantry. In 1824 he joined the first troop, "Philadelphia City Cavalry." In 1832 he was commissioned Captain of the Philadelphia Grays. Ten years later he had risen to the rank of Brigadier-General of the First Brigade, First Division Pennsylvania State Militia; and, as commandant of the military forces of the State in the city of Philadelphia, was called upon, in May and July of 1844, to aid the civil authorities in



Georg Melada

suppressing the riots in the districts of Kensington and Southwark. These deplorable outbreaks, having their origin in the bitterness of feeling existing between the so-called "Americans" and the Irish Catholics of the city, completely paralyzed the civil power, and recourse was had to the militia. General Cadwalader was a thorough soldier and as just as he was brave, but his duty was clear, and when no heed was given by the mob to his admonitions he unhesitatingly executed his orders. The bloody consequences of their open defiance of law infuriated the rioters to such an extent that they erected a gallows at the Wharton Street Market, intending to hang General Cadwalader the moment he should be captured. Nothing but the General's firmness in dealing with his misguided fellow-citizens averted the reign of mob law with all that this implies. Order was at length restored, and, although for a time a very bitter feeling existed in some quarters against the General, it completely died out when the better judgment of the people prevailed. The point hitherto long questioned, as to the right to invoke the aid of the military forces of the State in suppressing outbreaks too powerful to be dealt with by the ordinary officers of the law, was definitely and permanently settled at this time, and the state legislature enacted a law preventing thereafter a civil magistrate holding a military officer for his acts performed under the direction of the civil authorities. At the beginning of the Mexican War General Cadwalader tendered to the President of the United States the services of the "Philadelphia Grays," and, although still holding the rank of Brigadier-General, offered to relinquish it and accompany the command to the seat of war as its Captain. The Governor of the State, however, would not accept his resignation, and the President declined the offer of the company, but soon called upon the General for his personal services in the field and appointed him Brigadier-General in the United States Army. When he entered the service as such, the situation of General Taylor at Monterey, from a military point of view, was very critical. The regular troops had been withdrawn from Taylor's command to reinforce General Scott, about to invest Vera Cruz. Santa Anna, taking advantage of the situation, advanced with a much superior force to attack General Taylor. General Cadwalader was selected by the President, and immediately ordered to proceed to the Rio Grande, clothed with authority to change the destination of the troops about to leave New Orleans and the Rio Grande for Vera Cruz, and to hasten to the relief of General Taylor. Acting under the ample discretionary power accorded him, he moved with reinforcements to the assistance of Taylor, but learning on his arrival at Matamoras that the latter had won the battle of Buena Vista, he moved his column to the support of General Scott as originally designed. During the remainder of the war he was an active figure in it, and in 1847 participated with distinction in the battles of National Bridge, June 11th, La Hoya, June 20th, Contreras, August 19th-20th, Churubusco, September 12th-13th, and San Cosme Gate, City of Mexico, September 14th—"displaying" in all, according to the testimony of his superiors, "great judgment, high military skill, and heroic courage." He was especially complimented for his services at Contreras, August 19th, which an eye-witness of high rank declared made the success of the 20th possible. At the storming of Chapultepec, after General Pillow had been wounded, the command devolved upon General Cadwalader, who valiantly led his men right into the enemy's fortifications, and personally received from General Bravo his sword in token of surrender. For his "gallant and meritorious conduct" on that day he was breveted a Major-General in the United States Army, with rank from September 13, 1847. In January, 1848, by order of General Scott, he occupied the city and valley of Toluca, of which he remained Military Governor two months, his forces consisting of four thousand regular troops of his own selection. The outbreak of the Rebellion found General Cadwalader still holding the commission of General in the state troops, and he was among the first of the general officers to be sworn into the service of the United States. While on his way to the seat of war at the head of Pennsylvania regiments, he was ordered by General Scott to

assume command of the Department of Annapolis, with headquarters at Fort McHenry. The first writ of habeas corpus issued during the Rebellion was served upon him here in the case of a Mr. Merryman. He refused to acknowledge the validity of the summons, and was sustained by the Government. Leaving Baltimore June 9, 1861, he joined General Patterson's column, then advancing upon Harper's Ferry, and at Greencastle, Pa., was placed in command of the First Division, consisting of the brigades of Col. George H. Thomas, General Williams, and Colonel Longnecker, with which he crossed the Susquehanna and advanced upon Martinsburg, Va. On April 25, 1862, he was commissioned Major-General of Volunteers, and on August 5th following was ordered to the command of the First and Sixth Divisions of the Army of West Tennessee, with headquarters at Corinth, Miss. In July, 1863, he was ordered to the command of the United States forces in and around Philadelphia. At Columbia, Pa., in August, 1864, he broke up the armed resistance to the Provost Marshal in the execution of the draft, and about the same time distinguished himself by the promptness with which he averted what might have proved a serious catastrophe to the Government. Learning from the report of General Crossman, Assistant Quartermaster-General on duty in Philadelphia, that the government contractors had failed to keep their contracts in supplying coal, and that there was great consternation in consequence at Old Point Comfort, whither the expected supplies were destined, General Cadwalader investigated the matter in person, and finding that the employees of the Reading Railroad had struck for higher wages and were obstructing the movement of coal from the mines, he immediately seized the rolling stock of the road, and, telegraphing to Washington for the necessary number of experts, soon had one hundred and fifty engineers and firemen on duty, and ample supplies of coal in movement. His promptness in shipping coal to Norfolk and neighboring points alone enabled the requirements of Grant's army in front of Petersburg to be met, and prevented consequences which might have seriously jeopardized the success of the Union arms. The closing year of the war found General Cadwalader on duty protecting the frontiers of Pennsylvania, which costly experience had proved could not be left defenceless. During this period he caused to be made a topographical survey of the Susquehanna from its mouth to a point some distance beyond Harrisburg, with a view to its defence. Other duties of importance were in connection with the forwarding of convalescents to their regiments at the front, and in maintaining regular transit to and fro between the North and the National Capital. On May 15, 1865, he was detailed as President of a Board to prepare lists of officers who it was considered desirable should be retained in or discharged from the United States service. In July, 1865, General Cadwalader tendered his resignation as Major-General of Volunteers, which was duly accepted by the War Department. The remainder of his life was spent in the city of Philadelphia, where he continued in a private capacity to exercise great influence in the affairs of his fellow-citizens. For nearly half a century he filled the position of President of the Mutual Assurance Company, and for some years before his death that of Commander of the Loyal League of the United States.



James A. Garfield

JAMES A. GARFIELD.

GENERAL JAMES A. GARFIELD, twentieth President of the United States, was born in Orange Township, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, on November 19, 1831. It has been supposed by some that the American Garfields were of Welsh origin, but the predominance among them of the Anglo-Saxon complexion and physique, and the recurrence of certain baptismal names, make it more reasonable to infer and indeed conclude that they are a branch of a family seated many generations ago in Middlesex, England, and which the Herald's Visitations, and due attest of its armorial bearings, show to have been one of standing and consequence. Says the Hon. George F. Hoar:

"Of the seven generations born in America, including the President, not one was born in other than a frontiersman's dwelling. Two of them, father and son, came over with Wintthrop in 1630. Each of the six generations who dwelt in Massachusetts left an honorable record, still preserved. Five [of the family] in succession bore an honorable military title. Seven were fighters in the Indian wars. At the breaking out of the war of the Revolution the male representatives of the family were two young brothers: one, whose name descended to the President, was in arms at Concord Bridge, at sunrise, on April 19, 1775; the other, dwelling thirty miles off, was on his way to the scene of action before noon."

Edward Garfield, the first of the name in America, was recorded in 1635 as one of the one hundred and six proprietors of Watertown. One of his descendants, Abraham or Abram Garfield, father of the President, was born in Otsego County, New York, in December, 1799. Orphaned early in life, he made his living by hard labor on a farm, but at the age of nineteen years followed his sweetheart to Ohio and there married her. This young woman, Eliza Ballou by name, and then eighteen years of age, was a native of New Hampshire, a grand-niece of the Rev. Hosea Ballou, the founder of the Universalist Church in the United States and a descendant of Maturin Ballou, Huguenot exile. The subject of this sketch was the youngest of the four children of this marriage. He was named James after his mother's brother, a soldier of the War of 1812, and Abram after his father, who died from the injudicious treatment of a cold at the early age of thirty-three. Left an orphan at the tender age of eighteen months, he was carefully brought up by his devoted mother, who, though of gentle blood and superior education, was a woman of great resolution and infinite resources. Thomas, his elder brother, shared the heroic mother's confidence in the future of the little lad, who grew up fond of books and study; and he made noble sacrifices that James might get a good education. At sixteen the latter, quite an adventurous lad, sought employment as a sailor on the lakes. Unsuccessful in his quest, he took a job driving the horses of a canal-boat owned by a cousin of his, whom he met by accident. Two or three months later sickness compelled him to return home, and although he still adhered to his determination to follow the sea, he saw the wisdom of his mother's counsel that he fit himself by careful training for a responsible position on shipboard, and on his recovery plunged into the higher studies. As a boy he had done the roughest labor—haying, chopping wood, etc. He now turned his attention to carpentry and learned the trade. In the spring of his eighteenth year (1849), with seventeen dollars of the family money, he entered Geauga Seminary, where he first met his future wife, Lucretia Rudolph, a fellow-student. It required a brave struggle to complete the courses of the first year, but he succeeded and was then given a teacher's certificate. An entirely new view of life came to him with his conversion at this time to the faith of the sect known as the Disciples of Christ, of which his mother had also become a professing member. Thenceforth he devoted

himself to learning, and at Hiram Institute, which he soon entered, he drew added inspiration from the presence there of Miss Rudolph, again his fellow-student. With increased knowledge came a remarkable broadening of his views; and feeling that an Eastern training would do much for him, he wrote to several Atlantic colleges for information, and finally entered Williams, then under the presidency of Mark Hopkins, whose cordially worded letter of reply determined the choice. What he had hoped for really took place, and upon his graduation at Williams College, in 1856, he was not only well learned, but was likewise more liberal, wiser, and less sectional than if he had developed in the West of that period. It is a proof of his high scholarship that he graduated with one of the chief honors of his class—the metaphysical oration. The topic he selected was “Matter and Spirit,” and it was handled by him in a masterly manner. On finishing his collegiate studies he was elected a teacher in the Hiram Eclectic Institute, and two years later became its principal. Reading, diligent study, and lecturing now occupied all his leisure time; and having fitted himself for the position, he was finally admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court at Columbus, Ohio. In 1858 he married Miss Rudolph, and in the following year was elected to the Ohio Senate, and although its youngest member made his mark at once. From his earliest manhood he had always been personally popular; indeed, more—a general favorite by reason of his agreeable manners, fine physique, pure life, and genuine culture. Sharing the prevailing Western sentiment against slavery, he cast his first vote for Frémont and thenceforward labored zealously for its overthrow. Four months after the firing on Sumter he was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the 42d Regiment of Ohio Volunteers. In December following he was placed by General Buell in command of four regiments of infantry and eight companies of cavalry and charged with the duty of driving the Confederate forces, under General Humphrey Marshall—over five thousand strong—out of Kentucky. This was his virgin effort in war, but he was successful, defeating Marshall at Middle Creek, January 10, 1862. For this service President Lincoln made him a Brigadier-General—and he thus became the youngest officer of this rank in the army. This victory is styled the most important small engagement of the Civil War, and it saved Kentucky to the Union. It is worthy of mention here that the thoroughness with which he had mastered the art of steering a boat while a boy on the canal served him in good stead in this campaign. On an occasion when his men were at the point of starvation, and when no professional on hand would undertake the perilous duty, he personally piloted the boat sent for supplies, standing at the wheel forty-four hours out of forty-eight, and saving the boat from being wrecked. He got back to his men with a boat-load of supplies when they were eating their last “hard-tack.” In the military operations in the West Garfield continued an active and prominent factor for some time. Under Buell he took part in the battle of Shiloh, and here, as everywhere else, he earned the respect of his superior officers and the regard of his men. Probably owing in part to his legal education he was selected to sit upon the court-martial board that tried Fitz-John Porter, and he concurred in its findings. Sickness took him from active service for a few months, but upon recovery he lost no time in reporting for duty and was assigned to the command of General Rosecrans. Although at first the latter, who differed from Garfield in many important points of character, was actually prejudiced against him, believing him to be a sort of “preacher” who would never amount to anything as a military man (he having heard that Garfield used to preach, occasionally, while a student and teacher at Hiram), he soon changed his opinion, and a cordial and respectful friendship grew up between the two men. In order to have the benefit of close associations with Garfield, Rosecrans created the position of Chief-of-Staff and appointed him to fill it. No such office had been known in the Union army previous to this. As the war progressed Garfield developed the most solid military qualities. In one of his reports Rosecrans spoke of his Chief-of-Staff’s abilities in an especially warm manner, and declared that he possessed “the

energy and instincts of a great commander." He remained a warm friend of Garfield's through life, and always openly declared his faith in his ability, integrity, and unselfish devotion to duty. Garfield's promotion to the rank of Major-General was won by a display of bravery as heroic as anything that occurred during the war. He was still Chief-of-Staff to Rosecrans when the battle of Chickamauga took place (September 19-20, 1863), and after the Confederates under Bragg and Longstreet had turned the Union "right" he was with Rosecrans when the latter, cut off from the main body of his men and unable to rally the broken troops, started to ride to Thomas. On the way thither they encountered a dense body of the enemy and drew a direct fire, but by a dash saved themselves from destruction. Rosecrans now directed Garfield to ride on to Chattanooga, which was occupied by a small force of Union troops, to form them, to send forward ammunition, and to make the necessary preparations for holding the place in case Thomas should be obliged to retire before the enemy. Garfield modestly hesitated to assume this heavy responsibility, preferring the subordinate but more perilous task of carrying orders to Thomas, on whose firm stand all hope now hung. Rosecrans finally concluded to go to Chattanooga himself, and Garfield was sent as he desired. The distance to Thomas by the detour was eight miles. As Garfield and his little party of aids and orderlies again neared the battlefield they found themselves in a lane, flanked on one side by a thick wood and on the other by an open cotton-field, along which they had galloped but a half-mile or so when suddenly from along the wooded side of the road a volley of a thousand Minié balls fell among them which was thick as hail, wounding one horse, killing another, and stretching the two orderlies lifeless on the ground. They had ridden into an ambuscade of a large body of Longstreet's skirmishers and sharpshooters, who, having entered the fatal gap in the right centre of the Union line, had pressed that far with the evident design of falling upon Thomas with crushing effect. It was now all-important that Thomas should have instant warning. Garfield spurred his horse over the fence into the cotton-field, determined, if possible, at any hazard to cross the hill to where Thomas lay. Two terrific volleys followed him as he zigzagged up the slope and over the crest—one bullet wounding his horse. As he tore down the opposite side he met a small Union force, and with it pressed onward through the forest to Thomas, whom they at last found, four miles away, in an open field, over which raged furiously the storm of battle. Regardless of all danger Garfield dashed forward to Thomas's side, and as they threw themselves into each other's arms Garfield's horse, struck by a second bullet, fell dead at their feet. In the fall of 1862, while he was in the army, Garfield was elected to Congress in the Nineteenth Ohio District. Not seeing his way clearly under the circumstances, but preferring a career in the field, he consulted Rosecrans, who, while openly deploring his loss, frankly counselled that he enter Congress, explaining that there was a profound need in that body of men practically acquainted with military affairs. Still disinclined to leave the army, he consulted President Lincoln, who, detecting at once the splendid qualities of the man as a leader, urged him as a solemn duty to accept the call to political life. In December, 1863, he entered the National Legislature, having resigned from the army—and by successive elections remained in the House of Representatives until 1880, when he was elected to the United States Senate. During this entire period he was a political figure of the first importance and shared the Republican leadership with Blaine, becoming the acknowledged chief of his party in the House after Blaine's election to the Senate in 1877. Garfield's greatest work was in Congress, at first in connection with military matters: later with the great problems of finance, which he studied carefully and handled with rare ability. On the tariff question he labored, as he himself declared, "first, for the good of all, and, within that limitation, for the industrial increase of the district" he represented. Of his speeches it has been said that, if collected from the scattered pages of nearly ninety royal octavo volumes of Congressional Records, they would present an invaluable compendium of the political

history of the most important era through which the National Government has ever passed; and when "estimated at their true value will be found to comprehend a vast magazine of fact and argument, of clear analysis and sound conclusion on the reconstruction measures, protection of human rights, amendments to the Constitution, maintenance of public credit, steps toward specie resumption, and true theories of revenue." Garfield's views on free trade were early formed. At college, questioned on the subject by Professor Perry, he replied: "As an abstract theory; the doctrine of free trade seems to be universally true, but as a question of practicability, under a government like ours, the protective system seems to be indispensable." In Congress he once said: "I am for protection that leads to ultimate free trade. I am for that free trade which can only be achieved by reasonable protection." Garfield was at one time bitterly assailed with charges affecting his integrity, especially in 1872, '73, and '74. Partisan feeling kept these charges alive for some time, but that they were unfounded, indeed utterly at variance with the man's character, which never sought, and never thought of possessing, wealth beyond the merest requirements of respectable living, was amply proven to all unbiassed investigators. When first offered the nomination to the Senate he declined it, being urged by President Hayes and others to remain in the House, where he was most needed. Some time later he became the unanimous choice of his party in the Ohio Legislature for the position, and it was again pressed upon him. He accepted it without any evidence of ambition, saying that it was not reasonable that he should longer remain in the way of others who aspired to represent his district in Congress. As investigation still further probed the charge which had been made against him his character for truthfulness grew constantly brighter to the public view; and the fact that his election to the United States Senate, in 1880, was unanimously and cordially concurred in by the Democratic members of the Ohio Legislature, will ever remain to the seeker after truth as a proof that the charges referred to were slanders, founded in partisan fury and personal malice. Before he had resigned his seat in Congress or had taken his place in the Senate he was, on June 8, 1880, nominated by the National Republican Convention at Chicago as the Republican candidate for President of the United States. He attended this convention as a delegate in the interests of Senator Sherman, whose claims he pressed faithfully and unceasingly. On several occasions previous to the convention and during its progress he resented any reference to the possibility of his own nomination; and when, after thirty-five futile ballots, he was given the nomination on the thirty-sixth, in obedience to the general and resistless will of the convention, he expostulated vehemently against it. He received on this ballot 399 out of the 755 votes cast, and the nomination was made unanimous. In the Electoral College he received 215 votes to 155 cast for General W. S. Hancock, the rival candidate. Inaugurated March 4, 1881, "with the hopes of the nation in an unusual degree centred in him," his career was suddenly terminated by the hand of an assassin on the morning of July 2d following, as he was leaving Washington to join his sick wife at Long Branch. The fatal shot was fired by Charles Jules Guiteau, a person of erratic mind and temper, said to be a disappointed office-seeker, who expiated his crime on the gallows. After months of intense suffering and despite every resource of medical science, Garfield, who, through the firmness of Vice-President Arthur, remained President until the last, died on September 19, 1881. Justice was done him long before his death, and when he expired his countrymen without distinction of party mourned sincerely, and the civilized world extended its sympathies to the nation. It cannot be doubted that in sheer force and reach of faculty, in breadth of thought and culture, Garfield was the peer of the highest of his contemporaries. He excelled as a citizen, a soldier, a statesman, and a patriot. His private virtues were legion; and he died as he had lived—a professing Christian.



CORNELIUS VANDERBILT.

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, commonly known as Commodore Vanderbilt, the most eminent and successful organizer of steam communication on sea and land in our domestic history, and founder of the great Vanderbilt fortune, was born, May 27, 1794, on the northeast slope of Staten Island, a short remove from the shore and in full view of the beautiful bay and the growing metropolis in whose fortunes he was destined to exert so large an influence. He died at his home in New York city, January 4, 1877. Previous to his birth three generations of his ancestors had lived and died on Staten Island, the pioneer, Jacob, coming to Richmond County from Kings County in 1715. The fortunes of the Vanderbilt family resident in Richmond County were prosperous during the first and second generations at least. Farmers and considerable landowners, they were respectable and thriving citizens. Cornelius, the father of the Commodore, did not, however, inherit a large share of the property of his ancestors, or was not endowed with the faculty of keeping or increasing his acres. When the Commodore was yet a small child his parents removed to Stapleton, where his early life was passed. His teaching was but nominal, if he had any beyond the tuition offered at his mother's knee. In after-life he was not infrequently heard to say that the Bible and hymn-book at home and the Testament and spelling-book at school were about the only volumes he knew in his childhood. It was not until he was sixteen years of age that he entered upon his first independent business venture. Living upon the island, being of necessity much upon the water, he early developed a fondness for that kind of life, as affording the widest scope for his ambition. Thus far he had acted for others, but now he wished to strike out for himself, and determined, therefore, to have a sailboat of his own. He went to his father and made known his plan and desire. Little encouragement did he receive, his father deeming it rather dangerous and uncertain business for so young a boy. Not discouraged, he continued to plead his cause with the greatest earnestness, and finally received the qualified promise that if he could accomplish a certain amount of work on the farm the money should be furnished. The task set was no slight affair. To do it would require time—more time than he could consent to give, with his enterprise delayed. In the absence of his father, therefore, he determined to make the job a short one. Being popular with his companions in the neighborhood, young Vanderbilt imparted to them his secret, and summoned them to his aid. Meeting with a hearty response, they all went to work with a will, and soon completed the allotted task. With the money (\$100) in hand, he was soon at the Port Richmond shore, where the selected boat was snugly moored to the dock. The purchase was made at once, and with a proud heart he took possession of his long-coveted prize. He was now a full-fledged captain—a man of business—dependent upon his own exertions. An important point had been gained. He had stepped out from under his father's care, and was the owner and captain of a boat. The world was now before him. He was in a position to choose what should be his future. Many and varied difficulties at once beset him. He felt that he must fight or fail; and, feeling thus, at this early day he set up his first opposition line, a prophetic miniature of later efforts. Of course, in such a position and with such ideas Vanderbilt could not be idle. He at once made the necessary efforts to obtain business, and succeeded wonderfully. At that time the fortifications of Staten and Long Islands were being built by the Government, and the carrying of laborers to and from New York furnished work for him and his periaqua, which was quite remunerative. Amid, however, these first successes, one fact troubled him. The money that bought his boat came from his mother; and this being so, he could not feel that perfect independence his spirit craved. Day by day, therefore, from his first earnings he

scrupulously laid by every cent that could be saved for the purpose of returning this sum; and but a little time elapsed before he quietly placed in his mother's lap the hundred dollars. With spirit and earnestness this mere boy laid hold of the stern realities before him. His life was regulated by self-imposed rules, and with a fixedness of purpose as invariable as the sun in its circuit. Among other things, he determined to spend less every week than he earned, and very soon he was able to extend his business, by purchasing with his savings a vessel of larger dimension than his first little craft. Thus, for three or four years, he went on daily adding to his worldly means, until, on his eighteenth birthday, he found himself part owner and captain of one of the largest periaguas in the harbor of New York, and shortly after became also interested in one or two other smaller boats engaged in the same business. In the mean time he almost lived on the water, carrying freight and passengers, boarding ships, and doing everything else coming within his line. Not satisfied with working all day, he undertook, and continued through the whole War of 1812, to furnish supplies by night to one of the forts up the Hudson, and another at the Narrows. In fact his energy, skill, and daring became so well known, and his word, when he gave it, could be relied upon so implicitly, that "Corneile, the boatman," as he was familiarly called, was sought after far and near, when any expedition particularly hazardous or important was to be undertaken. Neither wind, rain, ice, nor snow ever prevented his fulfilling one of his promises. The labors of young Vanderbilt having been rewarded with success, he felt that the time had come when he might prudently carry out a long-cherished wish. Having previously wooed and won Miss Sophia Johnson, of Port Richmond, Staten Island, they were married on December 19, 1813. They settled temporarily on the island, remaining there till the fall of 1814, when they moved to New York. About this time Vanderbilt became the master and owner of the new periagua *Dread*, just launched, then by far the finest and largest craft traversing the bay of New York. In the summer of 1815 he built, in connection with his brother-in-law, De Forest, a schooner remarkably large for her day. This vessel justly elicited the praise of others, and the pride and satisfaction of its owners. It was called the *Charlotte*, was commanded by De Forest, and profitably employed as a lighter, carrying freights between numerous home ports. Thus up to the year 1817, with varied experience but always with success, Vanderbilt continued interested in the business we have indicated, improving the construction of vessels, and adding to his reputation among nautical men. Seven years were passed in this manner, from the time he was sixteen till some months after his twenty-third birthday, laboring incessantly. During the last four years he had laid up nine thousand dollars of his earnings; yet his ambition was by no means satisfied. A new element had within a few years been made subservient to the purposes of navigation, and, quick to see the importance of the powerful agent steam, as thus applied, he determined to devote himself to exploring and developing its mysteries, as soon as an opportunity could be obtained. About this time he became acquainted with Thomas Gibbons, of New Jersey, a large capitalist, then extensively interested in the transportation of passengers between New York and Philadelphia. Very soon Gibbons proposed to take him into his employ, and offered him the position of captain of a little steamer, at a salary of one thousand dollars a year, and in the fall of 1817 Vanderbilt entered upon the duties of captain of his first steamboat. This boat was so little that its owner soon after changed its name, re-christening it *The Mouse of the Mountain*. In a few months he was promoted, and put in charge of the *Bellona*, a much larger boat, being then just completed and ready for her trial trip. This vessel was at once employed on the Philadelphia line in carrying passengers between New York and New Brunswick. About this time Vanderbilt left New York for Elizabethport, and, after a residence at that place of a few months, moved with his family to New Brunswick, his business engagements requiring him to spend his nights there. It will be remembered that the passengers *en route* for Philadelphia remained at New Brunswick over-night,

to be in readiness for the early stage to Trenton, where they again took boat for Philadelphia. Mr. Gibbons himself owned the Stage House, where the passengers then remained over-night, and of course the proper reception and treatment of travelers was an indispensable condition to the prosperity of the whole route. He, therefore, having become unfortunate in the management of his hotel, shortly after Vanderbilt moved to New Brunswick, offered it to his new captain, free of rent, if he would, in addition to his other duties, take charge of it. Vanderbilt finally accepted this proposition, and continued at the head of the house during the remainder of his business connection with Mr. Gibbons, conducting it so successfully that it proved a source of considerable profit. In 1827, while still in the employ of Mr. Gibbons, he leased of him the New York and Elizabethport ferry for seven years, and ran it on his own account. At the end of that lease it was renewed for seven years more. This enterprise was managed so skillfully that it also brought him in large returns, although previous to his taking the lease the working of the ferry had proved unremunerative. In the mean time Vanderbilt began to think it was time for him to act for himself again. He had been in the employ of Mr. Gibbons for twelve years, and during those years had with such faithfulness, care, and persevering industry watched over the interests entrusted to him that the line rapidly advanced in prosperity until then it was netting nearly forty thousand dollars a year. Every new boat constructed under his supervision was made better and fleetier than its predecessors, enabling him to drive away all opposition; while his quick and active mind took hold of every new circumstance arising, making it subservient to his purposes. Having labored faithfully for others with such brilliant results, he now felt at liberty to look after his own interests more exclusively, and to commence business again on his own account. Therefore, in 1829, he informed Mr. Gibbons of his plan to leave him. "You must not," he replied; "I cannot carry on this line a day without you." He then offered to increase his salary to five thousand dollars, or more, if money was his object. But Vanderbilt had thought well before he decided on the step he was about to take, and at once refused the offer. Finally, Gibbons told him he could not run the line without him, and that he might have the Philadelphia route, saying; "There, Vanderbilt, take all this property, and pay me for it as you make the money." This tempting offer was also declined, for he was unwilling to put himself under such an obligation to any one, although fully sensible of the great kindness that prompted it. Thus ended Vanderbilt's engagement with Mr. Gibbons, who soon after sold out the line to other parties, finding that the life of it was gone. Once again the captain was now his own master. He had served a long time in a severe school to make himself thoroughly acquainted with the details and practical management of steam navigation. The next twenty years of his life we must pass over rapidly. At once applying himself to the work before him with the same wisdom, and that earnest, steadfast zeal he had ever shown, successful results followed. During this period he built a very large number of steamboats, and established steamboat lines on the Hudson, the Sound, and elsewhere, in opposition to corporations and companies having a monopoly of the trade, and making travel too expensive to be enjoyed by the many. His plan was always to build better and faster boats than his competitors, to run them at their lowest paying rates, and thus furnish passengers with the best and cheapest accommodations. Thus engaged, these twenty years were passed, contributing greatly to the rapid growth and development of steam navigation. In the mean time the gold of California had been discovered, and the rush of passengers and the pushing forward of merchandise to that remote portion of our country necessitated the building of the Panama Railroad, and the establishment of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to run in connection with it. The immense travel over this route led Vanderbilt to determine to seek another transit route, in connection with which he could put on a competing line between New York and California. With this intention, on August 12, 1849, he obtained from the Government of Nicaragua a charter for

a ship-canal and transit company. This charter was subsequently amended by additional stipulations granting to Cornelius Vanderbilt and his associates the exclusive right to transport passengers and merchandise between the two oceans by means of a railroad, steamboat, or otherwise, and separating the transit grant from the canal grant. In 1850 Vanderbilt built the *Prometheus*, and left in her on Christmas-day of that year for Nicaragua. The party were three weeks exploring the region, and during the whole of that time they were either on foot, on horseback, or in an open boat, satisfying themselves of the practicability of the route. The original plan was to make Realejo the Pacific port; but, finally, the then but little-known harbor of San Juan del Sur was fixed upon. Thus having explored and mapped out the transit route from ocean to ocean, he at once went to work to put the line in operation. Having built the little steamboat *Director* to run up the San Juan River, he towed it all the way to Nicaragua, and personally superintended the laborious, wearisome, and difficult task of taking her up over the rapids. This accomplished, the Transit Company was formed, the route was opened, and a semi-monthly line to California, via Nicaragua, was established in July, 1851. We can scarcely appreciate now the difficulties of this undertaking; yet all will agree that it required a man with a clear head and a will that never yields to obstacles to plan and execute it. Under his management, also, the route became a favorite one, and the price of passage between New York and San Francisco was permanently reduced from six hundred to three hundred dollars. He constructed very many first-class steamers for both the Pacific and Atlantic sides of this line, and it was continued in successful operation until January 1, 1853, when Vanderbilt sold his steamers on both sides to the Transit Company. After that he acted as the company's agent for a few months, and then his connection with it ceased until January, 1856, when he was chosen president. In the mean time, William Walker had landed in Nicaragua, and Vanderbilt having taken ground against his filibusterism, and refused to carry his men and munitions, Walker issued a decree on February 18, 1856, annulling all grants to the company and the acts of incorporation. After this there was a long series of plots and counterplots, all of which would be interesting in a history of Wall Street, but we have not room for it here. We will add, however, that very many unsuccessful attempts were made by different parties to obtain the right to open this route, until finally, when every difficulty of that kind had been removed, it was found to have become almost impracticable—a sand-bar having formed at the mouth of the San Juan River. About the time Vanderbilt sold out his interest in the Nicaragua-California line he had laid the keel of a new steamship, to be called the *North Star*. She was built, as all his vessels have been, under his own supervision, in a very complete manner, and splendidly fitted up with all that could tend to gratify or please. He had now become a man of great wealth. From the little boy of sixteen with his hundred-dollar sailboat, he had gradually but surely crept up, accumulating and so using his accumulations that his vessels ploughed almost every sea, and his enterprising spirit was felt in every part of our country. Having, then, from so small a beginning worked out such great results, he proposed in May, 1853, to make the tour of Europe with his family. The undertaking was a novel one, and yet in some respects a grand one. By means of this excursion a display of American enterprise and skill was made which was of essential service to the country. For the purposes of this excursion the *North Star* was built and furnished. This was the first steamer fitted with a beam engine that ever attempted to cross the Atlantic. Many steamship men considered engines thus built impracticable for ocean steamers; but Vanderbilt, by his experiments on this and many other vessels, established the fact that they were suited for sea purposes as well as river navigation. But we shall not attempt any description of the capabilities or of the beauty and elegance of this vessel as it then was. It is enough to say it was perfect in all departments, and after a very charming and delightful excursion of four months the party returned home, reaching

New York September 23, 1853—having sailed a distance of fifteen thousand miles. This certainly was an expedition worthy and characteristic of the man who undertook it, and met with that decided success which his efforts ever seemed to insure. This visit of Commodore Vanderbilt to Europe satisfied him that the interests of our growing commerce required that the facilities of communication between Europe and America should be increased. Consequently, soon after his return, he made an offer to the Postmaster-General to run a semi-monthly line to England, alternating with the Collins line, carrying the mails on the voyage out and home for fifteen thousand dollars. It will be remembered that the Cunard line was at that time withdrawn from the mail service on account of the Crimean War, and his plan, therefore, was to provide for weekly departures, filling up those thus left vacant. This proposition, however, was not accepted; nevertheless, not willing to abandon the idea, on April 21, 1855, he established an independent line between New York and Havre. For this purpose he built several new steamships, and among them the *Ariel*, and finally the *Vanderbilt*, and the line was kept up with great spirit, and very successfully. The subsequent history of the latter vessel is well known. In the spring of 1862, when the Administration needed immediately large additions to its navy, to aid in carrying on its military operations (an occasion which many were too eager to turn to their own advantage at their country's expense), Commodore Vanderbilt illustrated the nature of his whole-souled patriotism by making a free gift of this splendid ship to the Government. The following resolution of thanks, passed by Congress and approved by the President, January 28, 1864, was a fitting though late acknowledgment of his magnificent gift:

Whereas, Cornelius Vanderbilt, of New York, did, during the spring of eighteen hundred and sixty-two, make a free gift to his imperilled country of his new and stanch steamship *Vanderbilt*, of five thousand tons burden, built by him with the greatest care, of the best material, at a cost of eight hundred thousand dollars, which steamship has ever since been actively employed in the service of the republic against the rebel devastations of her commerce; and whereas the said Cornelius Vanderbilt has in no manner sought any requital of this magnificent gift, nor any official recognition thereof; therefore,

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the thanks of Congress be presented to Cornelius Vanderbilt for his unique manifestation of a fervid and larged-souled patriotism.

SEC. 2. That the President of the United States be requested to cause a gold medal to be struck, which shall fitly embody an attestation of the nation's gratitude for this gift; which medal shall be forwarded to Cornelius Vanderbilt—a copy of it being made and deposited for preservation in the library of Congress.

How appropriate it seemed that the man who had spent his life in developing the commerce of the country should give this his best effort for the defence of that commerce! Space would fail were we to attempt to speak of all the prominent acts and varied interests in steamboats and steamships of Commodore Vanderbilt. Wherever a line could be established profitably he was always ready to undertake it. He built and owned exclusively himself upwards of one hundred steamboats and steamships, and never had the misfortune to lose one of them by any accident. He had extensive machine-shops, where he made his own machinery, according to his own ideas, and his vessels were generally built by day-work, under his constant supervision, and from plans entirely his own. His time and money were not, however, alone employed in developing the steamship interest. Railroads and all other commercial enterprises received a large share of his attention. In fact, wherever his money would do the most work, there he ever placed it; thus greatly extending and invigorating every commercial interest. He finally disposed of his shipping interests by selling his Atlantic fleet to Allen & Garrison for three millions of dollars, and then entered upon his great railroad career. What he was among navigators he became among railroad men—ever in the van; bold in his conceptions and audacious

in carrying them out; deterred by no obstacles and recognizing no impossibilities, through all and in all his enterprises guided by a sagacity almost unerring. As this radical change in his business was gradual, it will be necessary to go back some years in his history, and briefly state certain events which took place anterior thereto. The New York and Harlem Railroad was the first road built in, or running from, the city of New York. It was built from the city to the Harlem River in 1832-33. In 1840 a charter was granted the company by the Legislature, to extend the road through Westchester County; and in 1845 the further power was given to build it to a point on the Hudson River opposite Albany, or to connect it with some other road terminating at that place. Under this latter clause it was constructed to Chatham Four Corners, there connecting with the Albany and Boston road. Although running through a country which should have made it a success, there always seemed a cloud over its fortunes, and the whole concern became dilapidated and almost worthless. Bad management was doing what it has since done for hundreds of other enterprises. In 1852 the company was well-nigh on its last legs; bankruptcy was considered almost inevitable; the trustees made a desperate effort, and offered great inducements to capitalists for loans. But moneyed men were very shy of such a corporation. Commodore Vanderbilt, at this time, happened to have a little ready money on hand lying idle. What was better, he realized what *must be* the future of the railroad system of the country and he invested one or two hundred thousand dollars in the bonds of the company. The management of the road meanwhile did not improve; it rather retrograded. In 1857 Gen. Charles W. Sanford, who had been for many years counsel to the company, viewing with alarm the deplorable condition of its affairs, sought an interview with the Commodore, and urged him to become a director, and give the road the benefit of his great executive ability. Vanderbilt shook his head, and was with difficulty persuaded to entertain the proposition. Finally, he consented, provided Daniel Drew would go with him. This Drew consented to, and a ticket was arranged with Vanderbilt and Drew at the head. Allen Campbell, who had built a large portion of the road, was sent for from Alabama and his name added. General Sanford collected enough proxies, and the ticket was elected, and Campbell chosen president. The road was then thoroughly overhauled and put in good repair. Commodore Vanderbilt entered with zeal upon the enterprise, and advanced, from time to time, large sums for the use of the company. In 1863 he was unanimously chosen President of the company, and, having at this time almost entirely withdrawn from maritime pursuits, he gave his undivided attention to railroad matters. It is worthy of note that the stock of the company, which in 1855 was worth about three cents on the dollar, soon after he became President rose to seventy. For many years previous to this date Vanderbilt had seen clearly that the competition between the Harlem and Hudson River roads was very prejudicial to both companies. He, therefore, quietly bought up a controlling interest in the latter road, and in 1865 was elected President of the company, still holding the same office in the Harlem. The New York Central Railroad was then controlled by Dean Richmond, and a good deal of antagonism had been fostered along the line of the road against Vanderbilt, who was represented to be something like an anaconda, swallowing his way over the country. Mr. Richmond and his friends in Albany—Erastus Corning, John V. L. Pruyn, and others—were largely interested in steamboats on the Hudson River, and the entire influence of the Central road was wielded so as to induce shippers of freight to send it from Albany to New York by boat during navigation. They also ran trains to connect with the night boats and miss the Hudson River Railroad trains. While the river was closed with ice, they would ship by the railroad; but when the river opened, the road got little chance for freightage. The Hudson River and Harlem Railroad companies remonstrated; but it was all in vain. They protested, but it was useless. They offered all sorts of compromises, but they were rejected. In the winter of 1865 matters came to a focus. Vanderbilt had submitted

until his Dutch blood was up. In the dead of winter, one cold January day, the trains from New York stopped some half a mile or over from the ferry at Albany, and passengers were obliged to walk a long distance. The Legislature was in session, and some of the members had to walk in the snow. This was a wrong they could appreciate, and spoke more directly to them than half a million petitions or remonstrances. A committee of investigation was formed, and Commodore Vanderbilt and the officers of the Hudson River Railroad were summoned before it. Now nothing had been said by the Commodore, and he produced an old law by which it seemed that they had no right to run to the river. But everybody understood that the point was to bring the Central to terms, on some definite and lasting basis, which should hold good in summer as well as winter. A tremendous amount of verbal ammunition was expended, but the Commodore had the best of it, and so they soon discovered. "Did you not know, sir," asked one of the investigating committee of the Commodore, "that you were seriously interfering with the travelling public?" "I was in New York," quietly replied the Commodore, "and was only informed of what had been done afterward." "What did you do when you heard of it?" was asked. "I did not do anything," replied Mr. Vanderbilt; "I was playing whist at the time, and I never allow anything to interrupt me when I am playing whist!" The result of this audacious move on the part of the Hudson River Railroad was an equitable and just compromise by which that road received its proportion of New York freight. Dean Richmond did not live long enough to see "his anaconda" fears realized; but before he died, Commodore Vanderbilt had done much toward carrying out what he deemed an absolute necessity—namely, the union in interest of the entire line of roads from New York to Buffalo. He saw then very clearly, that the difficulty with the Central road, just mentioned, showed the extreme danger to the Hudson River road which a hostile management of the former company might produce. Before a great while, therefore, Commodore Vanderbilt obtained a controlling interest in the Central Company, and in 1868 was elected its President. When Mr. Vanderbilt assumed control of the Harlem Railroad he at once proceeded to place the entire road in the most thorough repair. In the first two years he advanced the company two millions of dollars. He burned up its old cars; sold its old locomotives; threw out its old ties; repaired its roadbed; put in new cars, new ties, new locomotives, and made it, what it is to-day, one of the safest, one of the best regulated, one of the most thoroughly stocked roads that there is in the State of New York. And in spite of these vast outlays, to revive an almost bankrupt enterprise, the road almost immediately began to declare dividends. He believed that a railroad *must* pay, if well equipped and well conducted; and a more promising subject for experiment could not have been found. The Hudson River Railroad was next overhauled, and also put in first-class order. New depots were erected along the entire line; its double track completed; the number of trains increased, and the running time shortened. Being much shorter than the Harlem road, the through express trains were withdrawn from the latter and run on the Hudson River road. The business of the latter road was by these means increased enormously; and, in order to accommodate the down-town freight business in New York city, St. John's Park, in Hudson Street, was purchased by the Commodore at a cost of a million dollars, and a spacious freight depot, covering the entire square, was erected. It is on the western gable of this imposing edifice that Captain De Groot's famous bronze *bas relief*, emblematical of the Commodore's career, was erected at a cost of \$250,000. In November, 1869, the Central and Hudson River railroads were consolidated into one company, called the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad—of which Commodore Vanderbilt was President. With the same wise forethought, the entire line of the Central was put in order, as had been the Commodore's other roads; and a few figures will furnish the best commentary upon the Commodore's system. When he was elected President of the Hudson River Railroad, in 1865, the capital of the company was \$7,000,000. The

Central road, when he became President in 1868, had a capital of \$28,000,000. On this amount it had been nominally paying a dividend of six per cent; but very little outlay was made upon the road, and it has even been said that the money to pay the dividends was borrowed. Under Commodore Vanderbilt's management, the New York Central Railroad Company paid a dividend of eight per cent on its capital stock and at the same time a goodly surplus was left in the treasury. After the consolidation of the Central and Hudson River companies, regular dividends of eight per cent were paid upon its capital of \$90,000,000. In addition to this, immense sums were expended in refitting the road. The aim of the Commodore and his friends was to perfect a system of connecting roads between the great cities of New York and Chicago which would control the intercourse of the East and West. With this view, having secured governing interests in the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern lines, which completed the western end, he set about the reorganization of the eastern portion of the route. Soon after the consolidation of the Central and Hudson River railroads he obtained a concession from the Legislature authorizing the construction of the great union depot at the junction of Fourth Avenue and Forty-second Street, and the use of Fourth Avenue thence to Harlem for a series of tracks, conducting into the heart of the metropolis the Central and Hudson River, the Harlem, and the New York and Boston lines. The legislative enactment allowed the city authorities to assume half of the estimated cost of the great undertaking, and the "Fourth Avenue improvement," as it was termed, was immediately commenced. The history of this remarkable work, which cost \$6,500,000, need not be recounted here. The whole thing was a marvel of engineering. The completion of the side cut from the Hudson River to Spuyten Duyvel was the culmination of the enterprise. Soon after finishing this work, the Commodore inaugurated his last improvement in the consolidated New York lines—the laying of the two additional tracks upon the Central. This great effort was commenced in May, 1873, and the last rail secured in the fall of the following year, thus concluding the series of extraordinary enterprises conceived and ordered by a man more than seventy years of age. On August 17, 1868, Commodore Vanderbilt was bereaved of the noble woman who for more than half a century had been the charm of his domestic life and in an unusual degree the sharer of his labors and successes. Thirteen children had been the result of the union of the young couple in 1813, of whom ten survived them. On August 21, 1869, the Commodore was married again, his second wife being Miss Frank Crawford, of Mobile, Ala. Some time after this marriage Commodore Vanderbilt purchased, at the instigation of his wife, the church subsequently known as the Church of the Strangers in New York city at a cost of \$50,000, and presented it to the congregation. The more magnificent charity which followed this in the endowment of Vanderbilt University at Nashville was also the result of Mrs. Vanderbilt's intelligent sympathy. His total donation to this university was nearly \$700,000, which subsequent appropriations raised to \$1,000,000. On May 10, 1876, Commodore Vanderbilt was stricken with his last illness, and his confinement extended over a period of eight months following. His immense property, closely estimated at \$70,000,000 and possibly reaching \$100,000,000, was not only a theme of wondering regard, but the influence his vast interests in the great enterprises of the country gave their possessor rendered the disposition of his wealth a subject of the most earnest speculation. The remarkable provision of the railroad king had, however, guarded against all possibilities of the dispersion of his property among incapable or unworthy successors. His son William H. was entrusted with the management of the marvellous fortune and its incumbent responsibilities. The will, providing generously for all his children and his wife, had been made the year previous. With this instrument his earthly work was done, and he passed peacefully away on the morning of January 4, 1877.



Amzi Dodd

AMZI DODD.

HON. AMZI DODD, a distinguished son of New Jersey, late Vice-Chancellor and for ten years a Special Justice of the Court of Errors and Appeals of that Commonwealth, and since 1882 President of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, was born in what is now the Township of Montclair, then part of the Township of Bloomfield, Essex County, N. J., on March 2, 1823. Judge Dodd descends from Daniel Dodd (or Dod, as the name was formerly spelled), an English Puritan who came to America about 1646, and whose son, also named Daniel, was one of the founders of Newark, being among those of the people of Branford, Conn., who settled there with the Rev. Abraham Pierson, in 1666. The younger Dodd was a very able mathematician, followed surveying as a profession, and was honored in 1692 by being chosen a member of the Colonial General Assembly. The grandfather of the subject of this sketch was General John Dodd, who lived and died in Bloomfield. He was a surveyor, a local magistrate, much sought after and employed as executor, trustee, and conveyancer. His son, the late Dr. Joseph Smith Dodd, the father of Amzi, and a graduate of the College of New Jersey (Princeton) in 1813, was for upwards of thirty years a leading practitioner of medicine in Bloomfield, N. J., his native place, where he died, rich in the love and esteem of his fellow-citizens, on September 5, 1847. Doctor Dodd's wife, the mother of Amzi, was Maria, daughter of the Rev. Stephen Grover, for fifty years pastor of the Presbyterian church at Caldwell, N. J., and one of the most beloved and honored divines of his day. Amzi Dodd was the second son of his parents. He was carefully educated at home and at the Bloomfield Academy, and in 1839 was so well advanced in his studies that he found no difficulty in securing admission to the sophomore class at the College of New Jersey, his father's *alma mater*. In 1841 he had completed the full course and was graduated with the highest honors, being chosen to deliver the Latin salutatory at the commencement in September of that year. Among his classmates who have risen to distinction may be mentioned the Rev. Dr. Theodore Cuyler, the eminent Brooklyn divine; Rev. Dr. Duffield, of Princeton University; Francis P. Blair, late of Missouri; John T. Nixon, United States District Judge; Edward W. Scudder, of the New Jersey Supreme Court; Rev. Dr. Potter, of Ohio; Prof. A. Alexander Hodge, Hon. Craig Biddle, and others in legal and ministerial life. During the ensuing four years he was engaged in teaching, principally in Virginia, but having the intention of becoming a lawyer, he read law diligently and gave his vacations to acquiring a practical insight into its intricacies by attendance and service in the office of Messrs. Miller & Whelpley, prominent lawyers at Morristown, N. J. In January, 1848, he was duly licensed as an attorney and admitted to the New Jersey bar; and shortly afterward became associated in legal business with the Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, then an eminent practitioner at the bar and later Secretary of State of the United States. In 1850 Mr. Dodd severed this connection to devote himself to the duties of the office of Clerk of the Common Council of Newark. For three years he held this position, maintaining his own law offices and attending to such practice as came his way. This finally grew to such volume that he resigned the office named in order the more fully to devote himself to regular professional work. Early connection with corporation and fiduciary affairs led him largely into legal departments calling for judicial rather than forensic powers. Although occasionally taking part in litigated cases in court he was far less inclined to jury trials than to arguments to the bench, in which his intellect and also his temperament found far more congenial exercise. Mr. Dodd early developed ability as a public speaker. His first effort of consequence was a Fourth of July oration, delivered in the First Presbyterian Church at Newark in 1851. "His panegyric upon Washington

fell from his tongue deep into every heart, and for many a day the young orator's name was on every lip." Later efforts, about this time, were a literary address at commencement at Princeton, and a discourse before the Essex County Bible Society, of which he was president. Opposed to the extension of slavery to the Territories, he was one of that resolute little band of anti-slavery men who raised their voices in loud protest against the movement in its favor, and as a "Free-Soiler" aided in the formation of the Republican party and became an active champion of its principles. In 1856 he was selected to lead the fight in Essex and Hudson counties, being chosen as the Republican nominee for Congress in the district they constituted; and in this campaign, as well as in that of 1860, which resulted in the election of Lincoln, he won new laurels as an orator. In 1863 he was elected by the Republicans of Essex County to the New Jersey legislature, but declined a second term. Brilliant, logical, and powerful as an orator, he might, had he so willed, have achieved forensic distinction equal to that of his most gifted contemporaries. There was that in his nature, however, which inclined him to the rôle of counselor rather than to that of advocate; and while gracefully yielding to the calls made upon him to deliver lectures before lyceums and institutions of learning, and to greet his old classmates at Princeton in an anniversary oration, he gradually relinquished his public oratorical efforts, the more completely to devote himself to the demands of professional work. These demands have been rather upon his judgment as a man of great legal attainments and professed knowledge of business as conducted in all pursuits of life, than upon his abilities as an advocate, and in the end have given him as large a field of usefulness and have brought him as much distinction and honor as would have been likely to result from the exercise of his oratorical powers. As a faithful attorney, a judicious counsellor, and a master of legal learning, Mr. Dodd became widely known in the State and took rank with the ablest of his colleagues. It was not surprising, therefore, that when in 1871 the business of the Court of Chancery became so pressing that Chancellor Zabriskie was obliged to ask for the appointment of a Vice-Chancellor, Mr. Dodd was selected for the position. Appointed thereto by Governor Randolph, he was immediately confirmed and at once entered upon the duties of this judicial office. In the delicate and important work thus assigned to him, he was engaged continuously until 1875, when he resigned. In 1872 he was nominated by Governor Parker and confirmed by the Senate as one of the Special Justices of the Court of Errors and Appeals, the highest judicial tribunal in the State. In 1878, toward the close of his term as Justice of the Court, the Governor of the State, Gen. George B. McClellan, wrote him as follows:

STATE OF NEW JERSEY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, TRENTON, January 18, 1878.
Hon. Amzi Dodd, Newark.

DEAR SIR:—Although your term of office as a member of the Court of Appeals does not expire for several weeks, there are reasons which seem to render it advisable for me to take measures to fill the appointment at an early day. I do not care to make a nomination without first ascertaining the wishes of the party most interested, and I therefore write to say to you that it will afford me peculiar satisfaction to be permitted to nominate you as your own successor. Perhaps you will pardon me for saying that I am led to this determination by the high estimate in which you are held by all who have been thrown in contact with you. Very truly and respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed)

GEO. B. MCCLELLAN.

To this flattering and distinguished recognition of his services accompanied by so earnest a suggestion that he accept re-appointment, Judge Dodd returned an affirmative reply, whereupon Governor McClellan made the appointment, sending with his commission the following complimentary letter:

STATE OF NEW JERSEY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, TRENTON, February 7, 1878.
Hon Amzi Dodd, COURT OF ERRORS AND APPEALS.

MY DEAR SIR:—I take great pleasure in forwarding to you the new commission for the office you now hold. This appointment was made solely in consequence of your eminent merit and without solicitation from any quarter, and it is very gratifying to me that you have consented to accept it. Very truly your friend,

(Signed)

GEO. B. MCCLELLAN.

In 1881 Judge Dodd was again called to serve the State as Vice-Chancellor, taking the office at the request of Chancellor Runyon; but in the following year he resigned this position and also his seat upon the bench of the Court of Errors and Appeals, being moved to do so by the pressure brought to bear upon him to accept the Presidency of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark—a corporation with which he had been officially connected as mathematician for nearly twenty years. In this office he succeeded his friend Mr. Lewis C. Grover, who had resigned. In 1875 Judge Dodd was appointed a member of the New Jersey Board of Riparian Commissioners by Governor Bedle, and held that position until April, 1887. In 1876 the Supreme Court of the State appointed him one of the managers of the New Jersey Soldiers' Home. In this service—a gratuitous one—he has continued down to the present day, laboring with zeal and scrupulous fidelity in the interests of these veteran wards of the State. It is a noteworthy circumstance that though of pronounced Republican political views, the several public offices he has held have been by appointments received from Democratic administrations, and, it is to be added, unsolicited on his part. From May, 1871, to February, 1882, as has already appeared, Mr. Dodd was engaged in judicial duties. His opinions as an equity judge are to be found in the New Jersey Reports, volumes 22 to 34 inclusive; and as a member of the Court of Errors and Appeals, the court of last resort for the review of the Supremo, Chancery, and inferior courts, his opinions are in volumes 36 to 42 inclusive. They are regarded by legal men as possessing superior merit and belonging to the best class of juridical productions. Some of them have become authoritative cases in important questions. One of the most notable is that of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company against the National Railway Company, decided in 1873 and recorded in Volume 7, C. E. Gr. 441. The decree of Vice-Chancellor Dodd in this case was supported by a train of argumentation so clear and conclusive that no appeal was taken from it, though great property interests as well as public questions of great importance were involved. The result of the injunction issued against the defendant prohibiting the construction of the proposed road was the passage soon after of the general railroad law of the State, in pursuance of the suggestions in the opinion that such a law was the necessary means for obtaining what the judicial tribunals under existing laws could not assume to supply. In a well-known historical account of New Jersey legislation, this celebrated case is spoken of as follows:

"Chancellor Zabriskie was in Europe at the time, and the application for injunction restraining the construction of the new road was made to Amzi Dodd, the Vice-Chancellor, the peer of the Chancellor in legal skill and learning. The hearing extended during several months. The Chancery Court rooms, the morning he read his opinion, were crowded to suffocation. The excitement created by the decision was simply enormous. Coming on the eve of the decisive battle between the two corporations in the halls of the legislature, then in session, its importance may be imagined, but its effect can scarcely be described. The Vice-Chancellor was praised and denounced by turns, commended for having stamped on a vicious abuse of the State's highest prerogative, and denounced by the men who had expected to profit by the fraud. His decision helped to give new force to the drift of public sentiment. The people had been impatient of the monopoly that sought to keep every competing line out of the State, and their sympathies

had been given to those interested in the new line movement. But the suspicions with which the revelations made during the course of this litigation had covered them, now made them objects of distrust. The only escape from these men on the one side and the legislative monopoly on the other was a bill that should open the way for the use of the soil to all roads with wise restrictions; and so an enormous impulse was given to the demand for a free and general railroad enactment."

Retiring from judicial life in 1882 to become the President of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, of which he had been for many years the advising mathematician and one of its directors, Mr. Dodd has since given his attention to the large affairs of that great institution. He succeeded as mathematician the late Joseph P. Bradley, Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. The love of mathematical studies, common to both, was indulged during many years prior to the Justice's death in their letters to each other on scientific and literary topics. The fondness of Judge Bradley for studies in most of the departments of knowledge is well known. His letters evince his appreciation of the like taste and pursuits in Mr. Dodd: whose large collection of books, new and old, relating to science, literature, history, and theology, has long made his home the most attractive of places to himself for recreation from professional work, and for the enjoyment of his family and friends. In 1874 he received the degree of LL.D. from his Alma Mater. Judge Dodd's active and useful life has been absolutely free from sensational attempts to arrest public attention and singularly devoid of ostentation; yet no man in the State is better known, more highly respected, or more popular. His entire career has been marked by uprightness, and sincerity of purpose, devotion to duty, and zeal in the public interest have signalized every step of his advance. Married in 1852 to Miss Jane Frame, a daughter of Mr. William Frame of Bloomfield, he resided in the city of Newark until the summer of 1860, when he removed to his present home in Bloomfield. His domestic life has been a delightful one, and the social position of his family has always been second to none. Of the nine children of the marriage, three daughters and three sons are living. The eldest, Julia, is the wife of Rev. H. B. Frissell, D.D., principal of the Hampton, (Va.) Normal and Agricultural Institute, the able successor of General Armstrong, its famous founder. One of the daughters, Caroline, is the wife of Leonard Richards, a New York merchant, and the third, Louise, unmarried, resides with her parents. One of the sons, William S. Dodd, is a lawyer; one, Edward Whelpley Dodd, is in business, and the third, Joseph Smith Dodd, is a practising physician.



Fig. 1. 1880

G. M. Dodge

GRENVILLE M. DODGE.

MAJOR-GENERAL GRENVILLE MELLE DODGE, A.M., LL.D., a distinguished engineer, military commander, railroad projector and financier, and ex-member of Congress, was born at Danvers, Essex County, Mass., April 12, 1831. His grandfather, Captain Solomon Dodge, of Rowley, Mass., was descended from one of two brothers named Dodge, who emigrated from England in the seventeenth century and settled in Essex County. His father, Sylvanus Dodge, born November 25, 1800, at Rowley, married, November 22, 1827, Miss Julia T. Phillips, born at Rowley, Mass., January 23, 1802. The first child of this marriage named Grenville Mellen, after the somewhat noted poet of that name, died in infancy, and the subject of this sketch, the second child, was given the name of his deceased brother. In 1843 Mr. Sylvanus Dodge was appointed postmaster of South Danvers, Mass., and for a period of about ten years he discharged the duties of that office with honor to himself and to the perfect satisfaction of his fellow-citizens, retaining the position undisturbed during several changes of administration, and voluntarily resigning it to go to the West. Grenville was a busy boy in his earlier years, aiding his father during the winter in his bookstore, attached to the post-office. While availing himself of every opportunity to attend school, he worked from the time he was ten years old during the summer driving a butcher's cart and in the grocery store of Lambert & Merrill. From 1840 to 1844 he had charge of the fruit and vegetables on the celebrated farm of Mrs. Edward Lander, marketing them in Salem. During his leisure time he fitted himself for college, and in 1847 entered the Military University at Norwich, Vt., and there completed the prescribed course of study, also taking at Norwich a practical course of civil and military engineering under Captain Alden Partridge, former Commandant of West Point. In 1851, being fully qualified as a civil engineer, he went West, settling first at Peru, Ill., where he immediately engaged in professional work. He participated in the surveys of the Illinois Central Railway and in the construction of the Chicago and Rock Island and Peoria and Bureau Valley Railroad, and in 1853 he was appointed assistant engineer of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad of Iowa, now the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific line. In the same year, having removed to Iowa City, he explored and examined the country west of the Missouri, and became convinced that the great Pacific Railway would have its starting-point where it now is, at Council Bluffs or Omaha, on the Missouri River. At Council Bluffs, therefore, he decided to fix his permanent residence, and that has been his home since November, 1854. His younger brother, Nathan P. Dodge, chose the same place for his future home, and in 1856 his father and mother also removed there. In the fall of 1854 Grenville made a claim and opened a farm on the Elkhorn River in the Territory of Nebraska, and in February, 1855, entered upon it. The Indians at this time vigorously resented the advance of the white settlers, and after struggling against them for six months Mr. Dodge returned to Council Bluffs. Following his example his brother Nathan and also his father took up sections of land adjoining his in Nebraska, but, like him, they too were forced by the Indians temporarily to abandon their claims, but finally entered and lived upon them. Mr. Sylvanus Dodge and his son Nathan were both active in the work of developing and organizing the Territory of Nebraska. The former was appointed Register of the United States Land Office in the district in which he resided. He died in 1872, aged seventy years. Upon his return to Council Bluffs, Grenville busied himself for several years in making surveys for the Union Pacific and other railways, and also engaged in a variety of other occupations, including banking, mercantile business, and the purchase and sale of real estate. In the affairs of the growing town he took an active and prominent part, and became

quite conspicuous as Captain of the Council Bluffs Guards, a company which he raised in 1856 and for the command of which he was well fitted by natural qualifications, no less than by his military training at the Norwich University. The opening of the rebellion found him a prominent man of affairs at Council Bluffs, and still in command of the Guards. When Sumter was fired upon there was no hesitation on his part as to which side he should espouse or what course pursue, and he promptly volunteered with his little command for any service. Though declining for the time the proffered company, believing that its best place was where it was, in guard on the frontier, the Governor of Iowa gladly accepted Captain Dodge's personal services and immediately appointed him an aide on his staff with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. In this capacity Colonel Dodge performed wonders, visiting with great rapidity different parts of the Union, including the national capital, where he made the acquaintance of Secretary Cameron, and in the face of great difficulties secured for his State six thousand stand of arms at an immense saving of money. He likewise visited New York, where he made favorable contracts for military supplies, and also aided in the negotiation of an issue of State bonds. While in Washington he modestly declined to permit his name to be offered for a brigadier-generalship, and also refused a captaincy in the regular army. Determined to secure his services, Secretary Cameron telegraphed to Governor Kirkwood of Iowa that he would accept another regiment from that State provided Dodge could have command. The Governor acceded and Colonel Dodge on his return home speedily organized the "Fourth Iowa"—of which his old command became "Company B"—and also a battery which took his name and was attached to his regiment. With this double command Colonel Dodge entered the field in July, 1861, beginning operations before his men were mustered into the United States service by a forced march to the relief of the southwestern part of Iowa, then daily expecting the advance of a large body of rebels under General Poindexter. The rapidity and boldness of his forward movement created a panic among the insurgents and they fled before him in all directions. Colonel Dodge then returned to Council Bluffs, completed the organization of his command, and was mustered into the service of the United States. In August he reported with his regiment and battery to General Frémont at St. Louis. In the following October he was ordered to the frontier post at Rolla, Mo., of which he was placed in command. On the occasion of his first taking the field Colonel Dodge exhibited a faculty for which he was afterwards greatly distinguished—that of collecting information about the enemy. Upon assuming command at Rolla, he displayed the same soldierly quality, and in the several expeditions which he led from that place against the enemy he was always successful. In December, 1861, he received his first wound—a painful but fortunately not dangerous one in the thigh. Assigned to the command of a brigade in the army of the Southwest, January 21, 1862, he commanded the advance in the movement on Springfield, Mo., and captured that city on February 13. Pursuing the enemy in their retreat southward, he participated in the engagements at Cane and Sugar creeks, and on February 27th defeated Gates' command at Blackburn's Mills, Ark. In the battle of Pea Ridge, March 6th, 7th, and 8th, Colonel Dodge was specially distinguished, not only for great personal bravery, but for wisdom in council, readiness of resource, and celerity of movement. On the first day of the fighting he was hotly engaged and lost nearly a third of his command. Part of the time his brigade held Price's entire force (twelve thousand men) in check. In this battle every field-officer in his brigade was either killed or wounded. Colonel Dodge himself was wounded and had four horses shot under him, three being killed, one receiving twenty balls. For his gallantry and services in this battle Colonel Dodge was made a Brigadier-General of Volunteers, his being the first promotion accorded. Upon his recovery from his wounds, he reported for duty by telegraph, May 12th. On June 11th, he was assigned to the command of Columbus, Ky., and upon him devolved the responsible duty of superintending the rebuilding of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad,

which had been wholly destroyed by the Confederates in their retreat southward. This work he executed promptly and successfully. In a sharp skirmish with the enemy about the middle of June he narrowly escaped death, but managed to capture the opposing force. Promoted to the command of the Central Division of Mississippi, with headquarters at Trenton, Tenn., he signalized the distinction by the capture of several towns and by the defeat of Villedigne on the Hatchie River, after which his command was enlarged and his headquarters were again established at Columbus. The capture of General Faulkner and his forces near Island No. 10 drew the attention of Grant (who had succeeded Halleck) to General Dodge and caused him to be assigned first to the command of the Fourth Division, District of West Tennessee, and later to that of the First Division, Army of the Tennessee. Thus began a warm friendship which increased with years and was maintained unbroken until Grant's death. In the spring of 1863 General Dodge defeated the Confederate forces under Forrest and other conspicuous officers. He organized negro troops, fed loyal refugees, maintained a constant watch upon the movements of the enemy, and destroyed stores and supplies, intended for the support of Bragg's army, valued by the Confederate authorities at \$21,000,000. In addition he built or destroyed railroads as required. His able services during the campaign of Vicksburg were honestly and fully appreciated by General Grant, who officially placed his name at the head of all his recommendations for promotion for this great victory, and thereafter invariably referred to him in terms of the warmest praise. While on his way to the relief of Rosecrans after the battle of Chickamauga, General Grant wrote instructions to Sherman, who was bringing forward the reinforcements he had ordered to Chattanooga, saying: "The division thus relieved bring forward under General Dodge. He is an able officer; one whom you can rely upon in any emergency." But badly as Grant wanted General Dodge at Chattanooga, owing to his having few equals as a fighter, he needed him more to strengthen his transportation facilities, as he had no equals in railroad construction. Ordered to the work of rebuilding the Nashville and Decatur Railroad, General Dodge prosecuted it with unparalleled rapidity, completing the entire line in six weeks, in the mean time subsisting his widely scattered command off the enemy's country, and capturing Decatur, Ala., in a well-planned night attack, with all its garrison. General Dodge commanded the left wing of the Sixteenth Army Corps in the battle of Resaca and in all the great battles of Sherman's memorable Atlanta campaign. At the battle of Ruff's Mills he defeated an assault from the entire corps of General Hood. A signal feat of engineering about this time was his construction of a double-track bridge, seventeen hundred feet long, across the Chattahoochee, at Roswell, Ga. On June 4, 1864, General Dodge was commissioned a Major-General of Volunteers. He fought with great distinction and gallantry in several important engagements between that date and August 17th following, when he was again dangerously wounded by a rebel sharpshooter while inspecting the enemy's works from the picket-line. During this period occurred the battle of Atlanta, regarding which the reports of both the Union and Confederate commanders are surprisingly meagre. In this battle, fought July 22d, which was of major importance and—as described by a veteran of many fights—a most hotly contested one, General Dodge was specially distinguished. He commanded one of the three corps in the field constituting the Army of the Tennessee, of which the gallant McPherson, who lost his life in this battle, was the chief. The other two corps were commanded by Logan and Blair. When Sherman's forces, consisting of this army, of the Army of the Cumberland under Thomas, and of the Army of the Ohio under Schofield, moved into position in the advance on Atlanta, General Dodge's command was accidentally crowded out of its place in the line and was ordered by McPherson to make a detour to the rear and take position on the extreme left of the Union line. The night previous, about three-quarters of Hood's forces, including Hardee's corps and all the Confederate cavalry (about forty thousand men, all told), quietly marched

by the southeast out of Atlanta, leaving the remaining troops to occupy Sherman's attention, and by daylight had gained a position in the rear of the Union left flank. The object (as shown by Hood's orders) was to carry at all hazards the Union entrenchments on the left. In pressing forward to execute this design the Confederates quite unexpectedly encountered General Dodge's command, then on its way to the extreme left. It should be noted here that General Dodge had with him but about forty-five hundred men, two of his brigades being on detached duty distant from the field, a third employed in holding Decatur, and a battery having been left to strengthen Blair. This force, having crossed the railroad from Decatur, had halted in an open field to the south of it, where it was rejoined by its commander, who had been in advance to select a position. While General Dodge at this point, and McPherson (who had just left Sherman), Logan, and Blair at another, were occupied with luncheon, Hardee's skirmishers, coming out of the surrounding woods, opened on Dodge's men. These latter were veterans, disciplined and courageous, and possessed implicit confidence in the bravery and judgment of their leader. In an instant they were on the defensive; and, notwithstanding the disadvantage of their position, held it without wavering. General Dodge took in the situation as if by inspiration, and, detecting a momentary embarrassment in the advancing foe, ordered a charge which routed the Confederates at this point and effectively checked their forward movement. McPherson reached the field just in time to witness Dodge's brilliant success, and generously applauded it. He then rode off in the direction of Blair's corps—where the strife had already begun. He met his death at 2 P.M., while riding to Blair, having despatched most of his aides in various directions with orders. The roar of the attack upon Dodge's division first apprised the other Union commanders of the Confederate movement, but no one seems to have had a definite comprehension of it. Sherman, at a distance, naturally relied on his able and tried subordinates. As McPherson rode off in the direction of the firing, Logan followed, but concluding from indications that a great battle was imminent in which his corps would be called upon to participate, he returned to it. Later, in response to an order from McPherson, a brigade of Logan's was rapidly moved up to Blair's neighborhood, but arrived to find the position it was directed to take occupied by the enemy. McPherson's death was soon afterward discovered; and about an hour subsequently, three o'clock, Logan took command of the Army of the Tennessee. But previously to this General Dodge had again defeated the attempt of the Confederates to rout or flank his corps, and had captured a number of prisoners—finding among them the papers of McPherson. In the mean time General Strong, of General McPherson's staff, had found and brought in the dead body of his unfortunate chief. The brigade of his corps at Decatur had likewise successfully resisted the assault of Wheeler's (Confederate) cavalry at that point, and materially assisted in defeating Hood's calculations. The Confederate assault from the direction of Atlanta reached the whole front of the Army of the Tennessee. At one point the Union line was penetrated, and guns, works, etc., were captured. In this emergency Logan called for a brigade from Dodge, and Mercey's brigade from the Second Division was despatched on the double-quick to assist in repairing the disaster. These pushed at once to the assault, and, assisted with alacrity by the Fifteenth Corps men, carried everything before them. The Confederates pursued the conflict until night, when they reluctantly yielded the struggle, not having been able at any time during its continuance to strike the Union lines heavily and simultaneously from front and rear. There is little doubt that Dodge's timely and vigorous assault upon Hardee's corps so completely broke it up that it took several hours to recover, and thus failed to co-operate as effectively as it might have done, otherwise, with the movement from Atlanta. Upon this success of Dodge hangs the defeat of Hood's plans. The wound received August 17th was in the head, and terminated General Dodge's connection with the Atlanta campaign. General Sherman retained him in his hospital until the movement in the rear of Atlanta, when

he was taken to Nashville and then north, spending two weeks at Esty Point on invitation of General Grant, until his recovery. General Dodge's army experience included over forty battles and skirmishes, in three of which he had sustained severe wounds, and once was reported killed. It is not to be wondered at that during his travels north and east, following his recovery, he was everywhere tendered an ovation. Upon reporting again for duty, General Sherman assigned him to the command of a column designed to operate from Vicksburg upon Mobile from the rear, but before reaching this point he was assigned to the command of the Department of Missouri, General Rosecrans being relieved. This command was given by the President at the instance of General Grant. General Dodge's promptness in denuding his department of troops to assist General Thomas at Nashville probably had much to do with the latter's glorious victory. His work in the State of Missouri called for administrative ability of the highest order in addition to all the firmness and skill of a professional soldier. Not the least important of his service was the remarkably able manner in which he aided in suppressing the Indian war then raging on the plains, which, by the merging in his command of the Department of Kansas and the Territories, were placed under his jurisdiction. During the Vicksburg campaign General Dodge had been called to Washington by President Lincoln, who wished his advice particularly with reference to the selection of the initial point of the Pacific Railroad. At the close of the war the Union Pacific Railroad was already in process of construction. General Dodge had long entertained the dream of a trans-continental road, and he took the deepest interest in everything pertaining to the subject. When military operations were at an end he resigned from the army to continue his services with the Union Pacific Railway as Chief Engineer. He had during the war been in correspondence with Durant, Reed, Dey, Dix, and others, touching the great scheme of a Pacific railway. He took charge of the actual work in 1866. His first surveys in this regard had been made in 1853, and the line developed in his early reconnaissances was substantially that finally adopted, and has been generally approved by experts after the most critical examination. Besides the solution of these engineering problems he was charged with securing right of way, the disposition of lands, and the company's interests generally west of the Missouri River. He foresaw the development of the Northwest, and urged upon the company the importance of a branch to Montana and the through line to Portland, Oregon. Although he was not without critics and opposition, he possessed the unquestioning confidence of the company all through the work; and when, on May 15, 1869, the last spike was driven, he was in truth the most conspicuous engineer in the world, and received hundreds of congratulations. In 1866 General Dodge was elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress from the Fifth District of Iowa. He was distinguished as a working member, and possessed great influence; but not finding politics to his taste, he declined a re-election. His acquaintance and association with public men have been most extensive, and his friendships with some of the most notable characters in contemporaneous history have been and continue warm and enduring. To the esteem in which he was held by Lincoln, Grant, and Sherman, reference has already been made. His acquaintance with Sheridan began in 1861, and ripened into a warm personal friendship. With General Rawlins he was very intimate, and on his death he was offered the portfolio of Secretary of War in President Grant's Cabinet, but was unable to accept it on account of his work with the Union Pacific. General Dodge, in 1869, soon after the completion of the Union Pacific Railroad, agreed to accept a prominent position in the internal improvements for the Empire of China, his name having been presented to Ambassador Burlingame for that position by President Grant; but the sudden death of Mr. Burlingame temporarily ended negotiations, and other engagements prevented the offer being entertained. In 1886 the Chinese Government again urged him to visit China and take charge of the work, but the request could not be complied with. General Dodge was appointed Chief Engineer of the California and Texas Rail-

way Construction Company in 1871, and after building the Texas and Pacific Railroad from Shreveport, La., to Dallas, Tex., and from Marshall via Texarkana to Sherman, completed the surveys of this line along the thirty-second parallel of latitude to the Pacific Ocean, at San Diego, a total distance of about nineteen hundred miles; in the mean time putting fully five hundred miles of the road under construction, nearly all of which had been built when the panic of 1874 put a stop to operations. As in the case of the "Union Pacific," this great work was conducted under military protection, the hostility of the Indians on the plains being unceasing. Owing to the suffering occasioned by his wounds, General Dodge spent considerable time in Europe between 1874 and 1879, and while abroad was commissioned by General Grant to confer with the distinguished engineers of Germany and Italy, who were then constructing the famous St. Gothard tunnel under the Alps. Other engineering works of magnitude and internal improvements generally throughout Europe engaged his attention, and, recognized everywhere as one of the ablest engineers of the age, he was often consulted by the European experts, notably in the case of the great Russian trans-continental line from St. Petersburg to the Pacific, through Siberia. He has the credit of suggesting to the French Government the system of cheap railways that were built as agricultural roads. While in the United States during these years he rendered valuable service to the State of Iowa as commissioner charged with the building of an asylum for the deaf and dumb at Des Moines, and also of the State capitol. In January, 1880, he began a new series of stupendous railway operations, which have played a most important part in developing the resources and wealth of the nation. First organizing and becoming President of the Pacific Railway Improvement Company, he completed the Texas and Pacific Railroad from Fort Worth to El Paso, and made the survey to San Francisco via Prescott, Ariz. The intention then was to unite the "Texas and Pacific" with the "Union Pacific" on the thirty-eighth parallel in Southern Utah, and jointly build one line to the coast. About the middle of 1880 he organized and became President of the International Railway Improvement Company, and built the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Railroad from Fort Worth to Taylor, Tex., and also the International and Great Northern Railroad from San Antonio to Laredo. In the same year he organized and became President of the American Railway Improvement Company, and built the New Orleans and Pacific Railroad from Shreveport to New Orleans, opening up some ten thousand miles of new railroad lines to the commerce of that port. His untiring energy now took hold on the neighboring republic of Mexico, and organizing in 1882 the Oriental Construction Company, he made the surveys and partially built the railroad from Laredo, by way of Meir and Victoria, to the City of Mexico—in this great engineering work conquering the eight-thousand-foot altitude of the Mexican table-lands by a continuous grade of eighty feet to the mile. Under the Presidency of General Grant he served as Vice-President of the Mexican Southern Railroad Company, and succeeded to its Presidency on the death of his chief. The surveys for this road from the capital to the Pacific coast were conducted under his supervision. The construction of the Fort Worth and Denver City Railway from Fort Worth to Texline, another important piece of work carried forward by him between 1881 and 1886, required the organization of three separate companies, in each of which he was the executive. One of his latest engineering labors followed the organization of the Colorado and Texas Railway Construction Company—and of which he became President—and included the building of the Denver, Texas, and Fort Worth Railroad from the Texas line to Pueblo, which, combined with the Denver, Texas, and Gulf Railroad, running from Pueblo to Denver, subsequently purchased, gave the first outlet to tidewater on the Gulf of Mexico for the entire northwest territory. This road is now known as the Union Pacific, Denver, and Gulf Railroad, of which General Dodge was President during 1891-92. It is admitted by experts that as a locating engineer General Dodge stands almost unrivalled. His pluck, energy, skill, and personal bravery have been very important adjuncts in



Very truly Yours
R. S. Harris

his engineering labors, and in every one of them have stamped him as a man who might be trusted to wrestle with hostile forces, whether human or natural. It may be said with truth that his chosen work for years after leaving the army was scarcely less perilous than actual military service, for again and again he was forced to do battle with savage foes on the plains, and, in addition, had to brave the forces of nature in their most rugged mood. Where he had dealings with the Indians he made them friends, for they respected his bravery and he respected his word. General Dodge's relations with his old companions in arms have been maintained with unbroken cordiality down to the present day. By the great leaders of the Union armies he was beloved. In 1891, on the death of General Sherman, he was elected to succeed him as President of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee. He served also as Vice-President of the Grant Monument Association and as President of the Grant Birthday Association; and on the day of the dedication of the Grant Monument in New York City, April 27, 1897, was Grand Marshal of the imposing pageant, composed of regular troops, veterans, and militia, and numbering some fifty-eight thousand men, which paraded at "Riverside" in honor of the occasion. He is one of the oldest members—and Commander for the State of New York—of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and is also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and is a prominent member of many military and social bodies in several parts of the country, and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His interest in the political affairs of the country shows no abatement, for he has taken an active part in every Presidential campaign since the election of Lincoln, and has frequently sat as a delegate-at-large in the national Republican conventions. His great interests have identified him of late fully as much with New York as with Iowa, and he is no less well known and regarded in the metropolis than at Council Bluffs, where he maintains a modest home. In commemoration of his services during the war, the State of Iowa has placed upon the soldiers' monument at its capital his equestrian statue in the uniform of a Major-General.

RICHARD S. STORRS.*

REV. RICHARD SALTER STORRS, D.D., LL.D., L.H.D., one of America's most venerable and eminent divines, pastor of the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, for upwards of half a century and during the last ten years President of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, was born in Braintree, Mass., on August 21, 1821. Of Puritan ancestry, he descends from a long line of ministers, and bears the same name as his father and grandfather. The latter, Rev. Richard Salter Storrs, D.D., was for thirty-three years pastor at Longmeadow, Mass. His son, Rev. Richard Salter Storrs, D.D., who graduated at Williams College in 1847, and at Andover Theological Seminary in 1850, was ordained pastor of the First Congregational Church at Braintree, Mass., in 1851, and, with the exception of five years spent as agent of the Home Missionary Society, remained there until his death, in 1873, after a pastorate of sixty-two years. He was editor of the *Boston Recorder* from 1817 to 1825, a frequent contributor to periodical literature, and published numerous sermons. The subject of this sketch was but eighteen years of age when graduated at Amherst College in 1839. For a short time he was engaged in teaching in Moulton Academy and Williston Academy, and then began the study of law under the famous Rufus Choate. Even thus early he gave brilliant promise of a distinguished future. But the law did not appeal to him as he expected, and after a while he abandoned its study to enter upon a course of theological training at the Andover Theological Sem-

*The portrait of Dr. Storrs accompanying this biography was engraved from a photograph taken some years ago, when he was in the prime of his great activities and usefulness.

inary. During this course, which covered from 1842 to 1845, his mind and character unfolded in a manner which indicated that the ministry was his true field, and that he was destined to make his mark in the intellectual world. Finishing his course at Andover in 1845, he was ordained pastor of the Harvard Congregational Church at Brookline, Mass., on October 22d of that year; but in the following year he accepted a call to the newly organized Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, N. Y., with which he has remained connected down to the present day. This church was the pioneer of the Congregational churches of Brooklyn. The natives of New England who sought that place in such large numbers brought Congregationalism with them, and soon gave complexion to the moral and religious character of the beautiful city in which they took up their residence. The first evidence of their religious zeal was the erection on the Heights of an imposing stone church edifice, exceeding at the time every other structure of the kind in Brooklyn, and in the front wall of which they affectionately placed a piece of the veritable Plymouth Rock. The young clergyman, then known as Rev. Richard S. Storrs, Jr., was installed in his new charge on November 19th. His commanding talents attracted instant attention, and in a brief period drew about him a large, influential, and intelligent congregation. The population of the city at that time was about sixty-three thousand; and the Church of the Pilgrims was the most recent of forty which supplied its spiritual needs. The debt incurred in building the edifice—which cost originally sixty-five thousand dollars—was fully paid a year or two after Dr. Storrs entered on his pastorate. Several years later the interior of the structure was remodeled, and fifteen years afterward additional lots were purchased and the building extended, the church thus becoming a rare specimen of architectural beauty and artistic taste. Speaking of it, Dr. Storrs himself has eloquently said:

"It corresponds closely with the character and aims of the spiritual body worshipping in it. It is Puritanic in its solid strength of foundation and walls, and in the interior constructions of oak; but it delightfully adds grace to strength, elegance of line, and an unobtrusive charm of color, to the massive solidity. A piece of Plymouth rock has been from the first embedded in its tower, but its basal stones lie deeper than that, even as of the spiritual house which it shelters and represents, the corner-stone is neither the theology nor the order of the Pilgrims, but the person and work of Christ. The story of its growth, answering to the steady growth of its congregation, is recorded in its extending walls, and gives them already an historic interest. The rhythmic lines of its interior, with the rich and delicate harmonies of its tints, invest it with beauty and dignity to our eyes; while the sweet majesty of the tones of its bell supplies an almost articulate voice to the feeling of Christian adoration which pervades it."

Quite early in his ministry Dr. Storrs achieved wide literary reputation as a writer for *The Independent*, a weekly paper, semi-religious in character, founded in 1848, and of which he became one of the associate editors, continuing as such until 1861. Writing with evident care and in the well-selected terms of a highly cultivated literary taste, his editorial work was extremely effective and successful. In 1853 Union College conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Divinity, and in 1859 he was similarly honored by Harvard College. Dr. Storrs had a part in "The Report on the History and Recent Collation of the English Version of the Bible," undertaken by the American Bible Society, and the "Statement and Documents in Defence" (1858); and is the author of "The Graham Lectures on the Wisdom, Power, and Goodness of God, as Manifested in the Constitution of the Human Soul" (1856); "The Conditions of Success in Preaching Without Notes" (1875); "The Divine Origin of Christianity indicated by its Historical Effects" (1884); "Bernard of Clairvaux" (1892); and of numerous orations and addresses, evincing large comprehension, diligent study, and a rare mastery of the several subjects treated. Among these latter are an address delivered at the Sanitary Fair during the Civil War; an address delivered on the seventieth anniversary of the New York Historical

Society (1875); Centennial oration, delivered in New York city (1876); an address delivered before the Evangelical Alliance in New York; an address at the opening of Brooklyn Bridge (May 24, 1883); an oration on Abraham Lincoln, and an address at the opening of the Long Island Historical Society's new building. His lecture entitled "The Magnitude of Trifles" and those on "The Turko-Russian War" have edified, instructed, and entertained thousands. As a preacher Dr. Storrs ranks with the most eminent in America. His sermons are scholarly and eloquent, replete with merit, "and many of them should be classed as eloquent orations." "His appearance," says one who has observed him, "is most dignified and solemn, and his delivery is slow, emphatic, and impressive. In every attitude and in every tone, he is the impersonation of not only the man of intellectual power, but the man of God. He rivets the eye and he appeals to the sensibilities in the same instant. The magnetic influence which goes out from the great intelligence and the pure character of one man to the minds and hearts of other men, is instantly felt by those who come into his presence. His voice is strong and beautifully modulated, and highly sensitive to the emotions. Decided and emphatic in all utterances of fact and opinion, showing a most thorough scholarship in both theology and literature, his sermons are also most touching expressions of Christian sentiment." Without any attempt at sensationalism, Dr. Storrs has always kept in the forefront of the movement for the advancement of human rights. His zeal and resolution in upholding the unpopular cause of abolition was that of a champion whose courage is derived from an inborn sense of right and duty. So, too, his zealous patriotism during the Civil War had its roots in the sincere conviction that the destruction of the Union meant a calamity to mankind. As a friend of education Dr. Storrs has been active during his entire manhood. In the establishment and success of the Brooklyn Female Academy (now the Packer Institute) he took a leading part; and of this and other prominent educational institutions, and of the splendid public school system of Brooklyn, he has been a constant and energetic friend. Neither travel nor study has weakened in the slightest degree his profound admiration for the Puritan type of character to which he still turns with satisfaction as the one best sustaining the true nobility in man's nature. His disposition, manners, and habits have all been formed and schooled in the inflexible purpose, the stern dignity, and the rigid method of Puritanism, and to this day the forefathers of New England are his models of all excellence, as well in personal deportment as in morals and religious sentiment. In person he is large, tall, and stately. There is a resolute expression about his mouth, and his glance, though benign, is very searching. In all intercourse he is dignified, though kindly, and is a model of politeness. No friendship or tie or influence has ever affected his strict adherence to and support of the right; and whether viewed as a clergyman, scholar, teacher, or citizen, he must be regarded as a true representative of America's highest morality, broadest culture, and purest patriotism. Many honors have come to him, all highly merited. Since 1873 he has been President of the Long Island Historical Society. In 1874 he received the degree of LL.D. from Princeton College; and in 1887, that of L.H.D. from Columbia. In the last-mentioned year he was chosen President of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and occupied that most responsible position until 1897, when he declined re-election. On numerous occasions he has received most touching tributes of respect and affection from his parishioners and fellow-citizens. The fortieth and fiftieth anniversaries of his installation as pastor of the Church of the Pilgrims rose to the dignity of municipal events, in which the leading men of the city and thousands of its people, old and young, took willing and loving part. His "golden jubilee" may be said to have arrested national attention, and was marked by gatherings, services, and receptions which extended through a number of days and in which his estimable and devoted wife, herself a shining light in religious, philanthropic, patriotic, and educational work in Brooklyn for so many years, and warmly beloved, was given full meed of

honor. Among the many testimonials presented to Dr. Storrs during this celebration was a magnificent loving-cup, the gift of his brother clergymen. In closing this imperfect account of this eminent man's career, it is but simple justice to say that his great life has overleaped the bounds of denominationalism, and his influence has been woven into the life of his country. As President of the American Board of Foreign Missions, probably the most powerful missionary organization of the Protestant Church, his commanding influence has been felt far beyond the boundaries of Christendom. In the words of a recent writer: "Dr. Storrs illustrates the highest type of American culture. In qualities of heart, intellect, manner, and sympathy he stands for the flower of our civilization. In politics he is patriotic, in religion conservative, in manner refined, in scholarship profound, in expression eloquent. He is the idol of the Pilgrim Church and an honor to his country."

F. A. P. BARNARD.

REV. FREDERIC AUGUSTUS PORTER BARNARD, S.T.D., LL.D., L.H.D., mathematician, physicist, and educator, and from 1864 to the time of his decease President of Columbia College, New York city, was born in Sheffield, Mass., May 5, 1809, and died at his home in New York, April 27, 1889. He was the sixth in lineal descent of Francis Barnard, of Essex, England, who emigrated to this country in 1638, and was one of the founders of Hartford, Conn., but removed to Hadley, Mass., in 1654. During an Indian outbreak in 1675 one of his sons was killed. Another, Joseph, from whom Frederic was descended, was mortally wounded in an Indian ambuscade fight, and died in 1695. Frederic's father, Robert Porter Barnard, was a lawyer, a man of great moral worth, and several times representative of his native county in the State Senate. The mother of the subject of this notice was a daughter of Dr. Joseph Porter, of Salisbury, Conn., and later of Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Frederic was sent to school at an early age, where his mother's home instructions soon placed him in the class with boys much older than himself. When but eight years of age he began the study of Latin under private tuition. Subsequently he was placed at school in Saratoga Springs, and afterward at Stockbridge, Mass. He entered Yale College in 1824, and was the youngest freshman in his class, which became known as the mathematical class. Diffident and retiring in disposition, his ability, however, in solving the most intricate geometrical problems brought him into prominent notice, and he speedily took and retained the leadership of his class. He graduated with the highest honors in 1828. He was appointed one of the masters of the Latin school at Hartford, a position given to the most proficient of Yale students, and in 1830 was a tutor in his *Alma Mater*. In 1831 he went to Hartford and became an instructor in the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, and at the expiration of a year came to New York, and filled a similar position in the New York Asylum for Deaf Mutes. His accurate observations and study of these unfortunates enabled him to publish an "Analytic Grammar with Symbolic Illustrations," based upon a system which he had originated, and which is still employed with but slight variations in institutions for the deaf and dumb. Professor Barnard early chose the South as a field in which to cultivate his talents as an educator, and in 1837 became Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the University of Alabama, which position he retained until 1848. In 1839 *The Southron*, a magazine devoted to literature, science, and the arts, was issued, and had as one of its editors and principal contributors Professor Barnard. A joint commission was appointed in 1846 to fix the boundary line between Alabama and Florida. The commission's labors were to be aided by the work of astronomers chosen to guard the interests of the different States, and Professor Barnard was appointed by the Governor of Alabama astronomer for that



P. A. P. Jamieson

State. The commission met in November, 1846, and, the astronomers of Florida not reporting for duty, Professor Barnard was named and confirmed as the representative of Florida also. He was made Professor of Chemistry and Natural History in 1848, and filled that chair in the University of Alabama until 1854, in which year he accepted the professorship of Natural Philosophy, Civil Engineering, and Mathematics in the University of Mississippi. During the same year he was admitted to deacon's orders in the Protestant Episcopal Church, and in 1855 he was ordained a Presbyterian. As he had removed to Oxford, Miss., the location of the university, the parish church naturally fell under his charge, and he preached twice each Sabbath. The presidency of the University of Mississippi was given him in 1856, and he was elevated to the office of Chancellor in 1858. He received the degree of LL.D., from Jefferson College, Mississippi, in 1855, and from Yale College in 1859. The University of Mississippi conferred upon him the degree of S.T.D. in 1861. Up to this time, during all these years as a teacher in the South, Professor Barnard showed his devotion to the cause of primary and academic education, and expressed liberal and advanced views as to college polity. While not opposed to classical culture, he freely criticised a system of instruction which gave the classics ultra prominence, and urged the claims of science to a higher place in the curriculum of modern times. In 1860 he was a member of the Eclipse Expedition sent to Cape Chudleigh, Labrador, by the United States Coast Survey, and during his absence was elected President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. The secession of the Southern States and the declaration of war found Professor Barnard loyal to the Union. Embarrassed in his official duties, he determined to sever his connection with the University of Mississippi, and he resigned as Professor and Chancellor of the institution in 1861. He thereupon returned to the North, and was engaged during 1862 in continuing the reduction of the observations of the stars of the Southern Hemisphere, which had been made by Captain Gillis of the National Observatory. This work was followed by an appointment to the United States Coast Survey, where he was placed in charge of the department of chart printing and lithography, of which he was Superintendent in 1863 and part of 1864. In the act of Congress (1863) establishing the National Academy of Sciences he was named as one of the original corporators. In 1864 Professor McCulloch, holding the chair of physics in Columbia College, resigned to cast his fortunes with the South. Professor Barnard applied for the vacant position. At the same time President Charles King, of Columbia, also retired to take up a residence in Italy—a fact of which Professor Barnard was unaware—and to his surprise the trustees elected Professor Barnard president of the college. The appointment was accepted, and his advent as the head of this institution was inaugurated by the founding of the School of Mines and the apportionment for it of a fund amply sufficient to maintain a well-qualified corps of professors. In 1867 President Barnard was named United States Commissioner to the Paris Exposition, and was made chairman of the physical section. He was a member of the American Philosophical Society, an associate member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and corresponding member of the Royal Society of Liège. During President Barnard's active life as a teacher and student he found leisure to present his views upon scientific and educational topics in innumerable essays, memoirs, reports, and treatises, and in these his opinions were always abreast, and not infrequently far in advance, of the accepted dogmas of the day. Among his literary productions may be mentioned an essay on "Improvement in Photography" (1842), a "Report on Collegiate Education" (1854), "Letters in College Government" (1858), "History of the American Coast Survey" (1857), "University Education" (1858), "Undulatory Theory of Light" (1862), "Metric System of Weights and Measures" (1871), and "Germ Theory of Disease." To him seemed to have been accorded the power of grasping not mere outlines but the intricacies of occult systems. As an educator he made a study of the physical and moral needs of his pupils, and he was emphatically opposed

to the "dormitory" plan of lodging students. He was a persistent promoter of science and liberal culture, though no great discovery is to be attributed to him. His fame rests largely, perhaps, upon his merits as an organizer and administrator of collegiate institutions. He possessed in a high degree the knowledge of limits of restraint and the amount of study which can be borne by a student, as well as the faculty of choosing and so ordering his associates and subordinates in authority as to accomplish thorough work and complete discipline hand in hand. A member of the old school of educators, he set, by his untiring perseverance and wonderful executive ability, the impress of unceasing progressive reform upon the educational history of the century. His whole life, year after year, increased his capacity for usefulness in the cause of education, and he was a public benefactor, in that custom and precedent with him always yielded to what was best and advantageous; and unlike those who, having garnered a rich harvest of knowledge, are unable to share it with others, he not only filled his storehouse with an abundance of intellectual products, but from earliest manhood to his latest years freely gave of all he possessed to all who would accept. Under his direction Columbia College, of which he was the eleventh President, enlarged its sphere of usefulness, increased the number of its pupils, and largely added to its revenue. For a quarter of a century President Barnard discharged his duties to the college with signal ability and fidelity, extending even down to the closing days of his active and useful life. Schools and colleges, named in his honor, perpetuate his memory, notably the newly erected Barnard College, an imposing structure, devoted to the education of women, and standing immediately opposite the new Columbia, no longer college, but a great university, whose stately and magnificent buildings adorn the picturesque eminence of the world-famed Riverside Heights of New York.

CHARLES F. CHANDLER.

CHARLES FREDERICK CHANDLER, M.D., Ph.D., LL.D., a distinguished American scientist, Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science of Columbia University, and *ex-officio* member of the University Council; Professor of Chemistry in the School of Pure Science, and Professor of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence in the School of Medicine of Columbia University, New York City, was born at Lancaster, Mass., December 6, 1836. As a boy he gave every evidence of the possession of scientific tastes. After graduating at the local high school, he began a thorough course of scientific study at the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard College. This was continued at the universities of Göttingen and Berlin, from the first-named of which he received, in 1856, the degree of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy. While a student he had the good fortune to sit under the teachings of Agassiz, Horsford, and Cooke, in America, and Wohler, Von Waltershausen, and Heinrich Rose, in Europe, and was for a time assistant to the last named, and had as companion in the laboratory the now famous Arctic explorer, Nordenskjöld. Upon his return to America he became assistant to Professor Joy, at Union College, taking that distinguished instructor's place after he was called to Columbia College, and lecturing for eight years to the college classes on chemistry, mineralogy, and geology. In 1858 he was appointed Professor of Chemistry in the New York College of Pharmacy, then in its infancy, and lectured for three evenings a week, all winter, year after year, to its students. In 1864 he joined Professor Egleston and General Vinton in founding the School of Mines at Columbia College, now Columbia University, taking at first the chair of geology. In one year the school attracted an attendance of nearly one hundred students, and the trustees of the college placed it on a substantial basis as a co-ordinate department of Columbia College. Professor



C. F. Chandler

Chandler, who has been Dean of the Faculty and executive officer from the first, has filled the chair of Analytical and Applied Chemistry for many years. He made the assay department of this school the most famous in the country. The improved system of weights devised by him for assay work has been generally adopted by assayers. In 1866 he was invited by the Metropolitan Board of Health to do some gratuitous chemical work. The Commissioners were so impressed by his labors that they created the office of Chemist for him, which he held until 1873, when Mayor Havemeyer appointed him President of the Board. In 1877 he was re-appointed for six years by Mayor Ely. His official influence was exerted from the start in bringing about many needed reforms. Of the milk question he made a special study, and for years he vigorously attacked the dishonest milk dealers. Simultaneously he prosecuted an investigation of the liquors sold at common resorts, poisonous cosmetics, drinking-water, and the common food supply, in each case giving the public valuable information upon these topics. He also instituted an investigation of kerosene accidents. His reports created widespread interest. They were reprinted and circulated by philanthropic citizens, and attracted attention in many foreign countries. His report on gas purification, published in 1869, led to the abatement of the gas nuisance, from which the entire city was then suffering, and is one of the most able and complete discussions of the subject which has ever appeared. Under the presidency of Professor Chandler war was successfully waged by the Board of Health against all stench-producing trades in and near New York City; the streets around Washington Market were relieved of an outrageous abuse in the shape of two-story structures erected in violation of law; gratuitous house-to-house vaccination was established, resulting in the complete suppression of small pox; and also house-to-house visitation of the tenement-district, with the result of very largely reducing the infant mortality. In 1872 a portion of the duties of the Chair of Chemistry in the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons was assigned to him, and on the death of Professor St. John, of the faculty of that old institution, he succeeded to his chair of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence. He had been a strenuous advocate of a more exacting system of medical education. In 1874 Professor Chandler was President of the Convention that met at Northumberland to celebrate the anniversary of the discovery of oxygen by Dr. Priestly, and he published the proceedings and addresses in full in *The American Chemist*, a monthly journal of chemistry, founded by him in connection with his brother, Prof. W. H. Chandler, of the Lehigh University. He was one of the most active projectors of the American Chemical Society, founded soon afterward, and has been Vice-President of it since the beginning, having regularly refused to accept the presidency. In the summer of 1879 he was made chairman of a committee composed of eminent medical men, organized to draw up a scheme for disinfection to be adopted by the National Board of Health. Professor Chandler is an effective lecturer, and, though chiefly devoting himself to the work of instruction, is a prolific writer. Probably his most elaborate chemical work has been the examination of American mineral waters. He has also been engaged in several important investigations in the pollution of water by factories, and he has been relied upon to decide important questions with regard to the selection of water for supplying Albany, Youkers, and other places. For several years he was editor-in-chief of the *Photographic Bulletin*, published by the house of E. & H. T. Anthony, of New York City. As an expert in chemistry he ranks with the most distinguished living, and is constantly consulted by manufacturers and courts of law in his specialty. He received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the University of New York in 1873, and that of Doctor of Laws from Union College in the same year. He is a life member of the Berlin, Paris, and American Chemical Societies, a member of the National Academy of Sciences, the London Chemical Society, the Sociedad Humboldt of Mexico, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Philosophical Society, the New York Academy of Sciences, and many other learned bodies.

GEORGE REULING.

GEORGE REULING, M.D., one of America's most eminent specialists in diseases of the eye and ear, founder of the Maryland Eye and Ear Infirmary—now the Eye and Ear Department of Maryland General Hospital,—late Professor of Eye and Ear Diseases in Washington University, and since 1887 Professor of Ophthalmology and Otology in the Baltimore Medical College, was born in the year 1839, in the Grand Duchy of Hessen-Darmstadt, Germany, and comes of a family which during two centuries or more has been quite noted for the superior rank and achievements of a number of its members in medicine, law, and statecraft. The present Surgeon-General of the South German armies, who bears the same name, is a near relative; as was likewise the late Minister of State, Wilhelm Reuling. His father, Dr. Robert Reuling, died in the forty-second year of his age, when his son George was only fourteen years old, so that the direction of his education was left to his mother and uncle, Wilhelm Reuling, a chemist of great note and the Chemical Director of the sugar factory of Wagheusel. After completing his classical education at the Gymnasium in Darmstadt, the capital of his native State, he entered the famous University of Giessen, where for two years he studied the natural sciences, especially chemistry, botany, and zoölogy, under the celebrated Professors von Liebig, Will, Leukhard, Hoffman, and Kopp. This course—the necessary preliminary in Germany to admission to medical studies—was most congenial to the young student, and his examination revealed such proficiency in the several departments that Professor Phoebus—the well-known authority on *materia medica*—offered to him the position of assistant, which was gladly accepted. Being now placed in charge of the botanical and pharmaceutical collections, he devoted himself with such zeal to microscopical work that he achieved quite an extended reputation, and a number of universities in Germany, France, and Russia procured collections of microscopical objects at his hands. It was at this period that he added to his reputation and greatly assisted science by inventing a microscope for botanical sections. This instrument has been described by Professor Phoebus in *Virchow's Annals*. But although delightfully occupied with his work in this department, the young man was busy in addition with his first steps in medicine. Under the celebrated Professor Eckhard he pursued the study of anatomy and physiology for one year, and was then admitted to an examination conducted with great thoroughness on these topics, which he passed with brilliant success. He now entered the surgical clinic of Professor Wernher, and the pathological clinic under Professor Seitz, hearing lectures at the same time on surgical and pathological subjects, and on midwifery, medical jurisprudence, etc. The fall vacations during these three years, lasting annually from the first of July to the first of October, were devoted to a close study of the eye and ear at the celebrated Eye and Ear Hospital at Wiesbaden, under the well-known Professor Pagenstecher, a relative; and there, with Dr. Hirschfeld, then filling the post of assistant, and now Professor of Ophthalmology at Charkow University in Russia, he acquired a practical mastery of the ophthalmoscope. The thoroughness of his instruction and preliminary practice in this department may be inferred from the fact that his instructor in pathologico-anatomical microscopy was Dr. Iwanoff, late professor at the University of Kiev, and acknowledged to be the greatest microscopist in eye-pathology in Europe; and that he gleaned his knowledge of therapeutic and operative ophthalmology from Professor Pagenstecher and Dr. Zartmann, now of Metz. The ordeal of the final examinations, which in Germany is unusually severe, occupying several months, and including verbal as well as written questions on any subject pertaining to medical science, was successfully passed—six years, altogether, having been consumed—and preparations for graduation as Doctor of Medicine were at length begun. To



comply with the requirements it was necessary to write an inaugural dissertation upon a subject regarding which original investigations and deep literary research were demanded. In this instance the candidate chose as his special subject, "A Case of Blood-Cyst in the Region of the Os Sacrum," which he had practically treated at the clinic of Professor Wernher. This dissertation being accepted and published by the University, its brilliant young author was admitted to the public disputation, which in Germany always precedes the confirming of the doctorate. For this disputation, in which all the professors of the university participate, Reuling selected the following theses: First: "The decapitation of the child by the *écraseur* is that method which involves the least danger to the mother." Second: "Pyæmia is septicæmia, with embolic processes." Third: "The opinion of Devaine, that the bacteria in the blood are the carriers of a specific contagion, is only a hypothesis." Fourth: "The public interest, as well as that of science, demands both the transformation of pharmacies into state institutions, and pharmacists into public officers." Fifth: "Not the finer distinction of small objects, but the stereoscopic vision marks the function of the *macula lutea*." Sixth: "In mechanical obstruction of the otherwise intact ductus choledochus, the application of the inductive current for the removal of the obstruction is indicated." Seventh: "The waste in diabetes mellitus is caused by a transformation of the glycogenic substance into sugar." Shortly after he received his medical degree Doctor Reuling entered the military service as an attaché of the medical staff of the Military Hospital in Darmstadt. An opportunity for service in the field being afforded by the war then in progress, he remained but a brief period on the hospital staff, seeking and readily obtaining promotion to the post of surgeon of a regiment in the field, and in this capacity made the memorable campaign of 1866. In the fall of that year, the campaign having terminated, he resigned his commission in the army, and betaking himself to Vienna spent some time in the study of his favorite specialty—ophthalmology and otology—under the renowned Professors von Arlt, von Jaeger, Mauthner, Becker, Politzer, and Siegmund. While at Vienna he received an invitation from Professor Pagenstecher—his relative and former preceptor—to become his assistant at Wiesbaden. This flattering offer was at once accepted, and by the first of February he was on his way to Wiesbaden. Here, at the famous Eye Hospital, under Pagenstecher's personal tuition and guidance, he enjoyed rare advantages for gaining a thorough knowledge of diagnosis as well as of treatment in practical ophthalmology, being afforded the opportunity of performing in the presence of his brilliant instructor almost every operation known to eye surgery. He had the further advantage of coming in personal contact with and frequently witnessing operations by almost every celebrity in ophthalmology in continental Europe. It so happened that while he was at Wiesbaden an American gentleman, whose residence was in Baltimore, applied to Professor Pagenstecher to recommend to him an experienced oculist who might be likely to yield to inducements to select that city as his professional field; being moved to make this request in order to secure proper home treatment for his daughter, who was suffering from an eye affection which required constant observation and treatment. Professor Pagenstecher unhesitatingly recommended Doctor Reuling, and, after advising him to accept the offer, suggested that he might profitably employ his leisure before departure—a matter of several months—by spending the time in special study under Professor von Graefe, in Berlin, and Professors von Wecker and Liebreich, in Paris. This Doctor Reuling did, and after a period of the most pleasant relations with these eminent specialists he departed for the United States, armed with letters of highest recommendation from von Graefe to Professors Pancoast and Gross, of Philadelphia, and from Dr. J. Marion Sims, of Paris, to Professors N. R. Smith and Nott, of Baltimore; and bringing with him excellent testimonials from a number of his distinguished European instructors. He arrived in Baltimore in 1868. At that time there was no specialist in his departments in that city. His reception by the profession was most cordial,

and, the opportunities being numerous for the exercise of his skill, his success in his new field was speedily assured. Very soon after his practical labors began Doctor Reuling noticed the imperative necessity for the establishment of an infirmary for indigent eye and ear patients, and he therefore made representations to this effect to a number of prominent and charitable citizens, who kindly aided him in procuring a house, in which, on October 1st, 1868, was opened a well-appointed eye and ear hospital, containing fifteen beds, all of which were occupied within a week. In a very short time the dispensary work of the Infirmary grew so large that two assistants had to be engaged to aid Doctor Reuling in his task. Quick to recognize his merit and skill, the faculty of Washington University had called Doctor Reuling to the chair of Diseases of the Eye and Ear, and the latter found in his dispensary excellent material for the clinical lectures which he held at the institution. By the close of the first year nearly one thousand patients, principally from Maryland and the Southern States, had been treated at the Maryland Eye and Ear Infirmary. During this year the operation for cataract was performed eighty-eight times; and fourteen cases of glaucoma were operated on with good results. The City Council and the State Legislature recognized the character and effectiveness of the work done at the Infirmary by making appropriations for free beds, and with this and other aid the institution was soon established upon a permanent basis. Needing larger accommodations, the Infirmary was removed before the close of its second year to the commodious private residence, No. 66 North Charles Street, which was leased and fitted up for the purpose. During the fifteen years of the Infirmary's independent existence the patients treated numbered nearly thirty-three thousand. The published reports demonstrate that during that time Doctor Reuling treated almost every eye and ear affection known. According to the statements of Dr. O. Zimmerman, of Baltimore, in his biographical sketch of Dr. Reuling, published in the *Virginia Medical Monthly*, October, 1888, it appears that "since the establishment of the Infirmary Dr. Reuling has more especially cultivated the extraction of senile cataract within the lenticular capsule, and has achieved by this operation such brilliant results, obtaining a perfectly clear and unobstructed pupil, after a most ready process of healing, that he has for the past few years generalized this method of cataract extraction, and applied it to almost all cases of senile cataract, much to his own satisfaction, as well as to that of his patients. Another method of operation which has been more especially cultivated by Dr. Reuling is the myotomy of the orbicular palpebrarum muscle in cases of spasmodic contraction of the eyelids, either consequent upon ciliary irritation, or in cases of spasmus nictitans. In several cases of protrusion of the eyeball, caused by sarcoma of the orbit, the enucleation of the tumor was accomplished without injury to the ball, so that almost normal vision and unobstructed movement of the eyeball were reestablished. The tattooing of the cornea with India-ink, by Wecker's instrument, in cases of dense central opacities, has been performed in twenty-seven cases. Several cases of partial staphyloma have been successfully treated by laying silver sutures around the protrusion. In cases of partial detachment of the retina, when neither hypodermic injections of pilocarpine nor the inunction treatment produced marked improvement, puncture of the retina was performed with excellent results in many cases, in some of which the eye was restored to its former usefulness. The removal of particles of iron and steel from the interior of the eyeball, by Gruening's magnet, has been successfully performed in several cases, when no other method of operation could have saved the eye. The transplantation of a rabbit's conjunctiva into the human eye in two cases of extensive symblepharon was first performed in this country by Dr. Reuling. Among the more important operations in ear cases, we mention trephining of the mastoid bone, the puncture and excision of the drumhead, the removal of a large enchondroma from the outer ear, and the healing of several cases of othematoma by hypodermic injections of tincture of iodine and pressure bandage."

Among Dr. Reuling's private patients have been a number of very well-known and distinguished persons, among whom may be named the venerable philanthropist, W. W. Corcoran, of Washington; the Rev. John Early, former President of Georgetown University; ex-Governor Mauly, of North Carolina; the late Colonel Chestnut, of Baltimore; Lady Thornton, the Marquis de Noailles, John H. Brown, Esq., Member of the Canadian Parliament; Ulysses S. Grant, Jr., and Rev. Dr. Conrad, of the *Lutheran Observer*. The distinguished actor, Mr. Joseph Jefferson, threatened with blindness at the zenith of his fame and success, was successfully treated by Dr. Reuling, to whose skill he makes grateful acknowledgment in his charming "Autobiography." Notwithstanding the heavy demands upon his time by his extensive practice, Dr. Reuling has found opportunity to wield his pen effectively in the interest of his beloved specialty. Among his contributions to medical literature are the following: "Von Graefe," *Baltimore Medical Journal and Bulletin*, November, 657, 1870; "Hematoma," *Ibid.*, February, 1871; "Absence of Both Irides, with Perfect Power of Accommodation," *American Journal of Medical Science*, N. S., January, 143, 1875; "Diseases of the General Organism in their Relation to Vision," *Rd. and L. Medical Journal*, August, 1877; "Case of Retrobulbar Neuritis with Only Quantitative Perception of Light, ending in Perfect Restoration of Vision," *New York Medical Journal*, xxvi., 393, 1877; "Case of Blepharoplasty" (with wood-cut), *Virginia Medical Monthly*, iv., 43, 1877; "Glaucoma Malignum, with Illustrative Case (Mrs. Ruth)," *New York Medical Journal*, xxvii., 113, 1878; "Extraction of Cataract within the Lenticular Capsule," *Ibid.*, xix., 1-16, 1878; "Yellow Oxide of Mercury in Eye Diseases," *Virginia Medical Monthly*, v., 260, 1879; "On Extraction of Cataract within the Capsule, Based on Two Hundred Operations after this Method," "Transactions of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland," April, 181, 1880; Ruth vs. Reuling, Report of Proceedings in the Case, Baltimore, 1880, pp. 61; "Importance of Expectative Surgery in Certain Injuries of the Eye," *Southern Clinic*, iii., 13, 1880; "Pseudo-Cyst of Retina Enclosing Foreign Body," *Archives of Ophthalmology*, ix., 45, 1880; "First Annual Report of the Medical Eye and Ear Infirmary," Baltimore, 1870, pp. 10; "Detachment of Choroid Coat after Extraction of Cataract," *Archives of Ophthalmology*, 1868; "The Transplanting of the Conjunctiva of the Rabbit into the Human Eye," *Virginia Medical Monthly*; "On a Blood Tumor of the Upper Lid, with Literature of Blood Tumors Generally," *Maryland Medical Journal*, 1870; "On the Organ of Hearing" (delivered before the Maryland Academy of Sciences), February 23, 1877; "School Life and its Influence on Sight" (read before the Teachers' Association of Baltimore), 1878, pp. 15, published in *Scientific American*. Dr. Reuling is a member of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Maryland, the Medical Society of the District of Columbia, the Heidelberg Ophthalmological Society, the Physiological Society of Giessen, the Medical Society of Paris, the Anthropological Society of Munich, the Microscopical Society of Baltimore, etc. In 1887 the Maryland Eye and Ear Infirmary was joined with the Maryland General Hospital, of which extensive institution it formed the Eye and Ear Department, in charge of Dr. Reuling, who has since this time been elected Professor of Ophthalmology and Otology in the Baltimore Medical College, of which the Maryland General Hospital constitutes a coherent part.

JOSEPH JEFFERSON.

JOSEPH JEFFERSON, M.A., America's greatest living actor, and the dean of the dramatic profession in the United States, was born in Philadelphia, on February 20, 1829. This gifted and genial man, who holds a place in the affections of the American public second to no other member of his profession, may be said to inherit in great degree the genius which he displays, as he came from a race of actors, being of the fourth generation achieving success upon the boards, and the third to bear the name he has made illustrious. The annals of histrionism record that "his great-grandfather—a man of amiable and winning disposition and strikingly handsome in person—was a contemporary of some of the brightest ornaments of the English stage, and was himself a famous actor and the intimate friend of Garrick, Sam Foote, and Barr; and, socially, one of the most brilliant men of his day." Of the latter's son, the first Joseph Jefferson,—born at Plymouth, England, in 1774,—who came to America in 1795, Dunkap, in his "History of the American Stage," says: "He was then a youth, but even then an artist. Of a small and slight figure, well formed, with a singular physiognomy, a nose perfectly Grecian, and blue eyes full of laughter, he had a faculty for exciting mirth to as great a degree by power of feature, although handsome, as any ugly-featured low comedian secun." His excellent impersonation of old men acquired for him, before he had reached the meridian of life, the sobriquet of "Old Jefferson," and those who saw him off the stage for the first time could hardly believe that the sprightly, young-looking man was he whom they had seen tottering, aged and decrepit, behind the foot-lights. He enjoyed a long and brilliant career, was esteemed as highly in private life as in public, and died at a good age, in 1832, during an engagement at the theatre in Harrisburg, Penn., which was then managed by his son. The latter, Joseph Jefferson the second, was born in Philadelphia, in 1804. He passed his life on the stage and did good work, although never becoming famous like his father and grandfather. In his early life he received some education as an artist, and under fostering conditions would probably have excelled in this field. As it was, acting and management occupied his time; and while successful to a degree he never became rich. The ancestral trait of amiability was strongly developed in him, and his friends were everywhere and numerous. He married Mrs. T. Burke, the famous vocalist—a lady of French extraction—who bore him a son and a daughter. This son, Joseph Jefferson the third, and the subject of this sketch, was literally brought up on the stage. To use his own words, "Behind the scenes was my first playhouse." Carried on the stage in his swaddling-clothes, taken on as a child by the hand, interjected as a juvenile singer and mimic, and utilized while a youth as occasion offered, the profession, for which we have seen he has a strong inherited bias, became a sort of second nature to him. Everything connected with the drama during his early years was in a most primitive condition; and the hardships and annoyances encountered by travelling companies were of a kind that almost surpass belief in these days of luxurious appointments and conveniences. These hardships Joe shared with his parents, travelling with them to all parts of the country, occasionally resting for a time in a town or city, where the father tried his hand at management, and the boy and his little sister at improving their education at the public schools. During a sojourn in Springfield, Illinois, while on one of these trips, a local religious revival resulted in the players' license being raised to a sum virtually prohibitory. At this juncture—total ruin threatening the company—a young and modest lawyer called on the managers and offered his services without fee in a spirit of fair play. It is interesting to note that this young lawyer, whose tact in hauling the local council resulted in a removal of the tax, was none other than that most genial of men and greatest of



Faithfully Yours
J. J. Jenson

Americans—Abraham Lincoln. Not long after this experience the family reached Mobile, Ala., where the father decided to remain for a time in order that his children might attend school. Scarcely two weeks had passed, however, before he was prostrated by yellow fever; and he died of the Southern scourge on November 24, 1842. Left practically without means, the widow courageously strove to sustain herself and children by her own efforts, and the boy and girl attempted to assist her by taking regular employment in the company. Joe's stipend at this time was six dollars a week, and in addition to acting in fairy dances, comic duets, etc., he was permitted to grind color in the paint-room to his heart's content, and had the glory of figuring on the playbill as "assistant artist." While at the Mobile Theatre the lad had more or less edifying experiences in assisting in the support of the great English actor, McCready, and the elder Booth. The latter, remembering the boy's distinguished grandfather, was very gracious to him. After leaving Mobile the company—in which Mrs. Cornelia Jefferson had a leading part—proceeded to Nashville and thence southward to Galveston, finally entering Mexico in the wake of the United States troops, and playing in the old Spanish theatre at Matamoras two days after that city was captured by the invading army. Mr. Jefferson married, in 1849, Miss Margaret Lockyer, an English actress, at the time under engagement at the Chatham Theatre, New York. This lady bore him two children—a son and a daughter. Mr. Jefferson rose to important rôles by gradual stages, but was doing excellent work as early as his twenty-first year. His first appearance as a man was at Chanfrau's National Theatre in 1849. Subsequently he acted with Booth in New York. He acted also at the Arch Street Theatre, in Philadelphia, under the management of Burton; and at Peale's Museum, in the same city; and in 1853 was stage manager at the Baltimore Museum for Henry C. Jarrett, and in the following year at Richmond Theatre for John T. Ford. The death of his mother occurred while he was absent from the family home in Philadelphia. Mr. Jefferson's broader reputation may be said to date from his appearances at Niblo's Garden, New York, where he played low-comedy parts so well as to win golden opinions from the critical audiences of the metropolis. His reputation preceded him to England, and on his first visit to that country, in 1856, he was most cordially received by Robson, Wright, Buckstone, Philips, and other leading players. At Laura Keane's Theatre, Broadway, New York, where he was engaged upon his return to America, he appeared first as *Dr. Pangloss* in "The Heir at Law," scoring a perfect success. Other rôles in which he appeared at this theatre were *Goldfinch*, in "The Road to Ruin"; *Newman Noggs*, in "Nicholas Nickleby"; *Caleb Plummer*, in "The Cricket on the Hearth"; *Bob Acres*, in "The Rivals"; and *Dr. Olapod*, in "The Poor Gentleman." His acting in each of the characters was finished and original, and stamped him, even thus early, as an artist of the first merit. During the season of 1858 he was allotted the rôle of *Asa Trenchard* in Tom Taylor's play, "Our American Cousin." His conception of this character was entirely novel and gave the cue which, being followed by all other delineators of "Yankee" parts, eventually became the standard. Laura Keane and E. H. Sothern—likewise were cast in this play, and both scored instant success. Mr. Sothern's part, that of *Lord Dundreary*, making that actor famous. The play had a run of one hundred and seventy nights, and proved the turning-point in the career of the three persons named. For a generation or more it held its place in the affections of theatre-goers everywhere. Mr. Jefferson took this play on a starring-tour, and as *Asa Trenchard* divided the honors with his two colleagues. In 1860 he went to California and thence to Australia. In the latter country his delineation of *Bob Brierly*, in "The Ticket of Leave Man," proved a veritable triumph. By way of Callao and Panama he reached London, where he met his friend, Dion Boucicault, to whom he confided a task which was destined to bring both fame and fortune to each. Always an admirer of Washington Irving—who, by the way, was one of the first to appreciate and compliment the ability of the young comedian—Mr.

Jefferson early conceived a fondness for the character of Rip Van Winkle, and from the several dramatizations of the story as laid down in "The Sketch Book" had himself concocted one, which he played at Washington under Mr. John T. Raymond's management, previous to going abroad the second time. The character appealed to him, but in his private opinion his own work on the play fell far short of its possibilities. He prevailed on Mr. Boucicault to accept the theme, and the latter wrote the drama practically as it exists to-day. On September 5, 1865, it was put on at the Adelphi Theatre, London, Mr. Jefferson enacting the title-rôle, and proved an instant success and held the boards for nearly two hundred nights in succession. Transferred to Manchester and Liverpool, it was equally well received in those cities, and Mr. Jefferson's acting, both in this and other plays, won unstinted praise. On his return to the United States, Mr. Jefferson brought out the new version of Rip Van Winkle at the Olympia Theatre, in New York, on September 3, 1866. It fairly electrified the American audiences, and proved one of the most popular plays ever produced before them. Thirty years have not sufficed to dim interest in it or in the splendid acting of Mr. Jefferson as *Rip*, which has been seen and enthusiastically admired in every city in the Union, and is as powerful a drawing-card to the present as to the past generation of play-goers. Mr. Jefferson's range of characters is a very broad one, "covering almost the entire field of comedy and farce without degenerating into burlesque." His most famous rôle is that of *Rip Van Winkle*, but in the opinion of able critics he is equally successful as *Bob Acres*, *Dr. Pangloss*, and *Caleb Plummer*. With the people his *Rip Van Winkle* is his "very own," and as unrivalled by anything in his repertory as it is unapproachable by anything in the repertory of other comedians. However viewed, it is undeniable that his "*Rip Van Winkle*" stands out as one of the most brilliant and beautiful creations of the stage. Deeply pathetic, at the same time vital with a humor peculiarly its own, this character perhaps has chained the attention and seized the fancy of the American people more than any other outside the range of the Shakesperian drama." Nothing truer to nature has ever been presented on the stage than Mr. Jefferson's conceptions of the several characters which he has made his special study. As an actor he is remarkable for having discarded most of the traditions of the stage, finding unsuspected resources even in some of the most well-worn characters, and endowing others with an unsuspected vitality and interest. In ease of manner and perfection of method he is unique. Large fortune coming to him as the result of his successes, he has been enabled to live the life of an estated gentleman for upward of a quarter of a century, dividing his leisure time between a fine plantation at New Iberia, Louisiana, purchased in 1870, and a splendid farm in the Oranges, New Jersey, where he has long maintained his summer home. One of his greatest recreations is painting, for which he has a decided talent, inherited from his father, who was specially gifted as an artist. He has also entered the domain of authorship with signal success, his "Autobiography," published first in the *Century Magazine* in 1889-90 and afterward in book form, being a most entertaining account of his many and varied experiences, told with the most charming naïveté and with touches of humor which make the narrative fascinating to the young and old alike. After the death of his first wife Mr. Jefferson married on December 20, 1867, Miss Sarah Warren, a niece of the veteran actor William Warren, who was known and loved for half a century in Boston. His son, Mr. Joseph Jefferson, Jr., has adopted the histrionic profession, and, already prominent, bids fair to become distinguished. Mr. Jefferson made a third visit to Europe in 1875, playing at Dublin and Belfast. In 1876 he played a most successful engagement under the management of Augustin Daly at Booth's Theatre in Twenty-third Street, New York. Since then he has appeared in various cities of the Union in response to imperative demands; and as late as 1890 he made a regular tour of the United States with the late William J. Florence, appearing conjointly with this actor in "*The Rivals*," "*The Heir at Law*," and other comedies. More recently his



Charles Whitney

public appearances have been largely in aid of charities. In 1892 Yale College conferred upon Mr. Jefferson the honorary degree of Master of Arts. Many clubs and societies have elected him to honorary membership, and testimonials without number have been bestowed upon him by appreciative organizations, professional and lay, and by representative gatherings of the great public to the amusement and edification of which so large a portion of his life and labors has been devoted. In the city of New York especially, where he is so well known and so warmly beloved, he has been shown marked attention on numerous occasions, and has received touching evidences of public regard. One of these latter, a massive loving-cup of silver, the gift of over a thousand distinguished admirers of the actor and the man, was presented to him at the Garden Theatre in New York, on November 8, 1895, Mr. Daniel Frohman presiding, and Sir Henry Irving and a number of the most eminent players, playwrights, and managers of two hemispheres being present. This cup is appropriately inscribed: "To the Dean of the Dramatic Profession, with the loving greeting of his brother and sister players, November 8, 1895." In addition it bears the well-known toast of *Rip*, "Here's to your good health and your family's, and may they all live long and prosper"; and the quotation, peculiarly pertinent in this instance, "He touched nothing he did not adorn."

CHARLES SUMNER.

HON. CHARLES SUMNER, jurist, statesman, United States Senator from Massachusetts from 1851 to 1874, was born in Boston, January 6, 1811, and died at Washington, D. C., March 11, 1874. His ancestors were among the early emigrants to New England. Increase Sumner, his father's cousin, was one of the early governors of the State, and was esteemed a worthy successor of Hancock and Adams. Charles Sumner's father was a successful lawyer and for many years held the office of High Sheriff of Suffolk County, Mass. Young Sumner received his preparatory education in the Boston Latin School and at the Phillips Academy. He then entered Harvard College and was graduated in 1830. He next entered Cambridge Law School, where he pursued his studies for three years under the direction of Judge Story, with whom he formed an intimate and lasting friendship. Admitted to the bar in 1836, he rose rapidly in his profession; he was appointed Reporter of the Circuit Court of the United States, and, while holding this office, published three volumes of decisions, known as "Sumner's Reports." He also edited *The American Jurist*, a law periodical of high reputation. He lectured to the students of the Cambridge Law School during three winters on constitutional law and the law of nations. He declined a professorship in the Law School and also in Harvard College. Visiting Europe in 1837 he remained there until 1840, travelling in Italy, France, and Germany, and residing a year in England. All this time was improved in acquiring an extensive knowledge of the languages and literature of modern Europe. Returning to Boston he resumed the practice of law, and in addition to his professional duties he was occupied from 1844 to 1846 in editing and publishing an annotated edition of "Vesey's Reports" in twenty volumes. Although belonging to the Whig party, Mr. Sumner took but little part in politics. His first appearance on the political stage was July 4, 1845, when he delivered an oration before the municipal authorities of Boston on "The True Grandeur of Nations," wherein the aspect of affairs, which portended war between the United States and Mexico, was considered. This oration was widely circulated and attracted much attention in America and Europe, Mr. Cobden declaring it "the most notable contribution made by any modern writer to the cause of peace." Mr. Sumner made an eloquent and able argument, at a public meeting in Faneuil Hall, November 4, 1845, against the admission of Texas into the

Union on the ground of slavery; and in the following year, in an address before the Whig State Convention of Massachusetts, on "The Anti-Slavery Duties of the Whig Party," he avowed himself an uncompromising enemy of slavery, determined to pursue his opposition to that great evil, under the Constitution, which he maintained was an instrument designed to secure liberty and equal rights. In 1846 he addressed a public letter to Robert C. Winthrop, who then represented Boston in Congress, rebuking him for his vote in favor of war with Mexico, which war he characterized as an unjust, dishonorable, and cowardly attack on a sister republic, having its origin in a purpose to promote the extension of slavery. This advanced position was too much for the Whig party, and in 1848 Mr. Sumner sundered his old political ties, and aided in the organization of the Free Soil party, whose platform was composed of principles which he had distinctively advocated in his public addresses. The candidates of the new party, Van Buren and Adams, were zealously supported by Mr. Sumner in the Presidential contest of 1848. The subsequent passage of the Fugitive Slave Act tended largely to obliterate party lines and overthrow political issues. Daniel Webster was called to the cabinet of President Fillmore in 1850, and the vacancy thus occurring in the United States Senate was filled by the election of Mr. Sumner, not, however, until after an exciting and protracted contest in the legislature, where a coalition of Free Soilers and Democrats finally accomplished the result, which was hailed as a signal triumph for the anti-slavery party. Mr. Sumner's first important speech in the United States Senate was in opposition to the Fugitive Slave Law, and he then announced his great political text, "Freedom is national and slavery sectional," which furnished the clew to his subsequent career. The famous debate on the Missouri Compromise and the contest in Kansas evoked Mr. Sumner's greatest powers of eloquence and argument. His celebrated speech, published under the title of "The Crime against Kansas," occupied two days in its delivery, and so aroused and incensed Southern Senators and Representatives that, two days after its delivery, Preston S. Brooks, member of Congress from South Carolina, assaulted Mr. Sumner while writing at his desk in the Senate Chamber. There, unarmed and powerless, he was beaten into insensibility and fell to the floor. Great excitement followed this dastardly attack, communities were aroused throughout the North, and vengeance demanded. A committee of the House of Representatives reported in favor of Brooks' expulsion, but the resolution received a little less than the two-thirds vote necessary to its adoption. Mr. Brooks, however, resigned his seat, pleaded guilty before a local court at Washington upon an indictment for assault, and was fined \$300. Returning to his constituents in South Carolina to receive their verdict on his conduct, he was re-elected by a unanimous vote. Shortly after resuming his seat in Congress he was taken ill and died with acute inflammation of the throat. Mr. Sumner, on the other hand, did not fail to receive the indorsement and plaudits of his constituents. In the following January, while still disabled with his wounds, he was re-elected by an almost unanimous vote in a legislature consisting of several hundred members. By the advice of his physicians he visited Europe in the spring of 1857 for the benefit of his health, returning in the following fall to resume his seat in the Senate. With health still impaired he again went abroad in May, 1858, and submitted to a course of medical treatment, severe but effective, so that after an absence of eighteen months he returned in the autumn of 1859 with restored health to enter again upon his Senatorial labors. His first important speech after his return to the Senate was an able exposition of "The Barbarism of Slavery," wherein he denounced the institution for its evil influence on character, society, and civilization. He took an active part in the Presidential campaign of 1860, and was gratified with the election of Mr. Lincoln as a triumph of the principles he had long and stoutly maintained. On the secession of the Southern States Mr. Sumner bitterly opposed all compromise measures with slavery as a means of restoring the Union, and he early proposed and advocated

emancipation as the speediest way of bringing the war to a close. As Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations in 1861 he labored diligently and rendered great service to the country by his vigilant care of our interests as affected by our relations with European powers. His influence was always exerted to promote peace and friendly understanding. On January 9, 1862, he delivered an elaborate speech, arguing that the seizure of Mason and Slidell, the Confederate States commissioners, on board the steamer *Trent*, was unjustifiable and indefensible on the principles of international law which had always been maintained by the United States; and his influence, together with that of Secretary Seward, at that critical period doubtless averted war with Great Britain on account of that seizure. Re-elected by the Massachusetts legislature, Mr. Sumner entered upon his third Senatorial term in March, 1863. He advocated with zeal and eloquence all the great legislative measures which promoted the successful prosecution of the war. The constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, which signalized the Thirty-eighth Congress, was a triumph of the policy and principles long advocated by Mr. Sumner and was one of the crowning glories of his statesmanship. On the first day of the Thirty-ninth Congress Mr. Sumner introduced a bill looking to the reconstruction of the rebellious States under a republican form of government, and a measure to confer suffrage on the colored people of the District of Columbia. But while he was urgent for entire equality of rights for the new citizens and favored the temporary exclusion of the late Confederates from political power, he opposed the proposition to change the jury law for the trial of Jefferson Davis, disclaimed every feeling of vengeance against the South, and advocated magnanimity and forbearance to all. He earnestly opposed the reconstruction policy of Andrew Johnson, and was from first to last one of the boldest opponents of executive usurpations. Yet the acquisition of Alaska by treaty, the great measure of the Johnson administration, was supported by Mr. Sumner, and in his speech on April 9, 1867, he gave an exhaustive history of Russian America. In the trial of impeachment he voted to convict President Johnson, and sustained his course by a learned and able opinion covering the law and the evidence in the case. Soon after General Grant's accession to the Presidency, April 10, 1869, Mr. Sumner opposed the Johnson-Clarendon treaty with England as affording no adequate means of settlement of our British claims. He also strenuously opposed the project of President Grant to acquire San Domingo by treaty. This continued opposition to Grant's measures led to a personal rupture with the President and his Secretary of State. The majority of the Republican Senators siding with the administration, he was removed on March 10, 1871, from the chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. On his own motion his name was stricken from the chairmanship of the Committee on Privileges and Elections to which he was subsequently assigned. On March 24, 1871, he introduced and advocated, in a powerful speech, resolutions arraigning the President for his course in regard to San Domingo. He again refused, in December, 1871, the chairmanship of the Committee on Privileges and Elections. On February 12, 1872, he introduced resolutions of inquiry into the sale of arms to France during the Franco-German war. This was aimed at the administration and aroused an acrimonious debate, during which Mr. Sumner's course was severely condemned by some of his party colleagues, and he became still further estranged from the Republican party and the administration. He was classed with Senators Trumbull, Schurz, and Fenton as anti-Grant Republican. This, however, did not seem to distress him. He declined to attend the Liberal Republican Convention held at Cincinnati, May 1, 1872, although urged to do so. He nevertheless, in reply to a request for advice from colored citizens of Washington, July 29th, advised the support of Horace Greeley, the Liberal nominee, on the ground that principles should be preferred to party. He further set forth his reason for the course he had taken, in a sharp letter to Speaker Blaine, August 5, 1872. On the advice of his physician Mr. Sumner again visited Europe for recrea-

tion, leaving in September and returning in time for the opening of the session of Congress, December 2, 1872. His name was omitted altogether by the Republican majority in the make-up of the committees, leaving him to be placed by the Democratic minority, but he declined to serve on any committee. He introduced on the first day of the session a bill forbidding the names of battles of the late war to be continued in the *Army Register* or placed on regimental colors. From this time forth he took no concern in party affairs beyond pleading for equality of civil rights for colored citizens. He was placed on several committees at the session of December, 1873, not as chairman, but as one of the minority, and while he did not decline to serve he attended no committee meetings. During this session, however, cordial relations between the Senator and the Republicans were in a measure restored. On December 2, 1873, he again promptly but vainly urged consideration of the Civil Rights Bill, and on January 4, 1874, he made a last brief appeal for it.* He died after a short illness on March 11th following. Thus closed one of the most brilliant and eventful careers in the history of American politics. Always aggressive and progressive, resolute in his convictions of right, and utterly fearless of consequences, Mr. Sumner was perhaps the most conspicuous personality in the United States Senate during the nearly quarter of a century he served with such pre-eminent ability therein. Ever in advance of his party and his times, he was often regarded as too theoretical and too little practical for a successful statesman, but it was his happiness to live to see many of his theories, once so unpopular, adopted as the living, practical principles of the most powerful party in the nation. Notwithstanding his arduous official and public labors, Mr. Sumner was constant in his devotion to literature. In 1850 he published two volumes of "Orations," in 1853 a work entitled "White Slavery in the Barbary States," and in 1856 a volume of "Speeches and Addresses." Many of his important speeches in the Senate were as exhaustive in their treatment of the subject, as elaborate in finish, abundant in facts, and copious in detail as ordinary volumes. Such for instance was his great speech in the Senate on the cession of Alaska, wherein the geography, history, and resources of the newly acquired territory are set forth more accurately and fully than in any other history on the subject. Mr. Sumner married in October, 1866, Mrs. Alice Mason Hooper of Boston. The union was brief, and in September of the following year, for reasons that were never divulged, Mr. and Mrs. Sumner separated and were subsequently divorced. Mr. Sumner was four times successively elected to the United States Senate, and at the time of his death was the senior Senator in consecutive service.

*The Civil Rights Bill, Mr. Sumner's last effort to serve the race to whose welfare his public life had been devoted, was reported April 14, 1874, substantially as originally drawn, and passed the Senate May 22d, but it failed in the House. The bill approved March 1, 1875, was a law of less scope than his, and has been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.



Pearson C. Taylor

RANSOM C. TAYLOR.

RANSOM C. TAYLOR, a prominent citizen and leading business man of Worcester, Mass., and, as an enterprising real-estate owner and public-spirited capitalist, one of the principal factors in the modern development of that city, was born in Winchester, N. H., February 24, 1829. He comes of a long line of worthy and respectable ancestors—people of the same race and possessing the same characteristics as the Pilgrim Fathers, who founded New England and gave to the American nation so rich a legacy in uprightness of life, steadfastness of purpose, and devotion to religion, education, and democracy. His father, the late Charles Taylor, was a native of Winchester, N. H., born March 29, 1787, died March 23, 1866. His mother, whose maiden name was Susan Butler, was also a native of Winchester, N. H., born November 20, 1793, and died in June, 1866. When Ransom was about four years of age his parents removed to Uxbridge, Mass., and four years later to Northbridge, and there the young lad spent the next thirteen years of his life. Brought up on a farm, he acquired vigor of body and health of mind by assisting his father in its management. The schools of the neighborhood were open to him in the regular seasons and he attended them with fidelity, reaping a sound knowledge of the English branches. In addition to conducting a farm his father carried on an extensive business in supplying meat to hotels and families in that section; and in this also Ransom took a hand and proved of great service. In 1846 the elder Taylor started a branch of his business in Worcester, and Ransom, then a likely youth of seventeen, was placed in charge. At this branch neat-foot oil, glue-stock, tallow, etc., were manufactured on a somewhat extensive scale for the time and place, and with such good results that at the end of a year young Taylor, concluding there was room for an independent business under his own exclusive control, paid his father three hundred dollars for his "time," and going to the town of Sutton, Mass., established himself in a similar enterprise on his own account. In 1850, being then of age, he married Miss Mary Louisa Chase, daughter of Captain Abraham Chase of Sutton, and a year later returned with his wife to Worcester, which has remained his home down to the present day. Concentrating his whole attention and energy upon the business in which he had embarked, he gradually developed it until finally it became one of the largest of its kind in that section of the country, and had branches in Springfield, New Bedford, and Taunton, Mass., Hartford and New Haven, Conn., and Albany, Troy, and New York city; and required scores of men and horses to carry it on. As his fortune increased Mr. Taylor began to invest his surplus money in real estate, and about 1870 his holdings had become so extensive and of such importance that he was compelled to dispose of his manufacturing business in order to give them needed attention. Mr. Taylor early recognized the possibilities of the growth of Worcester as a business centre, and he had the courage as well as shrewdness to erect five-story buildings in central locations. His confidence in the growth of the city inspired others to follow his example, with the result of giving to the place a magnificent business section and an air of progressiveness and prosperity second only to that of the capital of the State. In the development of property and the erection of imposing business structures Mr. Taylor has been the leading spirit in Worcester for many years. The impressive appearance of the streets of the city is due largely to his taste and judgment in the erection of buildings of architectural merit. One of his earliest purchases—if not the first—was the Newton estate on Front Street: and as this and all subsequent purchases and the buildings erected thereon have been retained in his possession, he cannot be classed as a speculator in real estate. With rare wisdom he has kept a little in advance of the growth of Worcester in the erection of the business blocks for which

he has become somewhat famous. His properties are in the business section of the city and are all of a high order, constituting a veritable object-lesson for architects, investors, and capitalists. On several occasions important buildings, blocks in extent, owned by Mr. Taylor, have been destroyed by fire; but he has always rebuilt them without delay, frequently adding numerous extensions and improvements; and at no time have these losses in any degree impaired his financial standing. Mr. Taylor built the first five-story, six-story, and seven-story blocks erected in Worcester; and taken altogether, the structures put up and owned by him are the most extensive and imposing in the city and have given to its business section in particular a truly metropolitan aspect, and indirectly have contributed largely towards stimulating the mercantile life of the community. Although pre-eminent in real-estate and building operations, his attention and energy have been bestowed in other directions with the happiest results. He was one of the originators of the First National Bank of Worcester, and has been a director in this institution for many years. He took an active part, likewise, in the organization of the First National Fire Insurance Company, was one of its original stockholders, and a member of the Board of Directors until the corporation gave up business, a few years ago. At the time Mr. Taylor first established himself in Worcester the population of that city was about eighteen thousand. It is now in excess of one hundred thousand and steadily increasing. During all the years of his residence in the city Mr. Taylor has been noted for his progressive spirit and for his intense interest in its prosperity. He has earned a warm place in the regard of his fellow-citizens and his influence is very great in public affairs. With the exception of two terms as an alderman of the city, he has never held and has never sought public office. It is true, nevertheless, that even as a private citizen he is one of the most powerful political forces in the city, since his views are held in high esteem by all, irrespective of party affiliations, and his approval of a candidate or a measure carries weight. In a public-spirited way, Mr. Taylor's labors have been unremitting, and are acknowledged and appreciated by all. He was one of the largest contributors to the fund for the purchase of land for the new government building and post-office in Worcester, and it was largely owing to his suggestions and influence that the site selected was chosen. In 1883 he purchased the well-known Dr. Kelley estate on Main Street, Worcester, upon which is an imposing mansion built in the Corinthian order of architecture and constituting one of the landmarks of the city. He owns more than half of Front Street, one-third of a mile long. The larger part of the business section of Main Street, one of the leading thoroughfares of Worcester, is also among his holdings in "the Academic city." Some appreciation of his possessions may be gathered from the fact that he pays the largest tax of any individual or corporation in Worcester. Of late years Mr. Taylor has extended his real-estate operations to other cities in Massachusetts and neighboring States, and has built large and handsome blocks therein. These investments have added materially to his fortune, and have also made him known in a large section as a public-spirited and enterprising business man, whose wealth is so wisely employed as to promote the general prosperity. Few men of large means are more thoroughly democratic in their tastes than Mr. Taylor. Simple in his habits, kindly and even genial in his manners, he is an excellent type of the unpretending but vigorous, self-reliant, and independent American citizen. In every respect he is a self-made man, having had no more advantages in his start in life than fall to the lot of the humblest. Industry, economy, and perseverance have been the keynotes of his success. Added to these have been a native shrewdness and a confidence in his own judgment which have enabled him to seize opportunity whenever it has presented. His splendid success without the aid of any special advantages, and often in the face of great difficulties, is a proof of his sagacity and of the soundness of his judgment. While his early education was somewhat primitive, he was endowed naturally with a quality of brain which compensated for this disadvantage. His



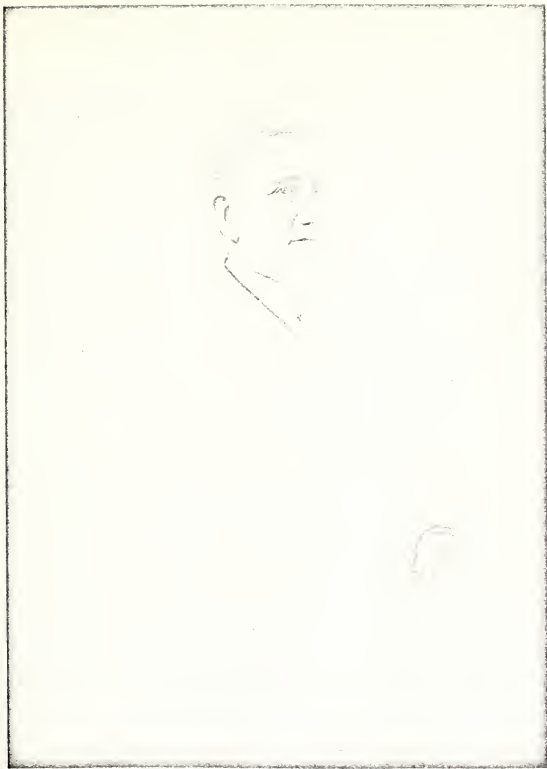
Alfred B. Beach.

reasoning processes are rapid, his observing powers alert, and his memory retentive. It is well known that his large and numerous business transactions are carried in his mind, down to their smallest detail, without apparent effort—a feat largely due, presumably, to concentration of attention. Such men are among the best examples of the American brain and character, and it is to citizens of this stamp that the marvellous advance and prosperity of the nation owe the largest debt. It need hardly be added that Mr. Taylor is a man of extraordinary force and vigor, large of frame and strong of muscle, with unlimited capacity for arduous tasks, physical and mental. He is seldom found unprepared for any work or demand that may arise; and in like manner his decision and judgments are surprisingly rapid, lucid, and comprehensive. Strength is stamped in every feature and action. Underlying this is a vast fund of amiability and good-nature which makes him an interesting companion and a valued friend. Mr. Taylor is a Congregationalist in religious belief and a liberal contributor to the support of that church and its various charities. He is thoroughly catholic in his sympathies, however, and is generous in the support of worthy undertakings under any auspices. Like many men of large frame and sound health, he is very fond of horses and finds one of his most pleasing relaxations in owning and driving fine specimens of this noble animal. His home life is that of an unostentatious gentleman; and in the bosom of his family he finds his highest pleasure. His first wife, who bore him two sons and two daughters, died in 1878. These sons, Ransom Frederick and Forrest Waldo Taylor, now young men in the prime of early manhood, are associated with their father in business and entrusted with important responsibilities. They inherit the vigor of intellect and capacity of concentration which distinguish their honored father. The daughters are Emma Sophia Taylor, now living at home, and Agnes T. Davis, married and living in Pittsburgh, Pa. In 1880 Mr. Taylor married his present wife, whose maiden name was Mary S. Stevens. This estimable woman, a native of Newton, Mass., comes of an excellent family and occupies a leading place in the social circles of Worcester. By this marriage there has been a son, Willard Stevens Taylor, and a daughter, Florence Clarke Taylor, who are now completing their education.

ALFRED B. BEACH.

REV. ALFRED B. BEACH, D.D., late rector emeritus of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, New York city, was born at Sheldon, Franklin County, Vt., September 9, 1821. His early studies were at the academy at Cheshire, Conn., then under the charge of Rev. Dr. Allen C. Morgan. He graduated at Trinity College, Hartford, in 1841, and in theology at the General Episcopal Seminary, New York, in 1845. During the same year he was admitted to deacon's orders at Christ Church, Hartford, by Bishop Brownell, and in 1847 to priest's orders at Christ Church, Cooperstown, N. Y., by Bishop Delancey. His first place of settlement was at Cooperstown, in 1845, where he remained until November, 1848, when he went to St. John's Church, Canandaigua, N. Y. He officiated at St. John's until May, 1853, when he removed to New York, having accepted a call to the rectorship of St. Peter's Church in West Twentieth Street, where he served with great efficiency for a period of thirty-seven years. The history of St. Peter's Church dates back to the year 1827, when services were commenced in the chapel of the General Theological Seminary in West Twentieth Street by the professors of the institution, and a Sunday-school was opened by the students. At this period the neighborhood was thinly settled, and the effort was undertaken as a mere missionary work. Such was its success, however, that the Rev. Dr. Benjamin I. Haight, for many years a distinguished assistant minister of Trinity parish, was called as the rector. The parish was incorporated May 9, 1831, and Dr. Haight

was called July 13, 1831. Steps were taken to provide a proper church. The corner-stone was laid October 8, 1831, on West Twentieth Street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, and on the completion of the building it was occupied by a congregation of still increasing numbers. In a few years still greater accommodations became necessary, as the congregation had become one of the most important in the city. Accordingly, in 1836-37, the large stone edifice now occupied was erected on lots adjoining the first structure. This property cost \$118,000. A debt of \$50,000 was paid, and an additional building erected. The original church edifice was altered into a rectory. There are now over three hundred communicants, and about seven hundred children in the Sunday-school. Dr. Beach received his degree of D.D. from Columbia College in June, 1857. He published various sermons and addresses. He was a member of the Ecclesiastical Court appointed to try the case of the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., and discharged his duties with much dignity and learning. His wife was the daughter of the distinguished Judge Nelson, for many years Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Stricken with paralysis in 1890, Dr. Beach, after thirty-seven years of service as rector of St. Peter's Church, resigned from active labors and was chosen rector emeritus. Shortly thereafter he removed to Cooperstown, N. Y., where he passed the remaining years of his life, dying there October 6, 1897, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. Dr. Beach was of medium height and equally proportioned. His face showed marked intellectuality and much force of character. The features were regular and the brow especially prominent. The portrait accompanying this sketch represents him in the full vigor of his life and usefulness. He was a man of fixed opinions, self-reliant and positive in regard to his course of action; but, on the other hand, he was never hasty in forming conclusions or in his actions. He was conscientious in everything. His line of duty was always well defined, and never deviated from in the slightest particular. Hence it is not remarkable that he secured so large an influence among his people, and in fact in his whole denomination. Always patient, self-sacrificing, and earnest in his ministerial work, he took the certain means of making it of the highest advantage to his fellow-creatures and the church at large. True and devoted to his doctrines, he maintained them because of his love for them, and because it was his duty, but never in any spirit of mere hostility to the opinions or prejudices of other men. He stood fixedly to the doctrines and government of the church of which he was a minister, and for these he contended in all their purity and sanctity and not for the persecution of any man for his opinions or actions. Dr. Beach's preaching was marked by the same solid practical features which characterized him in other respects. All his views had a scope and power which arrested attention. He spoke with deliberation, and both tone and manner had a serious impressiveness. While he was scholarly in his mode of discussion, he was not less partial to the common-sense side of all subjects. His sermons pleased and instructed. They had scholarship and inspiration and also that calm, tender pleading which lifted the human heart to a more elevated spirituality. His long ministry was not only successful, but was one in which the purity of character and the devoted labor of the individual must stand as a worthy and conspicuous example to all who labor for the moral and spiritual advancement of the human race. True to every duty as a clergyman, a citizen, and in every private relation, Dr. Beach made the actions of his life teachers of principle to his fellow-men.



Edw. M. Mearns

GEORGE M. PULLMAN.

GEORGE MORTIMER PULLMAN, world-renowned as the inventor of the Pullman car system, founder of the model town of Pullman, and also as one of the most successful and distinguished business men of America, and the organizer and until his death President of the Pullman Palace Car Company, was born in Brockton, Chautauqua County, N. Y., March 3, 1831, and died at his home in Chicago, October 19, 1897. His father, James Lewis Pullman, son of Salter and Elizabeth (Lewis) Pullman, was born in Rhode Island in 1800, and in 1823 married, at Auburn, N. Y., Miss Emily C. Minton, eldest daughter of James and Theodosia Minton, and a native of that town. In 1830 the young couple moved to Chautauqua County, and in the following year purchased and settled upon a farm in the town of Brockton. In addition to cultivating this farm, James Lewis Pullman prosecuted his trade as carpenter and builder, and being of an inventive turn of mind, devised and patented an original and effective apparatus for moving buildings, through which he became widely known. During the last eight years of his life he resided with his family at Albion, N. Y., where he died in 1853, leaving a widow and eight children. These latter were well brought up; and respecting the teaching and example of their virtuous, high-minded, and industrious parents, they, in their turn, became worthy and influential members of society. Of these children six were sons, two of whom—Royal Henry and James M.—entered the Christian ministry and became distinguished as divines of the Universalist Church; a third son, Charles L., served with credit in the Union army during the War of the Rebellion, and attained the rank of Major; another, Frank W., studied law, was graduated at the Albany Law School, and rose to high rank at the bar in New York City, holding at one time the office of Assistant United States District Attorney. The remaining sons, Albert B. and George M., adopted business careers. The last named, who is the subject of this sketch, was the third in a family of ten children. At the age of fourteen years, after having completed the usual public-school course followed by most boys and which covered all the essentials of an English education, he filled a clerkship for a brief period in a general store in the neighborhood of his birthplace, and later gave three years to the cabinet-making business with his elder brother, R. H. Pullman, at Albion, N. Y. The death of his father greatly increased the responsibilities of the young man, then but little past his majority, for he promptly assumed the task of maintaining his widowed mother and the younger members of the family. It was about this time that he found a comparatively remunerative field of employment in connection with the improvements then being made in the Erie Canal by the State authorities. The widening of this great public waterway involved the moving of numerous structures, both of stone and wood, built along its course; and the opportunity was quickly availed of by young Mr. Pullman, who had a full knowledge of his father's invention, although but little practical acquaintance with work of that character. Courageously taking contracts, he made a success of the business and followed it with satisfactory pecuniary results and no small share of distinction for nearly ten years. In Chicago, where he settled in 1859, he achieved quite a reputation through his entirely successful operations in raising whole blocks of brick and stone buildings during the period, covering several years, when the grades of the low-lying business section of the city were being raised in order to improve the drainage. While there was nothing in common between the pursuits of his youthful days and those in which he was at this period engaged, the training obtained in both was precisely of the kind to fit him for the novel and gigantic undertakings which later he essayed and successfully carried out. It is likely that he attached very little importance to his knowledge of cabinet-making and upholstery; but, un-

consciously to him, it still affected his powers of observation, and a trifling circumstance seems to have awakened thoughts which, from the fact that he possessed the special knowledge mentioned, bore abundant fruit. A restless night on a so-called "sleeping-car" of that period permitted his fancy to picture what he could do to improve the comfort of travellers by such conveyances were the task in his hands; and the thought was born which, like an electric flash, lighted up the uttermost possibilities. The more Mr. Pullman dwelt upon this thought the more feasible its realization seemed; and assured of its practicability, his energetic nature urged him to action at the earliest possible moment. Thus it will be seen that the palatial comfort, luxury, and magnificence of modern railway travel—and indeed of all travel in civilized lands, for the idea has permeated everywhere—is indebted for its origin largely to the training its inventor had during the three youthful years spent assisting his elder brother in the cabinet-making and upholstery business, although it must not be forgotten that he probably inherited from his father a decided aptitude for invention and construction. But in speaking of Mr. Pullman as an inventor, only half his story would be told; for as an organizer and director of men, as a force in the great world of business, and as a factor in the elevation of labor, not by charity—always repugnant to the true American sense—but by the effective potency of wholesome and inspiring surroundings and other proper incentives to industry, thrift, and mental development, as well as to manual skill, he has achieved a degree of distinction in this field which but one other in the world—Herr Krupp, of Germany—has approximately rivalled; and he is entitled to rank as a philanthropist. For a number of years Mr. Pullman was variously occupied, always progressively, and always adding to his resources. The determination to try his hand at the construction of a true sleeping-car finally took possession of him; and after consultation with the officials of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, he began work, hiring skilled workmen and personally directing and superintending their labors. The result—a beautiful and commodious sleeping-car, appropriately named "Pioneer," completed in 1865—was a revelation. Throughout its construction Mr. Pullman had held to the idea that Americans could be relied upon to appreciate the best, and, unlike the railroad folk of that day, he believed the travelling public would pay for what it appreciated. In this car, which cost \$18,000—nearly five times what was usually paid for "sleepers"—comfort and beauty were supplemented by extraordinary strength, the last feature minimizing the danger of accident to passengers in the event of collision. As usual, there were detractors at first. The uncouth element of society, which prides itself on its "democracy," sneered at the elegance of the car. Many even of those who appreciated its excellence felt that it would never appeal to the general public. As for the railroad officials, they were sure that travellers who already demurred at the rates then charged would never consent to an increased rate whatever was provided. Mr. Pullman, however, as events proved, had a more correct notion of the American character. He persuaded the railroad managers to give the matter a practical test, and, with supreme confidence in his own judgment, went on with the construction of his cars, the second of which cost one-third as much again as the first. This latter and those immediately following it were run on the Michigan Central Railroad, forming part of trains equipped with the old-fashioned "sleepers." Just as Mr. Pullman had predicted, his cars, although charging thirty-three per cent more, were so well patronized that the older and cheaper cars were soon removed. In competition with other lines the Michigan Central prospered by reason of having adopted the innovation. In a very short time its rivals were actually forced to provide similar accommodations for their patrons. To quote the eloquent words of a recent writer:

"The inspiration of that keynote of vigorous ambition for excellence of the product itself, irrespective of immediate financial returns, which was struck with such emphasis in the building of the 'Pioneer,' and which ever since has rung through all the Pullman work, was felt in

the railroad world of the United States at that early date, just as it is even more dominantly felt at the present time. At one bound it put the American railway passenger service in the leadership of all nations in that particular branch of progress, and has held it there ever since as an object-lesson in the illustration of a broad and far-reaching principle."

In common with all inventors, Mr. Pullman had many serious difficulties to encounter from the very first. But the supreme confidence he had in his conception—shown by nothing more forcibly than by the fact that he expended nearly all his means in constructing what were considered impracticable cars, since their width was so great that all station platforms would have to be cut away to permit their passage—finally carried everything before it; and the vista of success and attendant fortune opened to his view. He had counted upon the high intelligence of the American citizen to appreciate the best, and had relied upon this intelligence to point out that the best was the cheapest. He won, as have all others actuated by a similar belief. But he did vastly more than benefit himself by his victory; for by reducing its discomforts to the minimum, by eliminating the crude and substituting the perfected, by adding with lavish hand the æsthetic, and by providing for every need, he made travel comfortable, enjoyable, and popular, with the result of making people better acquainted with the country, better able to transact business, and twice as ready as before to attempt journeys by rail. While the first cost was a trifling more, the saving in time, money, and health was very material and an important contribution to the wealth and energy of the nation. In 1867 Mr. Pullman organized Pullman's Palace Car Company—capital, one million dollars—and became its President. Shops were established at Detroit, and work was begun and prosecuted on the most liberal scale, regardless of opposition or possible competition. The thoroughness characteristic of Mr. Pullman was infused into every department; and always with a view to the highest excellence, new devices and improvements were adopted and employed as fast as they were found of value in increasing the safety, comfort, and beauty of the cars. So energetically did he push his invention that he had the field practically to himself until he had occupied it fully and had made his name synonymous with it and his cars a recognized institution of American travel. The extension of long-distance travel by the completion of the Pacific Railroad was a golden opportunity, of which Mr. Pullman sagaciously availed himself by placing on the tracks of that route one of the most superb trains ever turned out of the Pullman shops. Its progress across the continent was a veritable triumph and its welcome on the Pacific coast an ovation. Thenceforth travellers from the Pacific slope would hear of nothing but Pullman cars; and even when in the East they gave their preference to roads on which these elegant vehicles were in use. The great Pennsylvania line dropped its own system to adopt the Pullman; and the New York Central and Lake Shore systems made application for the privilege of using the Pullman plans, and were permitted to do so upon payment of stipulated royalties, which were continued until the Pullman patents expired. New inventions and appliances, adding to the safety, comfort, and satisfaction of passengers, were added to the Pullman cars as fast as they could be devised and developed, and each new feature proved a revelation. Roomy parlor cars with easy-chairs, and containing every convenience that could be thought of to render travel as nearly ideal as possible, were a further product of the Pullman train; and at last came the hotel dining-cars, as lavish in their appointments as the finest hotel—in which Mr. Pullman made it possible to take a luxurious meal while going at the rate of fifty miles an hour, as he had previously made it possible for a man to do a day's work in one city, and rise refreshed and ready for another day's work in another city nearly a thousand miles distant. No wonder speculation has been awakened as to how much this, by multiplying many times the working capacity of the individual, has added to the total industrial energy of the country. It now seemed as if everything had been done that could be done for the travelling public; but a very important improvement

was still to come. This improvement—the culmination of effort and invention—is the exclusively Pullman device, the vestibule, which makes a solid yet perfectly sinuous train, with practically absolute immunity from danger to passengers in even the most violent collision, and with the striking result of an entire train under one roof, in which the traveller may pass from his dining-room to his sitting-room or to his sleeping-room, as in his own home.

“How startling was the revelation made by this bold and original departure is sufficiently shown by the almost universal adoption of it, or of substitutes which were close imitations of external appearances only, containing such features as might be used in technical avoidance of the Pullman patents, but lacking the essence of the invention which is its greatest value—the frictional contact for preventing oscillation and the greater strength in resisting the shocks of collision. With the possible exception of the invention of the air-brake, which put the control of the train so completely into the hands of the engineer, there has been no event of railway development so important in securing safety to the travelling public as the invention of the Pullman vestibule.”

A new and most valuable feature, employed only in Pullman construction, is an extension of the car body over and completely enclosing platforms. This, in combination with the vestibule and anti-telescoping devices, adds great strength to ends of cars, rendering telescoping impossible, besides greatly diminishing atmospheric resistance to trains in motion, by reducing to the minimum the air-pockets between cars. Another valuable feature is the vestibuled locomotive tender, giving the train steadier motion and increased cushioned resistance to shocks from the engine, affording greater protection to postal, baggage, and express cars, and minimizing danger to engine-men by preventing cars from mounting the engine in event of collision. The Pullman Columbian Exhibition Train, exhibited at the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893, was in itself sufficient to entitle the name of Pullman to world-wide honor and regard. Travellers from all quarters of the globe were lost in admiration of its numerous excellences; for, as the original car built by Mr. Pullman was the greatest advance in car construction of its time, so this train, in its safety, comfort, elegance, and novelty, represented the very acme of the possibilities of car construction at the close of the nineteenth century. But the making of the best cars that had been known was merely a preliminary step toward building up the Pullman service such as it exists to-day. Starting out from any city in the United States, Canada, or Mexico, one may travel to all accessible parts of the North American continent, and everywhere, over hundreds of different railroads, find the one harmonious, perfectly administered system of transportation. In New York or Chicago, in the wilds of the far West or on the Pacific slope, wherever transportation is sought, you find these model constructions, the same in one place as in another, always beautiful, always comfortable, always safe, and notable for cleanliness, order, and attentive service. As has been happily said: “It is like one vast ubiquitous hotel, this Pullman service, which you may enter anywhere and in which you may go anywhere, taking your slippered ease in your inn as you go.” As the business grew in volume the capital of the company was augmented, and additional shops were established at St. Louis, Elmira, Detroit, and Wilmington. With the marked increase in traffic which came with the improvement in trade following the resumption of specie payments in 1879, a new and rapid expansion was given to car-building; and to meet this expansion, and with a view also of extending operations so as to include general car-building and other collateral industries, it was decided to enlarge the plant. After carefully pondering the matter, Mr. Pullman conceived the idea of creating a manufacturing town, to be given over wholly to the requirements of his company's business. The genius which had evolved the most perfect cars known, and likewise an operating system without a rival, seems to have revelled in the elaboration of this idea. Although something similar had been done by the great Krupp gun company at Essen, in Germany, nothing of the

kind had been attempted in America; and Mr. Pullman entered the field here as a pioneer, with no guide but his own good common sense. The undertaking was not devoid of risk, however, for in an experiment with American workingmen—individuals who, in their independence of spirit and pride of citizenship, would most likely resent any purely philanthropic effort, and would probably rebel outright against paternalism in any form—only the broadest plans and the most consummate tact could result in success. Nevertheless, there was practical philanthropy in the plan devised by Mr. Pullman, although it is true its basis was in purely business principles; for in this town, as in his famous cars, the projector decided to aim at an ideal condition, having no less confidence in the appreciation of the American mechanic than in that of the American public. To most employers of labor such a scheme would have appeared impracticable, if not absolutely chimerical. To Mr. Pullman it was a matter calling for a little courage, some patience, and considerable resources. With his usual excellent judgment, Mr. Pullman selected Chicago as the preferable situation for his projected plant, which would need to be centrally located with reference to the railway system of the continent; and purchasing a large tract of land bordering on Lake Calumet and about fourteen miles south of the heart of the city, secured a site that permitted the carrying out of the broadest plans. The first matter of importance to be attended to was the establishing of a grade sufficient to secure perfect drainage; and upon this work, which began in 1880, four thousand men were employed. Before a single structure was reared, the sewers, water-mains, and all other necessary piping were carefully arranged. This being accomplished, extensive works were constructed on the most approved principles and fitted with all the latest and best machinery and appliances. "Recognizing that the working-people are an important element in the successful operation of any manufacturing enterprise, it was decided to build, in close proximity to the shops, homes for workingmen of such character and surroundings as would prove so attractive as to cause the best class of mechanics to seek that place for employment in preference to others. It was also deemed desirable to establish the place on such a basis as would exclude all baneful influences, believing that such a policy would result in the greatest measure of success, both from the commercial point of view, and also, what was equally important or perhaps of greater importance, in a tendency toward continued elevation and improvement of the conditions not only of the working-people themselves, but of their children growing up around them. It was Mr. Pullman's idea that in a manufacturing town, where every home was neat and tasteful, the workmen would turn out more work, better work, and more profitable work than in a place where opposite conditions existed. The purpose of the town of Pullman was to give such employees as chose to live in it dwellings of varying sizes and accommodations, well built and kept in good repair, and with perfect sanitary arrangements; all to be so arranged and built under the most competent architectural and engineering skill as to be not only comfortable and healthy, but to have as high a character for beauty as was practicable. The company, retaining the ownership and control of the place, would be able at all times to present object-lessons in cleanliness and order, which would exert influences for good upon the people who should be brought in daily contact with them, as well as upon those who might settle in the immediate vicinity. In carrying out the general purpose, every care was taken in making perfect sanitary conditions by a water-supply and an extensive and scientific system of sewerage; paved and well-lighted streets and open places, properly ornamented with trees and shrubbery, all of which are kept in perfect repair and cleanliness by the company at its own expense." Brick homes were built for seventeen hundred families; and while it was not deemed practicable to sell any of these to workingmen, a plan was perfected by which those desiring to do so could buy homes at convenient distances from the car-works, or could rent homes from other people who should build in the vicinity. While the company concerned itself with no mercantile

enterprises of any kind, it provided a beautiful arcade building for the accommodation of merchants who should locate in the town. A market-house also was erected, and likewise churches, library, school-house, and theatre. Furthermore, a savings-bank was established. Enterprising, thrifty, and intelligent men were not long in perceiving the advantages of such a well-equipped and carefully regulated town as a place of residence; and as a consequence it soon filled up with a desirable class of workingmen, and is to-day a borough of about twelve thousand inhabitants. In June, 1897, the number of employees in all the industries at Pullman, including women and children, was about four thousand; and their average daily earnings, \$2.06. From September 1, 1880, to April 1, 1897, the company paid to its employees at Pullman \$38,013,992.55 in wages, and the value of materials consumed during the same period was \$82,740,661.51. More than half a million dollars is on deposit in the savings-bank of the town to the credit of thrifty wage-earners, and about six hundred of them have invested their savings in the purchase of homes in the vicinity. Volumes have been filled with most interesting details regarding the "Town of Pullman"; and to them the curious and investigating are referred for further particulars. At the recent International Hygienic and Pharmaceutical Exposition, held at Prague, under the protectorate of Archduke Rainer, and lasting from August to October, 1896, the Town of Pullman was considered in competition with the settlements created by Krupp, the gun manufacturer; Stumm, the great maker of steel; and Baron Ringhofer; and the International Jury decreed Mr. Pullman the highest award in House and Transportation Hygiene above all European and foreign exhibits. This award, consisting of the Grand Medal and Diploma of Honor, was made unanimously, and news of it was conveyed to Mr. Pullman in an official communication, of which the following is a copy:

SECOND INTERNATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL EXHIBITION, PRAGUE, 1896.

PROTECTOR: HIS IMP. AND ROY. HIGHNESS ARCHDUKE RAINER.

PULLMAN EXHIBIT.

SECTION VIII.

HOUSE AND TRANSPORTATION HYGIENE.

PRAGUE, the 5th January, 1897.

To the Honorable George M. Pullman,
President Pullman's Palace Car Company, Chicago.

DEAR SIR: We, the undersigned, officials of the second International Hygienic and Pharmaceutical Exposition, held at Prague, 1896, take pleasure to make known to you that your exhibit, under Section VIII., House and Transportation Hygiene, has been voted, by the International Jury, the highest award above all European and foreign exhibits, the Grand Medal and Honorable Diploma.

Both these insignia will be completed next February, and will be entrusted to our citizen, Mr. Max. Sonnenschein, who will in person deliver them to you with our compliments.

We are, dear sir, very sincerely,

WLADIMIR KUBEET, President.
CHARLES SCHURER, Secretary.

The Town of Pullman was conceived and has been developed upon solid *quid pro quo* business principles. Following the theory of its founder, that the better the man the more valuable he is to himself and in consequence to his employer, an attempt has been made to surround the workingmen there with such influences as would most tend to bring out the highest and best in them. They are not treated as weaklings, but as men. As is well put by the writer of one of the "studies" previously referred to: "The assumption is that the Pullman men are the best type of American workmen, who stand solidly and firmly on their own feet, and will work out

valuable and well-rounded lives just in proportion to their opportunities. By the investment of a large capital it is found possible not only to give them better conditions than they could get elsewhere, but to give those conditions at prices wholly within their power to pay, and yet sufficient to return a moderate interest on the investment, and so sustain it and make it enduring. That is the whole Pullman proposition in a nutshell. With philanthropy of the abstract, sentimental sort, it has nothing to do. With the philanthropy which helps men to help themselves, without either undermining their self-respect or in the remotest degree touching their independence or absolute personal liberty—with philanthropy of *this* type it has everything to do." Observers have noted that "the Pullman workman has developed into a distinct type." In bearing, personal demeanor, dress, health, and skill, he reflects the atmosphere of order, artistic taste, and higher effort which permeates the entire town. Employers everywhere in the United States recognize this superiority, and "there is, as a matter of fact, hardly a great producing centre in the country, in the fields reached by the Pullman industries, to which Pullman men have not been brought by special inducements of promotion or wages." As has been aptly said: "The Pullman enterprise is a vast object-lesson. It has demonstrated man's capacity to improve and to appreciate improvements. It has shown that success may result from corporate action which is alike free from default, foreclosure, or wreckage of any sort. It has illustrated the helpful combinations of capital and labor, without strife or stultification, upon lines of mutual recognition." And as the Pullman car solved the problem of long continuous railway journeys, so the town, when rightly understood, gives hope of bettering the relations of capital and labor. It is a monument to the genius, courage, perseverance, and sound sense of its founder; and it may be said that a greater one has not been raised by man in recent times. In addition to the great company founded by Mr. Pullman, and the town which bears his name, the possessor of the directing brain had been identified with various other public enterprises. Among them are the Eagleton Iron Works of New York, and the New York Loan and Improvement Company, of which he was President. He was one of the prime movers in the building of the Metropolitan Elevated Railway in New York, being associated in that enterprise with José F. De Navarro and Commodore Garrison. This road was constructed only after a long and hard fight with some of New York's most influential citizens, the owners of the surface lines. The Pullman Building, at Michigan Avenue and Adams Street, Chicago, was constructed by his company at a cost in excess of a million dollars. Mr. Pullman was always a thorough believer in the Nicaragua Canal project, and he became a large stockholder in that enterprise. His influence had been strong at all times in its favor, and he believed thoroughly in its ultimate success. He had been officially connected with many prominent public institutions and movements, among them being the Chicago Athenæum, the Chicago Citizens' League, the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, and the Chicago Manual Training School. Occupying such a prominent place in the public eye through his distinguished successes in the triple role of inventor, business man, and philanthropist, as well as by reason of the vast and varied interests over which he presided, Mr. Pullman, during many years preceding his demise, was the legitimate and frequent subject of newspaper comment, his comings and goings being duly chronicled, his measures discussed, his opinions sought, and his motives analyzed, precisely as though he were the incumbent of high office or the administrator of a great national trust. A favorite theme of recent years has been his marked achievement in planning and carrying out so successfully the novel and noble industrial experiment previously described. Page after page has been written upon this theme, to which some of the ablest writers in America have given critical study. "Such wonderful development as all this indicates can be better understood by knowing something of the personality of the man who first conceived the idea, and who, by skill, patience, close attention to details, untiring industry, and a rugged character, from humble beginnings, has achieved one

of the marvellous successes of the century. All these characteristics and many others become apparent from a close study of Mr. Pullman's strongly marked face. Slow to adopt a policy, he is slower yet in abandoning it. Progressive almost to a fault, he is conservative in his methods and never changes his policy except after the most mature deliberation." During the memorable strike at Pullman in 1894, which culminated in an industrial upheaval national in extent and of the most profound importance through the nature of the principles involved, Mr. Pullman's strength of character was subjected to a crucial test. But the intellect, decision, precision, and high sense of right and duty as he understood it, so brilliantly exemplified in the building up of the colossal interests of which he was the directing head, enabled him to cope successfully with the giant problems which this upheaval presented for solution, and to emerge triumphantly from the painful ordeal, winning a victory not only for himself, but likewise for the great principle for which he so valiantly contended. In commenting upon his characteristics and position during the great strike, that representative Southern journal, the *Atlanta Constitution*, in its issue of December 22, 1895, said:

"It is only in knowing something of the characteristics of this remarkable man that we can understand how, during the memorable strike at Pullman in 1894, which involved the greater portion of all the railroads in the country, he maintained his position and settled the broad principle that the owners of a business are the men to shape its policy, and not professional agitators, whose only real labor consists in fomenting trouble. Had a weaker course been pursued by the company, many questions that are now settled forever, most important among which is the supremacy of national law, would have still remained subject to the assaults of self-created and irresponsible leaders. The company, which had made sacrifices in order to keep its shops running at a time when industry in general was paralyzed, found itself confronted with a demand to deal with outside parties who had no relation to its business, and very properly refused to allow outside interference with its affairs. The immediate sequence was one of the greatest conflicts between the forces of disorder and the strong arm of the law that has occurred during recent years. The result is history. The highest courts of the country have passed upon the supremacy of the law and its guardianship of property rights, and lasting benefits have been achieved, not alone for the town of Pullman, with its hive of busy and contented workers, but for the country at large, workmen as well as employers."

Temperate in his habits, and of a calm and dignified demeanor which eliminated from his very active and fully occupied life much of the worry and fretfulness so wearing to men of large business interests, Mr. Pullman maintained a high degree of good health down to a year or two preceding his demise, and although warned by high medical authority that the symptoms which then developed indicated an organic affection, he failed to appreciate its seriousness, and relaxed his attention to business but little if any. The end came suddenly at his home on the day previously mentioned, in the early morning hours, two close friends being present—the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton, of New York, then a guest under his roof; and Dr. Billings, the family physician. In referring editorially to his death, the *Chicago Times-Herald* of October 20th, after predicting that his "place among the remarkable men of the nineteenth century will remain secure for many years to come," said:

"His career was typically American. His opportunities were no greater than those granted to ninety out of every one hundred young men. He rose from poverty and inconspicuous position to great wealth and prominence by the effort of a strong will and an unusually alert mind. The Pullman sleeping-car ranks among the great inventions of modern times. It revolutionized railway travelling. When Mr. Pullman entered the field, a long journey by rail was torture to be feared in anticipation and hated in retrospect. No one travelled who was not absolutely forced to travel. The physical discomfort of a trip from Chicago to New York was enough to shorten the life of every person who was compelled to make it. The genius of Pull-

man transformed railway travel from misery to comfort and even luxury. The men and women of our generation have deep reason to be grateful to the mind that conceived and the hand that built the first sleeping-car. Mr. Pullman will be remembered by the world as the man who, if he did not invent sleep, at least made it possible for millions of weary people. Unlike Morse, Edison, and other inventive geniuses, whom a natural bent for study kept out of the strenuous commercial battle, Mr. Pullman eventually found himself occupying in the minds of the public the place not of an inventor alone, but of the employer of a great array of workmen. He built the town of Pullman. He bought a tract of land on Calumet Lake and made it the site of a 'model town,' built great works for the employment of labor, gave to the employees well-kept houses at a fair rental, and supplied them at a very moderate cost with the conveniences of modern civilized life—this was Mr. Pullman's ambition. . . . In the death of Mr. Pullman Chicago has lost a great and true citizen."

The funeral of Mr. Pullman was a notable one. Fully two hundred relatives and intimate friends gathered at the Pullman mansion on Prairie Avenue, Chicago, on the afternoon of Saturday, October 23d; while the public to the number of thousands crowded the spacious lawns and the streets in the vicinity. The exercises were impressive though simple. The funeral address was delivered by the Rev. Dr. N. D. Hillis, pastor of the Central Church, who spoke feelingly of the modest and simple life of Mr. Pullman, and briefly referred to his more recent charities. In the course of his remarks he said:

"In this hour, when the outer world mingles sorrow with admiration and extols his intellect, his administrative genius, his contribution to civilization, we who stand within the inner circle of his life mourn him not for what he did, but for what he was. For us his goodness obscures his greatness. He was the great heart not less than the great mind. He loved to think and say that intellect weighed light indeed against the gold of character. Reserved, loving silence and simplicity, he did not wear his heart upon his sleeve. And yet, as forests that are dark through richness have also open glades where the warm sun ever falls on sweet violet beds; as the gold, all rock without, hides amethystine crystals—so this strong, reserved man had his hidden inner life. Far removed from the outer world his heart built a bower. When only friends were near his heart poured forth its finest, deepest, noblest thoughts. Hours there were when his ideals and fancies shone forth, like stars thick sown in the open sky. Henceforth for us among the brightest treasures of memory will be the recollection of the long winter nights, when in high converse our friend read aloud one of Lincoln's speeches, or mused over Emerson's essay on 'Immortality,' or lingered long over some favorite poem or oration. What ideals he cherished for this city, of whose people and achievements he was so proud! What plans he had for its libraries, its galleries, its homes, its people—plans that death hath now forever ended! What London was to Milton, what Florence was to Dante, what Venice was to Carlo Zeno, that to him was this much-loved city by the inner sea. The modesty and simplicity of this magnanimous man forbid a single word of praise. And yet affection hath its rights. Some now are here whose feet have for the first time crossed this threshold. Their eyes are blind with tears. Stricken dumb with grief, they only know that the best friend that they have ever known has now forever gone. For the great love they bear him they ask this voice to speak for them. In life's darkest hours this man drew near and became their friend. When adversity toppled down the structure their hands had reared, one friend ever true came to lift up the fallen and lead them from defeat back to the heights of victory. Full many a man now toiling as jurist or merchant or physician thanks God for him who sought out those ambitious to learn and lent them knowledge and influence. For helpfulness was this man's highest, holiest ambition. Each morning he tried to build a booth to shelter some from life's fierce heat. Each noon he opened some spring for hot and thirsty lips. The hidings of his power were in the heart, not in the mind. How pathetic his affection for that father, from whom he had his oak and rock, to whose memory he built the church through which the weary generations come and go seeking rest and help divine! With what tender love did he recall the memory of the mother, upon whose birthday each year he planted an evergreen tree of recollection! How doubly significant that festival, in August, when in the golden sunlight he stood forth with glowing face,

and lifting the little grandchild in his arms, endowed the ward for those crippled children who stumble slowly through their hospital. In that hour, in a letter addressed to the little boy that bore his name, he left to his children's children, and to ours, the earliest, latest, deepest, truest thought of his career—that all strength is a sacred trust in the interest of weakness; that wealth is given by God in the interest of poverty; that wisdom is a light to guide the darkened feet into ways of peace."

The following tribute from the pen of Rev. Dr. Almon Gunnison, and published in *The Christian Leader*, Boston, November 4, 1897, is a fitting and just appreciation of the character and force of Mr. Pullman:

"A great captain of industry is dead. . . . We wish to lay a little flower of affectionate remembrance upon the grave of a friend. It would be a pleasant task to speak of him as the man of business, but this phase of his life has been in many ways depicted. We have seen many men who were masters of affairs, directors of great enterprises. We have seen them in the midst of their work, shaping policies and directing forces. We have seen this master of men and forces at his tasks, and never have we seen such supreme command of all the energies of a dominant and masterful personality, such frictionless action of great intellectual powers, a judgment which reached results with a celerity and calmness that seemed to be the issue of intuition rather than thought. The interests which hung upon his decisions were momentous, but they were disposed of as lesser men decide the trivial commonplaces of daily life. To one to whom large things seem appalling because they are unfamiliar, there is something almost weird in the easy handling of fateful decisions by great men, and never have we seen such calmness of poise and absolute self-mastery as in this great captain of industry whose work is over. We have seen but two men who ever impressed us with the idea of genius: Mr. Beecher as a master of assemblies, and Mr. Pullman as a master of industry. The work of others revealed its processes; their work was effortless. Other men lifted their burdens with swelling muscles, and carried their tasks with a toil that registered itself; these men accomplished with no trace of toil, and one could sit and see them do their work without that sympathetic weariness which comes when lesser men strain at their tasks. . . . How strange it used to seem to hear him speak of aims and plans for the betterment of men, of harmonies of thought and action which belonged to the realm of the ideal and needed the language of rapture, and yet with immobile face and calm speech he depicted, with the eloquence of thought rather than phrase, his Utopias. He had certain great elemental virtues. He was a lover of right, truth, justice. He hated shams, both in conduct and workmanship. He would not condone either dishonesty or dishonesty, but when it had paid the penalty of violated confidence, he would renew his faith and would rehabilitate the one who had made atonement for his sin. The great strike which was associated with his name brought forth accusations of austerity which were unjust. He was honored by his workmen, and when he died there was grief in all his shops. He remembered trusted employees in his will, and his household servants were not forgotten in his bequests. He was generous to public charities, and his private benefactions were constant. . . . There was a touch of chivalry in his nature. His love for his parents was reverence; his devotion to his mother was a passion. What he was, he believed they had made, and his cherishing of their memories had something in it of the idolatry of worship. Their birthdays were days of memory, and their graves were shrines. More than once, when the mother was in the infirmity of age, he turned his car backward on his journey, if the daily bulletin indicated increasing weakness. 'Castle Rest,' the beautiful island home, was made for her, in order to quicken in her the old zest of life, and by the rising tide of a new enthusiasm to float her life over the bar on which it threatened to be stranded. He spoke ever with reverence of sacred things, and cherished to the last the faith which he had learned from his parents' lips. The Memorial Church at Albion testifies to his faith, and his charities while living and his dying gifts bear witness to his love for his fellow-men. His fortune was less large than it was estimated, because it was not increased by the wreckage or the exploiting of the business which he controlled. He regarded his work as a trust. He neither depressed nor elevated it for his own enrichment. 'It is one of the happiest thoughts I have,' he said once to us, 'that no poor widow's single share of stock has ever been jeopardized by me. It is a trust that is sacred.'

He had talent for friendship. Men called him stern and hard, no doubt. One cannot easily hold in hand great enterprises, be a master of men and forces, and 'wear the smile of gladness.' The struggle and the strife leave their marks upon us. But our memory of him is sunlit with remembrances as bright as they will be enduring. A man of imperial force but gentlest speech. A pride of manner, but without arrogance of mind. A nature which seemed to repel advances and yet almost courted the fellowship of sympathy. A strength which received recognition because of its desert rather than by its demands, and gave to others every courtesy it claimed for itself. A hospitality which was as thoughtful as it was princely, and a tact which was gracious because there was a desire to confer enjoyment. The impalpable barrier which separates the poor from the rich, and which makes a reserve in the intimacies of friendship, was not one which he created. He desired no adulation, and made his friends feel that he was the recipient rather than the bestower of kindness. It is one of the emancipations which death brings, that it unseals the lips of friendship and enables affection to speak its word of praise. He does not need the tribute of our little word, but in the sense of loss we have, and in the memory of a friendship which was precious, there is something of comfort to us to tell the little world which our words shall reach, how much he was to others, and how fine a life went out when he passed on!"

Mr. Pullman's loyalty to Chicago was intense. He had an abiding faith in the greatness and destiny of that city, and he freely lent his personal and financial aid to every movement for its advancement. One of his munificent gifts was a contribution of \$100,000 to the Field Columbian Museum, and he is on record as having been the largest individual subscriber to the World's Fair at Chicago in 1892-93. He showed the sentimental side of his nature by building a beautiful church at Albion, N. Y., as a memorial to his parents, the cost of which was \$80,000. He also reared the fine bronze group monument commemorating the Fort Dearborn massacre near the site of his home. At frequent intervals during the last fifteen or twenty years he bestowed considerable sums in charity. It is said by his friends that no man in Chicago was more generous in his private benefactions, and it is well known that he was open-handed in his contributions to all great public enterprises. He left an estate variously estimated at from \$7,500,000 to \$15,000,000. His last will and testament provided that \$1,330,000 should be devoted to education, hospital purposes, and institutions having in view the cause of humanity. The most notable of all Mr. Pullman's public benefactions was the bequeathing of \$1,200,000 to be devoted to founding and endowing a free manual training school, which will eclipse any similar institution in this country, if not in the world. This institution is to be called the Pullman Free Manual Training School, and will be located in the town of Pullman. Thirteen public institutions of Chicago were made beneficiaries for \$10,000 each, while one, St. Luke's Hospital, in addition to the \$10,000 mentioned, was given another \$10,000, the income from this sum to be devoted to the endowment, support, and maintenance of two beds in the Florence Pullman ward of the hospital. The other institutions were the Chicago Historical Society, the Home for Self-Supporting Women of Chicago, the Chicago Hospital for Women and Children, the Chicago Nursery and Half-Orphan Asylum, the Chicago Orphan Asylum, the Chicago Home for the Friendless, St. Luke's Free Hospital, the Illinois Humane Society, the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, the Old People's Home, the Chicago Presbyterian Hospital, and the Newsboys and Bootblacks' Home. Mr. Pullman was married, June 13, 1867, to Miss Harriett Sanger, daughter of J. Y. Sanger, of Chicago. His surviving family consists of the widow; a daughter Florence, married in April, 1896, to Frank Orren Lowden, of Chicago; a daughter Harriett, married in June, 1892, to Francis J. Carolan, of San Francisco; and twin sons—George M. Pullman, Jr., and Walter Sanger Pullman.

JOHN A. LOGAN.

GEN. JOHN ALEXANDER LOGAN, soldier and statesman, was born in Jackson County, Ill., February 9, 1826, and died in Washington, D. C., December 26, 1886. His father, Dr. John Logan, was a native of Ireland, who emigrated to this country, married Elizabeth Jenkins, and after living for a time in Kentucky and Missouri, finally settled in Illinois. John Alexander was the eldest of a family of eleven children. They lived in a sparsely settled country, where schools and colleges were unknown, and the children received their education under the parental roof from the father and such teachers as he there employed. In 1840 young Logan was sent to Shiloh College. At the commencement of the Mexican War in 1846 he volunteered for service and was chosen lieutenant in a company of the First Illinois Infantry. He did good service in Mexico, and was for some time adjutant and also acting quartermaster of his regiment. On his return home in the fall of 1848 he began the study of law in the office of his uncle, Alexander M. Jenkins, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of Illinois. In November, 1849, he was elected Clerk of Jackson County. He next attended a course of law lectures at Louisville University, from which he received his diploma and thereupon commenced practice with his uncle. His engaging manners and rare abilities soon attracted public attention, and he was chosen Prosecuting Attorney of the Third Judicial District. In the autumn of 1852 he was elected to the State Legislature, and was three times re-elected. He was a Presidential Elector in 1856. He was elected by the Democrats to Congress in 1858, and again in 1860. He ardently advocated the cause of Mr. Douglas in the presidential campaign of the latter year, but on the first intimation of coming trouble from the South, he did not hesitate to affirm that in the event of Mr. Lincoln's election he would shoulder his musket to have him inaugurated. While attending the called session of Congress in July, 1861, he resigned his seat and joined the troops that were then marching to meet the enemy. He fought in the ranks at the disastrous battle of Bull Run, and was among the last to quit the field. Returning to his home, he proclaimed to his constituents his determination to re-enter the service of his country. His thrilling and patriotic eloquence rallied multitudes of volunteers, and on September 13, 1861, the Thirty-first Regiment of Illinois Infantry was organized under the command of Colonel Logan, and ready to take the field. This regiment formed a part of General McClelland's Brigade, and its first experience under fire was at Belmont, where Logan had his horse shot under him. There he assisted materially in preventing a capture of a part of McClelland's command, by leading his men in a daring bayonet charge, breaking the enemy's line and opening a way for the force that was being surrounded. Logan led his regiment in the attack on Fort Henry; and while gallantly leading and rallying his men in the attack on Fort Donelson, he was severely wounded and for some time disabled for active service. He reported again for duty to General Grant at Pittsburg Landing, and in March, 1862, was made Brigadier-General of Volunteers. He took an important part in the movement against Corinth, and was subsequently given command at Jackson, Tenn., with orders to guard the railroad communications. He was urged by his many friends and constituents to become a candidate for Congress in 1862, as representative for the State at large, but he declined all such overtures, saying:

"No! I am to-day a soldier of this republic, so to remain, changeless and immutable, until her last and weakest enemy shall have expired and passed away. Ambitious men, who have not a true love for their country at heart, may bring forth crude and baseless questions to agitate the pulse of our troubled nation and thwart the preservation of this Union, but for none of



John A. Esquire

such an I. I have entered the field to die, if need be, for this Government, and never expect to establish to peaceful pursuits until the object of this war of preservation has become a fact established."

General Logan commanded the Third Division of the Seventeenth Army Corps, under General McPherson, in Grant's Northern Mississippi campaign, displaying on every trying occasion such skill and bravery that he was promoted to Major-General of Volunteers, his commission dating from November 26, 1862. In the movement against Vicksburg he took an active and conspicuous part, and it was his men, selected especially by him, who manned the seven steamboats which successfully ran the batteries, carrying supplies to the Union troops. He took part in the victory at Port Gibson, saved the day by his personal valor at the battle of Raymond, participated in the defeat of the Confederates at Jackson, and won new laurels in the battle at Champion Hill. In his report on the last-mentioned battle, General Grant says: "Logan rode up at this time and told me that if Hovey could make another dash at the enemy, he could come up from where he then was and capture the greater part of their force"; which suggestion was acted upon and the promised result fully realized. At the siege of Vicksburg General Logan commanded McPherson's centre, and on the 25th of June made the assault after the explosion of the mine. His column was the first to enter the surrendered city, and he was made its Military Governor. He was honored by the Seventeenth Army Corps in the presentation of a gold medal inscribed with the nine battles in which his generalship and heroism had been distinguished. General Logan succeeded General Sherman in the command of the Fifteenth Army Corps, in November, 1863, and had his headquarters at Huntsville, Ala., during the following winter. In May, 1864, he joined the great army under Sherman which was preparing for its march into Georgia. In the movement at Resaca he led the advance of the Army of the Tennessee, and participated in the ensuing battle, charging and capturing with Wood's Division the enemy's line of works between the fort and the river. He met and repulsed Hardee's veterans at Dallas, May 23, 1864, and on the following day, while pointing out to Generals Sherman and McPherson the position of the enemy, he was wounded by a shot through the left arm. He did not, however, leave the field. At Kenesaw Mountain he drove the Confederates from their line of works, and on the 27th of June made a desperate assault against the impregnable face of Little Kenesaw. At the battle of Atlanta, July 22d, after the death of General McPherson, Logan assumed command, and dashed impetuously along the lines shouting, "McPherson and revenge!" "The effect," says a writer, "was electrical, and thousands slain on that sanguinary field attested the love of the Union soldiers for their dead commander and their enthusiastic imitation of the valor of his successor." General Sherman in his report, alluding to the death of General McPherson, says: "General Logan succeeded him and commanded the Army of the Tennessee through the desperate battle, with the same success and ability that had characterized him in the command of a corps or division." General Logan fought the battle of Ezra Chapel on July 28th and completely repulsed the enemy. He continued active in the remaining battles until the fall of Atlanta, when, his troops being ordered into camp for a season of recuperation, he went North and spent some time in stumping the Western States during the Presidential campaign of the fall of 1864. His troops formed a part of Sherman's army in its march to the sea, and General Logan rejoined them at Savannah, Ga. From there he marched with his corps through the Carolinas, participating in the battle of Benton's Cross-Roads. After the surrender of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston General Logan marched with his veterans to Washington, and took part in the great review of the victorious Union armies on May 23, 1865. On that day he was restored to the command of the Army of the Tennessee. As soon, however, as active duty in the field was over he resigned

from the army, stating that he did not wish to draw pay when not in active service. President Andrew Johnson appointed him Minister to Mexico in November, 1865, but he declined the position. He was elected to the Fortieth Congress in 1866 and served as one of the managers in the impeachment trial of President Johnson. He was re-elected to the Forty-first Congress and was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, and secured, among other good measures, an act for the reduction of the army. He was re-elected to the Forty-second Congress, but before that body convened he was chosen United States Senator for the term beginning March 4, 1871. At the beginning of the third session of the Forty-second Congress, December 2, 1872, he succeeded Vice-President Wilson as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. On the expiration of his term in the Senate, March 3, 1877, he resumed the practice of law in Chicago, but was again elected United States Senator from Illinois and took his seat on the assembling of that body in extra session on March 18, 1879. His more important speeches in the House were on "Reconstruction," July 12, 1867; "On the Impeachment of President Johnson," February 22, 1868; "Principles of the Democratic Party," July 16, 1868; "Removing the Capital," January 22, 1870. In the Senate he spoke in vindication of President Grant against the attack of Charles Sumner, June 3, 1872; the "KuKlux in Louisiana," a reply to Senator Gordon, January 13, 1875; "on the equalization of bounties of soldiers, sailors, and marines of the late war for the Union," March 2, 1875, and "on the power of the Government to enforce the United States laws." General Logan was one of the earliest members of the Grand Army of the Republic, and at the second national encampment at Philadelphia, January 15, 1868, he was chosen Commander-in-Chief. It was at his instigation that May 30th was designated as "Decoration Day." He was frequently spoken of as a Presidential candidate, and at the National Republican Convention at Chicago in June, 1884, he received 63½ votes on the first ballot for President. James G. Blaine was subsequently nominated, and General Logan was enthusiastically nominated for Vice-President. In the election following he received 182 electoral votes to 219 for Thomas A. Hendricks. His Senatorial term expiring in 1885, he was re-elected by the Illinois Legislature for the term ending in 1891. He died suddenly at his home in Washington, December 26, 1886. James G. Blaine, when informed of the sad event, thus epitomized his character:

"General Logan was a man of immense force in a legislative body. His will was unbending; his courage, both moral and physical, was of the highest order. I never knew a more fearless man. He did not quail before public opinion when he had once made up his mind any more than he did before the guns of the enemy when he headed a charge of his enthusiastic troops. In debate he was aggressive and effective. . . . I have had occasion to say before, and I now repeat, that while there have been more illustrious military leaders in the United States and more illustrious leaders in legislative halls, there has, I think, been no man in this country who has combined the two careers in so eminent a degree as General Logan."

His military career was so remarkable and his impetuous personal bravery so distinguished that he was styled the "Murat of the Union Army." His robust physique and massive body, together with his long black hair, heavy drooping mustache, and dark complexion, made him conspicuous in every assembly, while his impetuous and eloquent oratory, coupled with his exalted patriotism, never failed to command the applause and enthusiasm of his hearers. In July 27, 1897, a statue to his memory was unveiled in Lake Front Park, Chicago. He was the author of "The Great Conspiracy," a large volume relating to the Civil War (New York, 1886); and "The Volunteer Soldier of America" (Chicago, 1887). His memory is further perpetuated in "Life and Services of John A. Logan," by George Francis Dawson (Chicago, 1887). His wife, Mary Simmerson Cunningham, to whom he was married November 27, 1855, was in an especial manner identified with her husband's brilliant career and was his best and wisest



Yours truly
W. C. Perkins

adviser in the gravest crises of his civil and military life. Indeed, she was a constant inspiration to him; she aroused his energies, encouraged his ambition, and stimulated his genius. "No task was too hard, no enterprise too difficult for them to undertake," says a writer, and "no discouragements changed their purpose to accomplish something in the world." This estimable lady resides at Washington, where she is prominent in the social, literary, and official life at the capital, taking active interest in many charitable, educational, and other beneficent movements.

WALTER Q. GRESHAM.

HON. WALTER QUINTON GRESHAM, lawyer, soldier, jurist, and statesman, Postmaster-General, and later Secretary of the Treasury in the Cabinet of President Arthur, and Secretary of State in President Cleveland's Cabinet, was born near Lanesville, Harrison County, Ind., March 17, 1832. In his early days his father as sheriff of the county was killed while serving a warrant, and the family was left in moderate circumstances. Young Gresham was educated at the county schools, and afterward at the State University in Bloomington, but did not remain long enough there to be graduated. He read law in Corydon, a village which enjoys the distinction of having been the first capital of the State for a time, until Indianapolis was located. Mr. Gresham practised law there uninterruptedly until 1860, when he was elected a member of the Legislature, and as chairman of one of the military committees took a prominent part in war legislation. Near the beginning of the war he enlisted and went to the front as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Thirty-eighth Indiana regiment. He was afterward promoted to be Colonel of the Fifty-third Indiana, and he served in the siege of Vicksburg in charge of a brigade. After the siege he was, on Grant's recommendation, appointed a Brigadier-General. He was with Sherman before Atlanta, commanding a division of Blair's corps, and about this time (1864) was wounded in the leg below the knee. He stopped at New Albany, Ind., on his way home, so severe was his wound, and it was a year before he entirely recovered, the recovery leaving him with a sag in his stride, a little noticeable in his walk throughout his life. He was brevetted as a Major-General in 1865. He remained in New Albany, where he began the practice of the law and kept it up till 1866, when he was appointed State agent, his duty being to pay the interest on the State debt in New York City. In the same year and two years later he contested that district for Congress with the late Michael C. Kerr and was beaten both times. In the army General Gresham won the regard of Grant, who as President, in 1869, tendered Mr. Gresham the Collectorship of the port of New Orleans. This he declined, and continued the practice of the law in New Albany. But soon after this episode there was a vacancy on the bench of the United States District Court for Indiana. There was a large number of applicants for the place, among whom was not Walter Q. Gresham. He, indeed, at the time was busy getting signatures to a petition for the appointment of his law partner, Judge Slaughter. It is related that when President Grant was looking over the list of applicants and hearing their virtues eloquently set forth by the late Secretary of War Rawlins, he turned suddenly with: "Rawlins, doesn't Wat Gresham live in that district?" "Yes," said Rawlins. "That settles it," said Grant. "If there is anything for which Gresham is available it goes to him," and, to Mr. Gresham's surprise, notice of his appointment came in due time. He at first said he wouldn't take it, because he had been urging his partner for the place, but the latter had the good sense to understand the situation and positively refused to have the place if he could get it, and urged Mr. Gresham to accept that which had so honorably come to him. He did so finally, and served in it until April, 1883, when he was, in a manner equally

unsolicited, tendered the position of Postmaster-General. He was strongly urged for a place in the Cabinet of President Garfield, and there is reason to believe the representations of his friends in his behalf were regarded with much favor, but he was not nominated, because his party in the West failed to agree upon him. In the Cabinet of President Arthur he was made Postmaster-General in 1883, and promoted to the Secretaryship of the Treasury in 1884 after the death of Secretary Folger. In October of that year President Arthur tendered him the place of United States Circuit Judge in Chicago, to succeed Judge Drummond, resigned, and it was accepted. During his career on the bench Judge Gresham heard and decided many noteworthy cases. As a jurist he was distinguished for the directness and accuracy of his perceptions, the absolute fairness of his rulings, and his utter unconsciousness of the standing, character, or wealth of parties or counsel. This characteristic was illustrated in what is known as the "Wabash case," where sixty-eight different railroads, running through Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, and Michigan, were involved in what was known as the Jay Gould system. Though the decision was adverse to Jay Gould, the latter paid unwilling tribute in the acknowledgment of Justice Gresham's ability, fairness, and sense of justice. Judge Gresham shared President Arthur's views with respect to a revision of the tariff and a reduction of the surplus revenue. One of his last acts as a member of the Arthur Administration was a speech delivered in Wall Street to the business men of New York, in which, although the Republican candidate for President was daily turning every protectionist argument to account in the canvass, he maintained that there was no legitimate excuse for the heavy burdens of popular taxation. In this he showed that he could be independent of partisan discipline. He never posed, however, as a civil-service reformer. He prided himself on being a close student of human nature, and loved to talk about his observations upon it, and about the characters of men. As a public speaker it was difficult to estimate Secretary Gresham, for his long service on the bench had afforded him opportunity for so little of it; but it is said by those who remember his Congressional candidacies that he had much sledge-hammer force and impetuosity. He could not as judge fittingly take active part in politics and did not, but the independence of his character enabled one to find where he was if he was sought. Judge Gresham was a candidate for the Republican nomination for President in 1884, and again in 1888. He received 111 votes on the first ballot in the Convention in 1888. His vote rose to 123 on the third ballot, and then dwindled to 59 on the eighth and last. He refused the nomination by the People's party in 1892. He left the Republican party the next October, and in a letter to Major Bluford Wilson announced his intention of voting for Grover Cleveland, concluding his letter with this sentence: "I think, with you, that a Republican can vote for Mr. Cleveland without joining the Democratic party. How I shall vote in the future will depend upon the questions at issue." President Cleveland offered him the first place in the Cabinet, and he became Secretary of State in 1893, serving as such with distinguished ability until his death. Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Gresham were old friends, having met in the White House in 1885. Secretary Gresham was a man of culture. He had a taste for the classics, but general literature was his main delight as a recreation. His college life was short—one year at the Bloomington (Ind.) University. He did not make much progress in classical lore, but he took advantage of the opportunities given him and did the best he could. He possessed a thorough and minute knowledge of the history of the country and the government, the measures of the various administrations, the great debates, and the men who shaped and influenced the legislation of their day, many of whom are now forgotten. In other fields of literature he was classed as a well-informed man, without being what may be termed profoundly versed in books. Like many other brain-workers his favorite method of relaxation was the reading of a novel. Absorbed in the creation of the novelist genius, he had been known to read a novel of great length



Garet A. Stohark.

through at a single sitting, even if it took all night. More than once daylight peeped through his library windows before he could lay down the fascinating volume. He was a man of great force of character, much aggressiveness and push. His temperament was rather hot than cool. He had a firm grip, and was inclined to rule. He himself was ruled much by his impulses, and took frequent counsel of his feelings rather than his judgment. Manifestly such a man made enemies; manifestly also he made friends. Gresham had many of both; but this must be understood rather in a private than in a public way, for Mr. Gresham's public life had consisted of fourteen years in a court room. In person General Gresham was a man of splendid appearance—the full height in stature, broad, but spare and angular, masculine in his impressions. A “shock” head of silver-gray hair, a high forehead; heavy, dark eyebrows; piercing black eyes; a square nose, which protruded from his face rather than being graded up by his cheeks, which were rather flat, the whole bearing strongly marked lines. He had a square, strong jaw, and his face was covered with short iron-gray whiskers. He walked with a good deal of a stride, and those who knew he had been wounded could see it in a limp, although his movements, which were angular, rather tended to conceal it. In 1858 Judge Gresham married Miss Matilda McGrain, who was then only eighteen years of age. A son and daughter were born of this union; the former is a practising lawyer, and the latter is the wife of W. H. Andrews. Secretary Gresham was taken ill in the early spring of 1895. The malady which had fastened upon him could not be successfully combated, and, although the end was delayed somewhat by the remedies resorted to by the physicians, it was not in their power to defer it indefinitely, and he passed quietly away on the early morning of May 28, 1895, at his residence in Washington, D. C.

GARRET A. HOBART.

HON. GARRET AUGUSTUS HOBART, Vice-President of the United States, and, through birth, lifelong residence, and three decades of brilliant achievement in professional, commercial, and political affairs in New Jersey, justly entitled to be considered her “favorite son,” was born at Long Branch, Monmouth County, in the State mentioned, on June 3, 1844, and since 1866 has had his home in the city of Paterson. On the paternal side he is of English, and on the maternal of Dutch extraction—though remotely. While his father was a farmer of but limited means and prominence, the Hobart family has long been one of distinction, both in this country and in England. As far back as the reign of Charles I., one of the name dared to question the royal authority and suffered incarceration as the penalty of his manly criticisms. Among the early colonists of Massachusetts and Connecticut quite a number of the family were more or less conspicuous in affairs, several of them becoming quite famous as pulpit orators. About the beginning of the present century one of the name was a Judge of the District Court of New York and a Senator of the United States. The family has also supplied a Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, whose name is commemorated by Hobart College, at Geneva, N. Y., founded in 1825. The subject of this sketch was reared in a domestic circle in which the homely virtues were allied to a profound respect for religion and education. As he grew in years his mental aptitude indicated a fitness for higher culture than was afforded by the local schools, and accordingly he entered Rutgers College, where he was graduated in 1863. A brief trial of school-teaching gave him opportunity for reflection, and determining that his vocation lay in the law, he went to Paterson, and, calling on the late Socrates Tuttle, one of the most distinguished members of the Passaic County bar and at one time Mayor of Paterson, he reminded him that their respective fathers had been warm friends and that there had been a tacit under-

standing between them that "Gus"—as Mr. Hobart was called in youth—should have a chance to study law with the son of his father's friend if he so desired. Mr. Tuttle was delighted with the manliness and good-temper of the would-be student, took him at once into his office and also to his home, and through that act linked him for life to the city of Paterson; for, becoming enamored of his preceptor's charming daughter, the young man shortly proposed marriage, was accepted, and thenceforth was to Mr. Tuttle as a son. Admitted to the bar of Passaic County in 1869, he entered almost immediately upon a career of professional, business, and political success, which could only have been achieved through a combination of natural endowments and a personal popularity seldom united in one individual. In 1871 he was chosen City Counsel of Paterson, and in the following year was elected Counsel to the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Passaic County. Although he came of staunch Democratic stock, he was led by his personal sympathies to espouse the principles of the Republican party; and, attracting the attention of its local leaders, was at once put forward for elective office, being given, in the fall of 1871, the nomination for Assembly in the Third District of Passaic County. His popularity was demonstrated by the splendid support he received and a majority larger than the district had ever before given. Upon entering the Legislature he seems to have won instant notice, and thenceforth he continued to be an important political factor. Re-elected to the Assembly in 1872, he was chosen Speaker of that body, and in this responsible position added so largely to his reputation that he was urged to disregard precedent and run a third time, but declined. In 1876, in obedience to party pressure, he accepted nomination for the State Senate, and was elected by a majority that exceeded by over one hundred per cent. the vote given in the district to General Hayes for President of the United States. His service in the Senate covered several years; and in 1881 and 1882 he was President of that body, thus ranking with the Lieutenant-Governors of other States. As Chairman of the Judiciary Committee and as a leading member of other committees of the first rank, he rendered loyal service to the people by introducing and pressing some of the most useful measures enacted during these years. Among these, especially notable were the law providing for a summary judicial investigation of the affairs of any county upon the application of twenty-five freeholders, an act which has been invoked a number of times with beneficial results; the law charging the Sinking Fund of the State with the payment of all the interest and part of the principal of the State debt yearly, reducing the ordinary expenditures some one hundred thousand dollars per annum, which was the cause of removal of the state tax—an achievement which gave much pride and satisfaction throughout the State; and the law for the arbitration of labor disputes. His labors in behalf of good roads also deserve mention. With a healthy appreciation of driving and wheeling, and a settled conviction that the condition of the public highways of a State should reflect the intelligence and the prosperity of its inhabitants, he has always been a loyal advocate of liberal expenditures for these thoroughfares; and to his zealous endeavor their almost matchless perfection throughout New Jersey in recent years is largely attributable. It is said that neither House of the New Jersey Legislature ever had a more decorous, impartial, and universally respected presiding officer. While in the Senate Mr. Hobart was chosen a member of the State Republican Committee, and in 1880 he was elected its Chairman. From the Republican point of view the Democratic ascendancy in the State had been obtained and was held by questionable means, and to break down its influence and deprive its supporters of such power as they possessed was a task upon which, though regarded as hopeless by many, Mr. Hobart and his colleagues entered with undaunted zeal. It was a long and bitter political fight, and years of courageous and unremitting effort was required before results were obtained; but in 1885 victory rewarded these conscientious labors, and the Republicans elected John W. Griggs, their candidate for Governor, and likewise captured every other important office in the State, placing New Jersey, for the first

time since the Civil War, solidly in the Republican column. It was an achievement in which Mr. Hobart played a leading and dauntless part, and through which he earned the heartiest gratitude of his party; for although not chairman of the State committee during the closing years of this prolonged contest (having resigned), he continued in membership and was of great assistance by his counsel and previous experience. In 1884 Mr. Hobart was the choice of the New Jersey delegation at the Republican convention in Chicago for State representative on the National Committee; and at the conventions of 1888 and 1892 he was similarly honored. In the last-mentioned year he was elected Vice-Chairman of this committee, and on several occasions declined its chairmanship, owing to the great pressure of his private business. But while attending to all these official and political duties with rare zeal and ability, he was by no means a professional politician or an office-seeker. His legal practice and the great variety of business interests with which he had become connected, either as promoter, counsel, director, or presiding officer, had steadily grown in volume, partly by reason of his personal popularity, but principally through his known ability and integrity as a man of affairs, and in these later years made heavy demands upon him. His success in these was marked, and gave him fully as wide and substantial a reputation as any man in New Jersey. Some of his business achievements specially deserving of mention have been in the discharge of trusts confided to him by the courts. As receiver of the New Jersey Midland Railroad Company, he managed its affairs so successfully that, although they were in a very bad state when he assumed charge, he was able to turn the corporation over to the shareholders in a state of solvency. Similar results attended his receivership of the Montclair Railroad and of the Jersey City and Albany Line. As receiver, also, he handled the affairs of the First National Bank of Newark with such judgment and skill that in six months after his appointment all depositors were paid in full. For this achievement he was officially thanked and complimented by the Comptroller of the Currency. For years Mr. Hobart had charge of the general management of the East Jersey Water Company, with all its allied interests. He was also the President of the Passaic Water Company, of the Acquackanonk Water Company, of the Paterson Railway Company's consolidated lines, of the Morris County Railroad, and of the People's Gas Company. Among the corporations of which he has been or is a director or counsel may be named the New York, Susquehanna, and Western Railroad, the Lehigh and Hudson River Railroad, the Barbour Brothers Company, the Barbour Flax Spinning Company, the Pioneer Silk Company, the American Cotton Oil Company, the Liberty National Bank and the Citizens' Insurance Company of New York City, the First National Bank of Paterson, and the Paterson Savings Institution, the People's Gas Light Company of Paterson, the Paterson Electric Light Company, the Passaic Gas Light Company, and the Cedar Lawn Cemetery Company of Paterson. A most commendable trait in Mr. Hobart's character is his sincere regard for the interests of the employees of these corporations, and for that matter of all workmen. It is said that of all the honors and appointments that came to him previous to the one he now holds, he felt proudest of being selected as one of the three arbitrators of the Joint Traffic Association. His memory of details and of names and faces is remarkable, and constitutes one cause of his popularity with the great army of men employed by the enterprises with which he is connected. A splendid trait of his character is his unostentatious generosity. Occasionally one of his gifts—like the recent donation of five thousand dollars without conditions to his alma mater, Rutgers College—gets into the public prints; but the constant succession of benefices to friends, neighbors, associates, strangers, charities, schools, and churches, aggregating, as may be understood, thousands of dollars—of these no mention is made. Diligence as well as ability in his business affairs has placed him in possession of large means, but wealth has not impaired his character nor has it separated him from the people. His tastes are domestic, and his well-appointed home, popularly known as "Carroll Hall," in Paterson, is the place where

his highest pleasures are found. His wife, the Miss Fannie Tuttle of former years, previously mentioned, and to whom he was married on July 21, 1869, is a woman of remarkably fine presence, exceptional character, unusual goodness of heart and gentleness of disposition, and a leader in society. The close companion and confidant of her distinguished husband since his first entry upon public life, she has acquired an unusual knowledge of affairs and likewise a wide acquaintance with prominent persons. Two children have blessed this union. Their first born, Miss Fannie, a beautiful girl of twenty years, died of diphtheria while travelling with her parents in Italy, and is buried at Lake Como. Their other child, a stalwart young lad, now in his teens and named after his father, is popularly known as "Junior." Of late years Mr. Hobart's multitude of friends in New Jersey have held to the belief that only high official position could requite him for his able services as a citizen and party leader. About the time of the calling of the last National Republican Convention, it came to be tacitly understood among them that in case of Republican success in 1896 Mr. Hobart should be put forward for a Cabinet position—his own preference, when the matter was forced upon his attention, being, it seems, for the office of Secretary of the Navy. At the convention, however, events shaped themselves in large degree, and the instant his name was mentioned for the Vice-Presidency no other was for a moment likely to be successful. After the nomination of Major William McKinley for the Presidency had been made unanimous and nominations for the Vice-Presidency had begun, New Jersey, through Senator Sewell, in due turn presented the name of Garret A. Hobart, the nominating speech being made by Judge John Franklin Fort. After presenting the claims of New Jersey to the honor and referring jocosely to the forty years the Republicans of that State had been wandering in the Democratic wilderness, he advocated the selection of Mr. Hobart in the following words:

"We are proud of our public men. Their Republicanism and love of country have been welded in the furnace of political adversity. That man is a Republican who adheres to the party in a State where there is no hope for the gratification of personal ambitions. There are no camp followers in the minority party in any State. They are all true soldiers in the military army, doing valiant service without reward, gain, or the hope thereof, from principle only. A true representative of this class of Republicans in New Jersey we offer you to-day. He is in the prime of life; a never-faltering friend, with qualities of leadership unsurpassed, of sterling honor, of broad mind, of liberal views, of wide public information, of great business capacity, and withal a parliamentarian who would grace the Presidency of the Senate of the United States. A native of our State, the son of a humble farmer, he was reared to love of country in sight of the historic field of Monmouth, on which the blood of our ancestors was shed that the Republic might exist. From a poor boy, unaided and alone he has risen to high renown among us. In our State we have done for him all that the political conditions would permit. He has been Speaker of our Assembly and President of our Senate. He has been the choice for United States Senator of the Republican minority in the Legislature, and, had it been in our power to place him in the Senate of the United States, he would, long ere this, have been there. His capabilities are such as would grace any position of honor in the nation. Not for himself, but for our State; not for his ambition, but to give to the nation the highest type of public official—do we come to this convention by the command of our State, and in the name of the Republican Party of New Jersey—unconquered and unconquerable, undivided and undivisible—with one united voice speaking for all that counts for good citizenship in our State, and nominate to you for the office of Vice-President of this Republic, Garret A. Hobart, of New Jersey."

Although other States urged the selection of their "favorite sons," the choice of New Jersey received 533½ of the 922 cast, and was finally made unanimous. Mr. Hobart's nomination, no less than Major McKinley's, seemed to touch a popular chord, Republicans generally agreeing that the honor received was the just reward of years of hard, faithful, and unselfish devotion to the party's interests. Officially informed of his nomination by commit-



Yours Truly
J. C. Platt

tee on July 7th, Mr. Hobart replied in words which left no doubt in the public mind as to his views upon the vital issues of sound money and the tariff. His formal letter of acceptance, issued on September 10th following, was a document of about five thousand words, in which were presented in masterful manner and in eloquent phrase the reasons for the political faith of the author. The single paragraph here quoted will serve to show the style and logic of the whole.

"The Republican party, in its first successful national contest, under Abraham Lincoln, declared in favor 'of that policy of national exchanges which secures to the workingman living wages, to agriculture remunerative prices, to mechanics and manufacturers an adequate reward for their skill, labor, and enterprise, and to the nation commercial prosperity and independence.' The principle thus enunciated has never been abandoned. In the crisis now upon us it must be tenaciously adhered to. While we must insist that our monetary standard shall be maintained in harmony with that of the civilized world, that our currency shall be sound and honest, we must also remember that unless we make it possible for capital to find employment and for labor to earn ample and remunerative wages, it will be impossible to attain that degree of prosperity which, with a sound monetary policy buttressed by a sound tariff policy, will be assured."

It is worthy of note that Mr. Hobart's prophecy of the wholesale defection of sound-money Democrats from their party was fully realized. All the promises of those who urged and secured Mr. Hobart's nomination were more than made good at the polls in November. He carried his State for the ticket by a majority which will live for all time in the history of his party. In Paterson the vote was practically unanimous for him. Previous to assuming the Vice-Presidency he showed his high sense of duty to the country and to the people by resigning all official connection with corporations likely in any way to hamper or even seem to hamper his impartial and honorable discharge of his high public trust. Warmly welcomed at the national capital, Mr. Hobart entered upon his official duties on March 4, 1897, having behind him in an unusual degree the good wishes of the American people. It is not too much to say that he won immediate popularity even in the dignified Senate over which he presides; and as a parliamentarian has proved adequate to the most exacting requirements in that body.

THOMAS C. PLATT.

HON. THOMAS COLLIER PLATT, A.M., a leading American politician and business man, formerly Member of Congress and United States Senator from the State of New York, and now for the second time United States Senator from that State, and one of the acknowledged chiefs of the Republican party, was born in the village of Owego, Tioga County, N. Y., on July 15, 1833. His father, the late William Platt, was a prominent member of the Tioga County bar, and combined with his legal practice the business of land agent, in which he was very successful. Destined for the profession of law, Thomas C. Platt was given excellent educational advantages in his youth. After graduating at the Owego Academy he entered Yale College as a member of the class of 1853. Of somewhat delicate physique at this period, his health appeared to give way under close application to study, and, with a view to effecting its restoration, he quitted college at the expiration of the sophomore year and engaged in the lumber business, finding in its congenial outdoor activities all that was required to renew his waning vigor. So completely was his constitution strengthened by this step that he became a marvel in his powers of application and endurance; and these powers seem to be retained even to the present day. Mr. Platt appears to have made a marked success of his early business ventures, for he was still a comparatively young man when called to assume the presidency of the Tioga National

Bank at Owego, which he was instrumental in organizing. His sagacity discerning the latent possibilities of the express business, he entered that field of activity many years ago, and has given to its development a large share of the native shrewdness of his character, with most satisfactory results. For sixteen years past he has been President of the United States Express Company, one of the largest and most successful transportation enterprises in the country. Of most comprehensive business vision, he has engaged in many other enterprises, notably in railroads, displaying in all those qualities of judgment, perseverance, and combination which invariably result in success. Mr. Platt was but twenty-six years of age when elected by his fellow-citizens County Clerk of Tioga County; and he held that office from 1859 to 1861, administering its duties with rare fidelity to the public interests. It is probable that about this time he was taking his first lessons in the arts of the practical politician, for he appears to have acquired a great hold upon his party associates and to have been put forward as their representative at conventions and in the campaigns, which then, perhaps more than at any subsequent period, called for force and decision of character on the part of those who participated. Allying himself with the Republican party at its birth, he labored so steadfastly for its principles and candidates that even while it was still young he became a local power, and, before he had progressed far in his manhood, a factor of considerable consequence in its councils. Mr. Platt was always an ardent admirer of the sterling patriotism and soldierly qualities of General Grant, and may be said to have first entered the arena of national politics in the campaign of 1868, when Grant was nominated and elected to the Presidency. In the Republican National Convention of that year he was a leading figure among the New York delegates, and together with Alonzo B. Cornell was actively instrumental in effecting Grant's nomination. He likewise supported Grant with vigor in his second campaign for the Presidency, and rendered valuable services to his party in swinging New York into the Republican column. In this campaign—that of 1872—he accepted for himself the Republican nomination for Congress in the Twenty-seventh District, then comprising the counties of Broome, Schuyler, Tioga, and Tompkins—an area in which, by his tactful management, assisted by Mr. Cornell, the political fortunes of Roscoe Conkling had previously been materially advanced. Elected to the Forty-third Congress by 16,603 votes against 13,406 cast for Mr. Goodrich, the candidate on the Liberal-Democrat (Greeley) ticket, he served among other committees on that of Post-Offices and Roads. At the close of his term he was renominated in his district—which had now become the Twenty-eighth—and was re-elected, receiving 13,766 votes against 13,013 cast for the Democratic nominee, Mr. Jones. In the Forty-fourth Congress Mr. Platt was an active member of the Committee on the Pacific Railroads, one of his colleagues being General Garfield. At the expiration of his second Congressional term he declined further service, owing to the pressure of business duties, but still retained his place as a party leader and continued his activity as a delegate to party conventions. In 1878, while presiding at the Republican State Convention at Rochester, he made a decided sensation by his bold arraignment of President Hayes for alleged lack of loyalty to the Republican organization of New York. The ablest Republican leaders in the State perceived at once the masterful character of the man, and thenceforth they had to reckon with it on all occasions. Mr. Platt, who had been appointed Quarantine Commissioner of the State in 1880, was one of the loyal and determined band of three hundred and six who, as delegates to the Republican National Convention of that year, fearlessly and steadfastly advocated and supported the nomination of President Grant for a "third term," and went down with him on the last ballot in face of the stampede which nominated Garfield. Although back to back with Roscoe Conkling in this convention, he appears not to have shared that leader's views in the matter of declining for the State of New York the Vice-Presidential nomination, which the adherents of Garfield extended in the interests of harmony and success; and it is said that he

was more than pleased when General Arthur accepted it. Nevertheless, the defeat of Grant's candidacy left more or less traces of dissatisfaction among his New York supporters, and although they loyally sustained Garfield, securing for him the thirty-five electoral votes of the State, the incoming administration found some difficulty in healing the breach. The factions into which the New York Republicans were divided measured their strength with each other in the State Legislature early in 1881, in the canvass for United States Senator to succeed the Hon. Francis Kernan, whose term of office expired on March 4th of that year. Governor Cornell favored the selection of Mr. Platt, and his candidacy was quite generally approved. Vice-President-elect Arthur, however, desired the selection of the Hon. Richard Crowley, of Niagara County. A third candidate, in the person of the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, of New York City, was put forward by the close friends of the administration which was to come into office in the following March. Mr. Depew voluntarily withdrew. The balloting resulted in Mr. Platt's election, he receiving 54 of the 105 votes cast, his next competitor, Mr. Crowley, receiving 26. On being apprised of the result Senator Conkling telegraphed to Mr. Platt the following message: "I congratulate the Republican party in the State of New York on the choice of a Senator who never apologized for being a stalwart Republican." Mr. Platt's election to the United States Senate was welcomed quite generally as terminating the local disagreements, but a perfect understanding did not follow as expected, for the distribution of federal appointments in the State re-awakened the old animosities. It appears that Senator Platt, together with his colleague, Senator Conkling, had an understanding with the President regarding appointments, which it was understood were to be controlled in some degree by them, together with Vice-President Arthur and Governor Cornell. The early appointments—most of which were re-appointments—served to bear out the belief that the Executive recognized this understanding; but when Judge William H. Robertson was named Collector of the Port of New York—to succeed Mr. E. A. Merritt, who was appointed Consul-General at London—the truce was broken. This appointment was regarded by "the Stalwarts"—as the Platt-Conkling faction was called—as an attempt to build up "the Half-Breeds" at their expense, and was resented, causing a "dead-lock" in the Senate and bitter feeling both in New York and Washington. The President could not secure the confirmation of any of his appointments, and was apparently powerless to do anything in that direction. Mr. Platt, who had made heavy business sacrifices to enter the Senate, and who, to use his own expression, had grown "sick of the whole business," feeling that it was hopeless to expect to accomplish anything for the organization in the State, conceived the idea of resigning, and talked the matter over with Mr. Conkling, who, after a few conferences, declared that if Mr. Platt still held to his desire he himself would resign, should they fail in their joint attempt to secure the withdrawal of Judge Robertson's appointment. On May 16th (1881) the resignations were presented in the Senate, and on the same day were made known to Governor Cornell. At the time of the resignation neither Senator appears to have had any idea of a re-election, but the Federal office-holders at home, whose interests they were seeking to protect, and the strength of their faction, advised it, on the ground that it was bad politics to leave the field open for the choice of two successors from the opposing faction. Mr. Platt was so sincere in his desire to return to private life and business that he urged upon his advisers that the re-election of Mr. Conkling would be sufficient, and offered personally to bear the expense of a vigorous canvass at Albany to secure his re-election and that of some other "Stalwart" candidate. A conference of the leaders a week later resulted in their determination to attempt to re-elect both Platt and Conkling. The contest in the Legislature lasted through May, June, and into July; and by the time it was decided by the election of Messrs. Lapham and Miller to fill the vacancies, President Garfield was lying at the point of death. Mr. Platt, who had been residing in New York City since 1878, now devoted himself energetically

cally to business. He still retained his hold upon the affections of his old party friends in Tioga County and elsewhere in the State, and also his place as a State leader. He had been honest in his wish to leave the Senate; and now, again in business, found a congenial mental activity and sufficient results to compensate him for the loss of the great honor he had so readily relinquished. Mr. Conkling, who shortly afterward established himself in legal practice in New York City with such brilliant success as to decline a seat as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, gradually relinquished his hold upon the party in the State, and several years preceding his death Mr. Platt became the undisputed leader. This position he still holds, having conquered the right to it by what may be termed a genius for politics. At the Republican National Convention in 1884 he supported the candidacy of Mr. Blaine for the Presidency and bent every effort toward securing his election, and would have been successful but for the loss of a handful of votes occasioned by the ill-considered utterance of a religious zealot, which cost the Republican candidate the thirty-six electoral votes of New York. In 1888 Mr. Platt assisted in the nomination of General Harrison for the Presidency, and secured the Vice-Presidential nomination for the Hon. Levi P. Morton, for both of whom he put forth every effort in the State, swinging its electoral vote in their favor and undoubtedly effecting their election. Mr. Platt was among those who felt that Mr. Blaine merited the Presidency, and in 1892 he was in favor of his nomination, entering the Minneapolis convention as an avowed supporter. He acquiesced, however, in the renomination of Harrison, and aided powerfully in carrying New York for him. In the campaign of 1896 he was not at first enthusiastically in favor of the nomination of Major McKinley, but eventually gave him loyal support and contributed very materially to insuring his victory. Mr. Platt has been bitterly assailed of late in his own party; but whether through the disappointed ambitions of lesser men or the honest indignation of greater, time alone can tell and history may be relied on to record. As a political manager in National fields he has repeatedly won brilliant successes, not the least of which was his own reelection to the United States Senate, on January 14, 1897, by a vote of 142, to 7 cast for his only opponent, Joseph H. Choate—two members of the Legislature being absent at the joint ballot. He re-entered the official life of the nation in hearty accord with its Executive and a firm friend of the protective tariff measures which have made him distinguished as a leader in American affairs. His opinion on a threatened international complication is voiced in the words: "We neither want to govern Cuba nor fight Spain." No one can doubt his intense Americanism nor the sincerity of his patriotism. The Governor of the State of New York, speaking at a banquet given in Albany on the evening of January 27, 1897, under the auspices of the State League of Republican Clubs, and at which nearly one thousand representative Republicans assembled to do honor to the newly chosen Senator, said, in referring to his reelection: "The whirligig of time has at last brought, not revenge, but a tardy measure of justice. Only fourteen Senators who sixteen years ago witnessed Mr. Platt's retirement now remain in public life. I believe they will all regard his restoration to the body as an honor to the State he will in part represent, and a flattering tribute to his lifelong fidelity to Republican principles." Continuing his remarks, Governor Black further said: "The truth of history has never been established in regard to the episode which led to the resignation of Mr. Platt and his illustrious associate in 1881. Unhappily the great tragedy (the assassination of President Garfield) made impossible, or at least indecorous, any public explanation which it was believed by many would have amply vindicated their course; so, with the chivalry inherent to both, they proved they could suffer and be still. Weighed down by the disapproval of those whose high commission he had returned, Mr. Platt stood at a point which to most men would have marked the end of public service, but which to him was the beginning of a career that for brilliancy, skill, persistence, and final mastery, has never been equalled in American politics." Mr. Platt's relations

to recent New York State legislation have been conspicuously active and beneficent. Earnestly favoring every good bill, he has as earnestly opposed every bad one. He supported the Raines Law, which has closed up six thousand saloons in New York State and increased the revenue from the liquor traffic to the State to nearly \$12,000,000 per annum. He likewise championed the Greater New York Law—"that remarkable feat of municipalization, entirely comparable to the confederation of the thirteen original States." The *New York Herald*, December 26, 1897, declares in conspicuous head-lines: "The man who made Greater New York possible, Thomas C. Platt, who rose above party, and, when warned that Greater New York might be Democratic, declared in favor of the people's will," and says:

"Many men have contributed to the making of Greater New York, but only one man has had the power in his hands absolutely to prevent its consummation or to bring consolidation about. This man was Senator Thomas C. Platt. As the leader of the political party in power in the State, whose influence was potent with the administrations of both Governor Morton and Governor Black, and with the Legislatures of 1894, 1895, 1896, and 1897, Senator Platt was the absolute arbiter of the fate of the Greater New York. He took the high ground that, no matter what might be the effect of consolidation on political parties, it was the duty of the Republican party to create Greater New York. He held that the mandate of the people expressed at the polls was in favor of consolidation, and that there was nothing for the Legislature to do but obey. Senator Platt was repeatedly warned that Greater New York might be a 'political mistake'; that the city might be Democratic. His answer invariably was that this was a time to get above politics, and he was inflexible. When he resigned from the Senate in 1881 with Conkling, he was execrated and denounced, and was at the bottom of the political ladder. Since, round by round, he has climbed to the top and stays there."

One who has closely observed Senator Platt describes him as follows: "In person Mr. Platt is rather tall, slight, wiry, sinewy, and vigorous, with nerves like steel, and iron determination, manifested in energetic movement, restrained and made more effective by patient and courteous habit in intercourse of business, politics, and society. His health is so excellent as to promise long years of continuous busy life." Mr. Platt's hold upon that large section of the American public which entertains similar political views is absolutely marvellous; and, to judge by the deafening and prolonged applause which invariably greets him on the occasions of his public appearances, is not apt to lessen during his lifetime. Whatever faults Mr. Platt may have, he can never be justly charged with being in politics for personal profit. He has seen fortunes made by his political opponents. He has seen men sell legislation at Albany and Washington, and put the proceeds in their own pockets. Not so with him. It has been said that "if he were to spend for five years what some members of the old Democratic machine have spent in the same time, he would be a bankrupt." He indignantly repels any and every reflection on his honesty. He is the same aggressive, uncompromising Republican that he was when Conkling called him a "stalwart." He believes as much in the principle that to the victors belong the spoils as he did in 1881, when Garfield sought to reward the Blaine faction by giving the Collectors'hip to Robertson over the protest of the regular organization. He has the same bluntness of protest, and never fails to make himself understood and felt when the interests of his party seem jeopardized by temporizing concessions or enfeebling alliances. He believes in straight Republicanism, and owes allegiance to none other. Mr. Platt is most happily married: his wife, a lady fitted by nature to grace any station in life, is a prominent factor in social affairs, both in New York and at Washington, and is especially interested in works of philanthropy and education. Three sons compose the family, each of whom has already achieved a noteworthy degree of prominence.

JAMES M. GUFFEY.

JAMES MCCLURG GUFFEY, a distinguished citizen of Pittsburgh, Pa., widely known as one of the largest and most successful operators in oil and natural gas in America, and in connection also with important mining interests in Idaho and other States, and as a non-office-holding political leader and member of the Democratic National Committee, was born on January 19, 1839, in the township of Sewickley, Westmoreland County, Pa. On both sides his ancestors were Scotch. In the paternal line he descends from the old and honorable family of Guffey, which for generations back has occupied the shire of Lanark, one of the most fertile parts of the Scottish lowlands. On the maternal line he derives from the ancient and historic Clan Campbell. His middle name, "McClurg," which comes to him through a strain of the blood of that ilk mingling with his own, is the patronymic of a prominent and honorable family of Allegheny County, Pa., founded at the close of the last century by Joseph McClurg, of the Scotch-Irish McClurgs, who, after the failure of the Rebellion of '98, in which he had been a leader among the "United Irishmen," fled for refuge to America, where many of his descendants have achieved both fame and fortune. All three families named are numerous and influential, not only in Allegheny County, but throughout the State of Pennsylvania and in many other sections of the country. The first member of the Clan Guffey to emigrate to the New World was William Guffey, who came in 1738, accompanied by his wife and only son, James. He settled at first near Philadelphia, and had friends both in that city and at Lancaster. In November, 1758, he, with other hardy pioneers, followed the expedition commanded by Brigadier-General John Forbes (also a Scotchman), which was sent against the French post, Fort Duquesne; and upon the retreat of the French they penetrated into the unbroken forests of the West until they reached the Loyallhanna Creek, where they established the first permanent English settlement in Westmoreland County and the second west of the Alleghanies, being but six years in point of time behind those who founded the first settlement at Fort Braddock near Uniontown. In 1763 James, the only son of William Guffey, married Margaret Campbell, daughter of William Campbell. There was quite a tie between them in addition to race, religion, and love; for their fathers had gone into the wilderness together after the gallant Forbes, and the children had shared in the excitements and perils of the expedition. In August, 1764, their first child was born, who was named John. In 1780 James Guffey bought a large tract of land in Westmoreland County, constituting a portion of the present township of Sewickley; and here his descendants still flourish. In their courageous battle in the vanguard of civilization, both the Guffeys and the Campbells lost heavily in killed, wounded, and prisoners during the Indian forays on the settlements. They were among the pioneers of the coal trade of the Monongahela River, now colossal in its proportions; and they were likewise among the first to engage in the manufacture of salt and in distilling. At a reunion of the Guffey family, held on September 16, 1886, five generations attended, aggregating two hundred and ninety-three individuals. Many of the heads of families were prosperous farmers; and business and the professions were well represented. The subject of this sketch is a son of the late Alexander Guffey, a prosperous farmer of Sewickley. His mother's maiden name was Jane Campbell. The youngest but one of a family of six children, he passed his boyhood upon the home farm and received a good practical and commercial education. At the age of eighteen he became a clerk in the office of the Superintendent of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company at Louisville, where he remained several years, resigning the position to accept a more responsible and lucrative one with the Adams Southern Express Company, at Nashville. In 1873 his attention was attracted



W. H. Murphy

to his native State by the wonderful developments in oil production, then arousing the astonishment and interest of the world. The opportunities for dash and energy to gain rich reward in this new field operated as a magnet upon the young and ambitious man, and returning to Pennsylvania he chose St. Petersburg as a promising location and settled there as a manufacturer's agent for the sale of oil-well supplies. Handling well-machinery as agent of the Gibbs & Sterrett Manufacturing Company brought him into close relations with operators and operations in this new territory, which embraced Clarion, then budding into prominence as a prospective oil-field, and improving his advantages, he himself, within a few months, had leased lands, secured an interest in farms likely to become productive, and began to drill wells. Referring to his business career after he entered this field, John J. McLaurin, in his history of petroleum and petroleum producers and refiners in the whole world, entitled "Sketches in Crude Oil," says: "Fortune smiled upon the plucky Westmorelander, whose tireless push and fearless courage, cool judgment and sound discretion tempered admirably. While always ready to accept the risks incident to producing oil and developing untried sections, he was not a reckless plunger, going ahead blindly and not counting the cost. He decided promptly, moved forward resolutely, and took nobody's dust. Those who endeavored to keep up with him had to 'ride the horse of Pacolet,' and travel fast. He invested in pipe lines and local enterprises, helped every deserving cause, stood by his friends and his convictions, believed in progress, and acted strictly on the square." Naturally a close observer, and moving with the splendid impetus thus happily described, and along lines which, being well-chosen, led frequently to phenomenal results, Mr. Guffey soon found himself in the possession of such ample means that he was enabled to give full rein to his most daring but always well-conceived projects. By carefully considered movements he extended his operations by degrees until they embraced a large section of the most productive oil regions of Pennsylvania, including Butler, Forest, Warren, McKean, and Allegheny counties. Describing the steps taken by him in developing the oil country, the author previously quoted says: "He furnished the cash that unlocked the Kinzua pool and extended the Bradford field miles up Foster Brook. In company with John Galey, Michael Murphy, and Edward Jennings, he drilled the renowned Matthews well and owned the juiciest slice of the phenomenal McDonald field. He started developments in Kansas, putting down scores of wells, erecting a refinery, and giving the State . . . a product droughts cannot blight nor grasshoppers devour. He was largely instrumental in developing the natural gas fields of Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, heading the companies that piped it into Pittsburgh, Johnstown, Wheeling, Indianapolis, and hundreds of small towns." In 1883 he took up his residence permanently in the city of Pittsburgh, and engaged extensively in the production of natural gas in addition to managing his oil interests. With others he developed the wonderful gas fields of Allegheny and Westmoreland counties, and became largely interested in the transportation of natural gas. Of recent years he has invested somewhat largely in real estate in Pittsburgh. To-day, after his more than a quarter century of untiring effort and daring initiative, he is reputed to be one of the wealthiest men in the great State whose prosperity and advancement his energy and courage have done so much to promote. Not only is he probably the largest oil producer and operator in America, but he is also the owner of vast coal properties, of great value, in Pennsylvania and West Virginia, and of gold and silver mining interests in Idaho and Colorado, being President of the Trade Dollar Mining and Milling Company of Silver City, in the last-named State. The author of "Sketches in Crude Oil," already quoted, says: "Thirty miles from Cripple Creek, Col., the new town of Guffey is the focus of a silver development that completely overshadows its golden neighbor. The place is fitly named for Hon. James M. Guffey, the successful Pennsylvania oil producer and political leader. Purchasing an option on an undeveloped mine near the famous Trade Dollar, he put in machinery and spent a large

sum to test the claim. The result is one of the richest silver mines on earth—millions have been offered for it—floods of congratulations for the clever owners, and a deluge of good wishes for the dazzling town that is to-day the most interesting spot in the Centennial State." Mr. Guffey is one of the principal officers and owners of the Florida Mountain Mining and Milling Company, also at Silver City; and has very large gold-mining interests in California and Nova Scotia, and is a director in the Guffey-Jennings Gold Mining Company of Nova Scotia. In four of the States named he is a producer of petroleum, and corporations and industries almost without number in many States have owed much to his judgment and capital. Financial institutions have sought the use of his name and in several he is a director, among them being the Columbia National Bank of Pittsburgh. In an era when the possession of large wealth is so frequently associated in the minds of the people with practices bordering upon villainy and frequently grossly unjust even if unpunishable by the strict interpretation of the law, it is refreshing to learn that the wealth of this indefatigable worker and intensely earnest man does not fall under the least untoward imputation. One who knows the man well has declared with convincing candor that "not one dollar of his splendid winnings came to him in a manner for which he needs blush or apologize or be ashamed to look any man on earth straight in the face"; adding that "he did not get his money at the expense either of his conscience, of his self-esteem, of his generous instincts, or of his fellow-men." Well may this authority exclaim: "Of how many millionaires, in this age of shoddy and chicanery, of jobbery and corruption, of low trickery and inordinate desire for wealth, can this be said!" An ardent Democrat, Mr. Guffey has for many years past taken a lively interest in politics. Personally, he appears to be without ambition to serve as an office-holder, for he has repeatedly resisted overtures to permit his name to be put up as that of a candidate for any elective or appointive position. Once only did he waive his preferences in this respect, and that was in 1878, when he accepted the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Twenty-fifth Pennsylvania District, comprising the counties of Clarion, Armstrong, Forest, Jefferson, and Indiana. It was the year in which the Greenback party developed considerable strength. Gen. Harry White was the Republican nominee, and James Musgrove, of Armstrong, the candidate of the Greenbackers. As the latter were making great inroads on the Democratic party, the Democratic leaders, aware of Mr. Guffey's wide popularity and staunch principles, demanded that he accept the nomination and make the run. He did so purely for party reasons; and receiving in his own county (Clarion) the enthusiastic support of men of all party views and of all walks in life, carried it by 1,800 plurality—nearly double the normal Democratic majority—and was beaten by the Republican's nominee by only 1,700 votes in the whole district. A born leader of men, he has found far greater satisfaction in serving in the councils of his party than he could by any possibility in the halls of legislation. An uncompromising foe of ring-rule, boss-domination, and machine-crookedness, he is a rallying-point for the very best elements of his party; and for years past his voice has been a potent one in party affairs. As a member of local, State, and other committees, he has had a field in which his natural talents have found congenial exercise and have given him wide reputation. At the Democratic State Committee meeting and the Democratic State Convention, in August, 1897, he was made the member of the Democratic National Committee from Pennsylvania. This greatly enlarged sphere of action promises to afford ample scope for the exercise of the signal ability as a political leader which all who have studied him closely admit he possesses. One of the qualities which has contributed most largely to his success is his quickness in maturing and executing plans. Great as is the volume and variety of his business and manifold as are its details, he keeps thoroughly in touch with it, and has the faculty of getting through each affair as it presents itself with marvellous celerity. He is the soul of honor in his dealings, kindly in his impulses, and liberal in his benefactions. Observers have noted that there is a



W. H. WOOD, BOSTON

J. F. Hartenrath

JOHN F. HARTENRATH
BOSTON, MASS.

W. H. WOOD, BOSTON

rare geniality in the man that draws others to him and inspires their confidence and regard. His personality is striking—his lithe frame, alert movements, flowing hair, luxuriant mustache, rolling collar, streaming-tie, frock coat, and broad-brimmed hat suggesting the late General Custer. He is married to an estimable lady, who, like himself, comes of an old and respected family. Their home, a handsome house at East Liberty, brightened by the presence of four interesting children, is perfect in its atmosphere of domesticity and hospitality. Whether viewed as a useful citizen, a progressive business man, an active party leader, or as the devoted husband and father, he appears worthy; for during his whole life he has done much to benefit not only those depending upon him, but likewise the entire community and to a very great extent humanity at large. He is a prominent member of the Duquesne Club of Pittsburgh, of the Manhattan Club of New York; a Trustee of Washington and Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, and of a number of political and social organizations; and is justly recognized as one of Pittsburgh's most active, upright, and popular citizens. The one distinguishing characteristic of Mr. Guffey is his marked independence. He thinks for himself. He reaches his own conclusions, and, though open to reason, rarely changes. He never bows to the clamor of the mob, nor is he swayed by the passions of the hour. Calm and serene, thoughtful yet firm, he marches steadily on in a pathway made beautiful with the flowers which spring from his own good deeds. With all his wealth and all his success, he heartily believes—

"It's only noble to be good.

Kind hearts are more than coronets,

And Christian faith than Norman blood."

JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

GEN. JOHN FREDERICK HARTRANFT, distinguished as a lawyer, soldier, and Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, was born in New Hanover Township, Montgomery County, Pa., December 16, 1830. He was the son of Samuel E. and Lydia (Bucher) Hartranft, and grandson of Leonard and Elizabeth (Eugle) Hartranft, being of German extraction on both maternal and paternal sides. His education, begun in the schools of his native place, was continued under a private tutor at Boyerstown, where his father removed in 1840. His father again removed in 1844 to Norristown, and here the son entered the school of Rev. Samuel Aaron, where he continued for four years. In 1847 he went to Mercersburg and attended the preparatory department of Marshall College for two years, after which he entered Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., and graduated therefrom in 1853. On leaving college he became a civil engineer, and was employed on the Mauch Chunk and White Haven Railroad and other works. In 1854 he was appointed Deputy Sheriff, and reappointed in 1856. He then began the study of law and was admitted to the bar in October, 1860. He had, in 1858, been elected Captain of a militia company called the Norris City Rifles, and afterward became Colonel of a regiment, which position he held at the outbreak of the Civil War. In response to the call for volunteers his regiment went immediately to Harrisburg and enlisted for three months. Their term of service expiring on the eve of the first battle of Bull Run, Hartranft turned over the command to his Lieutenant-Colonel and participated in the battle as an aide to General Franklin. He then returned to Norristown, reorganized the old Fourth into the Fifty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and entered the service for three years. His command was assigned to the corps of General A. E. Burnside, and participated in his successful campaign on the Atlantic coast, after which the corps joined the army of General Pope at Fredericksburg and shared in its fatigues and dangers. On the last night of the second battle of Bull Run, after

the Union line had been broken and the army was in full flight toward Alexandria. Hartranft's regiment, which was among the last to leave the field, was surrounded by a large force of the enemy and a surrender was demanded. Hartranft immediately responded, "No, never!" adding, "Follow me, my men," and leading the way with his command, broke through the line and escaped. He led his regiment with dauntless courage at South Mountain and Antietam, and at Fredericksburg he was in command of the advance sent over in boats, and was the first man to step ashore. Following the fortunes of the Ninth Corps he went West, participated in the sieges of Vicksburg and Jackson, Miss., and afterward with his command endured the hardships of the Tennessee campaign and the siege of Knoxville, where he commanded a division. His regiment re-enlisted for another three years, January 2, 1864, and after a short stay at home rejoined the Army of the Potomac under General Grant, and, pushing forward, participated in the battle of the Wilderness, in which Hartranft received a slight wound in the wrist. He was commissioned a Brigadier-General for gallantry displayed in this engagement, May 12, 1864. General Hartranft served with distinction at Cold Harbor and all the subsequent battles before Richmond and Petersburg. When one of the forts of the Confederate line before the latter city was blown up, July 30, 1864, General Hartranft led the charging party which took possession of the demolished works, and when aid failed to reach them and the position became untenable, he, with characteristic disregard for personal danger, returned to the Union line under the hottest fire rather than be made a prisoner. He was assigned to the command of a division in August, 1864, and brevetted Major-General for his services in recapturing Fort Steadman on the morning of March 23, 1865. He continued to hold this commission until he was mustered out of service in the fall of 1865. General Hartranft was specially distinguished for bravery, and was always at the head of his command and in the most dangerous part of the battle. He had many marvellous escapes; two horses were killed under him, and many balls passed through his clothing. On his return home at the close of the war he was appointed by the President Colonel of the Thirty-fourth Regiment United States Infantry, but declined the appointment. In August, 1865, he was nominated by the Republican State Convention as their candidate for Auditor-General, and was elected the following October by nearly 23,000 majority. He was renominated and re-elected for the term ending May 1, 1872, but his successor, Dr. Stanton, dying before he was inducted into office, his term was extended by an act of the Legislature to December 1, 1872. He was nominated by the Republican party for Governor in April, 1872, and was elected in the following fall by nearly 36,000 majority. Re-elected in 1875, he completed his second term in 1878. To the fame he had acquired as a soldier he added a noble record in the service of the State. The militia of Pennsylvania was entirely reorganized on a military basis during his incumbency. The plan of municipal reform that was suggested by him in 1876 was adopted in 1885, the Mayor of Philadelphia being elected under its provisions in 1887. After the close of his second term as Governor he removed to Philadelphia. He was appointed Postmaster of Philadelphia in June, 1879, and Collector of the Port in August, 1880. He was Major-General of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, which post he held by appointment from 1879 up to the time of his death. Before his official life began General Hartranft was conspicuous in his efforts in behalf of every enterprise for public improvement, and for several years was an active director of the public schools. He was one of those popular men whom the people delighted to honor for sterling merit, strict integrity, noble and unselfish patriotism. He was married January 26, 1854, to Sallie, daughter of Hon. William L. Sebring, of Easton, Pa. General Hartranft died at Norristown, Pa., October 17, 1889.



William Cullen Bryant

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

THIS famous poet, editor, and citizen, was born in Cummington, Hampshire County, Mass., November 3, 1794, and died at his home in New York City, June 12, 1878. His father was one of the most eminent physicians of western Massachusetts. Upon the education of his children he bestowed the most earnest care and attention, and, happily, with the very best results. Young Bryant gave early evidence of the great genius within him. Before completing his tenth year he had contributed verses to a country newspaper published at Northampton, which were remarkable for their beauty as well as by reason of the tender age of the writer. Some excellent translations of his from the Latin poets were also published about the same time. When but thirteen years old he wrote two poems of such merit that his friends had them published in book form, and so far in advance of what could possibly be expected of one so young were these poems that in the second edition, published in 1809, it was found necessary to attest the fact of authorship by certificate. While still a boy Bryant entered Williams College, and displayed remarkable ability in his studies, becoming especially proficient in language and literature. Upon leaving college he began the study of law, entering the office of Judge Samuel Howe, at Worthington, Mass., and continuing his studies under the direction of Hon. William Baylies, of West Bridgewater, in the same State. In 1815 he was admitted to the bar at Plymouth, and commenced the practice of law in Plainfield, Mass., although he subsequently removed to Great Barrington, where he soon afterward married. His legal attainments were soon recognized, and he advanced to the front rank in the local and state courts and gave every promise of a brilliant future. Despite this flattering success Mr. Bryant's inclinations were for a literary career. In 1817 the *North American Review* published his "Thanatopsis," which he had written when but nineteen years of age. This poem attracted universal attention, and the flattering attention accorded it probably decided the youthful poet to abandon his legal career for one much more to his taste in the field of letters. About this time he formed the acquaintance of Richard H. Dana, who was one of the association which conducted the *Review*. The poet Whittier, in his preface to "Three Centuries of Song," says that the poetical literature of our country really commenced with Bryant's "Thanatopsis" and Dana's "Buccaneers." In the grave philosophical tone, chaste simplicity of language, freedom of versification, and freshness and truth of illustration which characterize the former production lies the unmistakable evidence of the highest order of genius, and this poem is regarded as one of the most impressive ever written. Mr. Bryant's efforts were not, however, confined to the writing of verse; he contributed a number of prose articles to the *North American Review*, and in 1821 he delivered a didactic poem on "The Ages," before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Harvard College. During this year the publication of a volume of his poems obtained for him a universal as well as immediate recognition as the possessor of a very high order of talent. In 1825 Mr. Bryant, who had removed to New York City, filled an engagement as an editor of the *New York Review*, and contributed both prose and verse to its columns. The political proclivities of this journal were federalistic, but through his efforts began to assume a Republican character; and upon his becoming managing editor a few years later the paper became strongly Democratic, warmly advocating free trade in its columns and strenuously opposing class legislation. Aside from his journalistic duties, Mr. Bryant found time to contribute to the literature of the day, and for several years he edited, in conjunction with Robert C. Sands and Gulian C. Verplanck, a very popular and successful annual publication called *The Tullisman*. At the beginning of his thirty-second year he became one of the editors of the *Evening Post*, of which he became editor-

in-chief in 1828. The first complete edition of his poems was published in New York in 1832. A reprint of this edition was issued in England, through the aid of Washington Irving, who contributed to it a warmly eulogistic preface. A generous review of the volume from the able pen of John Wilson appeared in *Blackwood's Magazine*, and Mr. Bryant's reputation was no longer confined to his own country. In 1834, leaving the *Evening Post* under the management of William Leggett, whom he had associated with himself as editor, Mr. Bryant sailed for Europe, accompanied by his family, and travelled through France, Italy, and Germany. In 1845 a second visit, and in 1849 a third, which was extended into Egypt and Syria, enabled him to increase largely his acquaintance with the language and literature of the countries visited, besides furnishing him with material for a series of letters to his journal, which were subsequently issued in book form under the title of "Letters of a Traveler," and were deservedly popular. A second volume of travels, entitled "Letters from Spain and Other Countries," which had previously appeared in the *Evening Post*, was the result of a fourth visit to Europe during the years 1857 and 1858. In 1855 a new and complete edition of his poems was published, and in 1863 a new volume of his verses was issued under the title of "Thirty Poems." Mr. Bryant gave several years' time to the work of translating the "Iliad" and "Odyssey" of Homer in blank verse. The former appeared in 1870 and the latter in 1871. These translations received the most unqualified approval from all quarters, and are doubtless the best English versions of the great epics. Notwithstanding his extensive literary labors, Mr. Bryant found time to take a part in the great political questions of his era, and the venerable poet could be found at many public meetings, raising his voice in the cause of right and progress. Actuated, as all knew, by the purest motives, his earnest utterances never failed to command the utmost consideration. Through the columns of the *Evening Post*, which remained under his management down to the time of his decease, he exerted a far-reaching influence, his accuracy of research, wisdom, and unselfish patriotism recommending his utterances even to his most implacable political opponents. A vigorous prose writer, as well as poet, it has been said of his productions that "they contain no superfluous word or empty phrase, but are marked throughout by a pure, manly, and straightforward English." His poems are models of purity and elegance in language, and evince exceeding "delicacy of fancy and elevation of thought," while breathing throughout "a genial, yet solemn and religious philosophy." He was truly a national poet, thoroughly American in spirit, and in earnest sympathy with mankind. In fidelity to nature, also, his poems are unsurpassed, while "no poet has sung in nobler song the greatness of the Creator." Mr. Bryant was on many occasions called upon to speak in public on the life and services of eminent Americans. He pronounced the funeral oration of Thomas Cole, the painter, who died in 1848. Four years later he delivered a discourse on the life and writings of James Fenimore Cooper, and in 1860 he paid a similar tribute to his friend, Washington Irving. At the dedication of the statue, in Central Park, New York City, to S. F. B. Morse, in 1871, Mr. Bryant made an address on the life and achievements of the distinguished inventor of telegraphy. The next year he made addresses on Shakespeare and Scott, and later Halleck, on the occasion of the dedication of their statues in the same park. His addresses on these and other occasions were models in justice of appreciation and felicity of expression. As one of the original founders and trustees of the Century Club of New York, that association commemorated his entrance into his seventieth year by a festival, held at the club house on the evening of November 5, 1864, at which were present many of the most distinguished poets, artists, and men of letters in the country. Such an ovation from the most highly cultivated men of America has rarely fallen to the lot of any individual. Mr. Bryant was connected with many of our most noble and philanthropic undertakings. He was warmly interested in the cause of art, and was one of the founders of the National Academy of Design, of which he was a life member. He was also a member of the original



John C. Case

Sketch Club, was one of the Vice-Presidents of the New York Historical Society, and an officer in many other venerable and learned as well as humane associations. Williams College, Mass., his alma mater, and Union College, New York, conferred honorary degrees upon him, the latter honoring itself while complimenting his genius by bestowing the title of Doctor of Laws. Mr. Bryant's country home, called Cedarmere, "an old-time mansion embowered in vines and flowers," near the village of Roslyn, Long Island, was occupied by him for more than thirty years. Here were passed many of his happiest hours, and here his great genius found utterance in verse which has thrilled the world. His editorial and managerial duties at the *Evening Post* called for his daily presence down to the day of his final illness. Amidst all his work his vigorous constitution and temperate life seemed to render him superior to age and labor, and he was active to the last. Sixty-four years elapsed between the writing of "Thanatopsis" and "The Flood of Years," yet there was not in the latter any decay of his poetic powers, while "his sympathies were enlarged as the years went on and the crystal clearness of his mind was colored with human emotions." The poet *par excellence* of nature and freedom, he lived to enter into the second century of our national life, to witness the consummation of much of that for which he had so earnestly and valiantly striven. Truly may we say, using the language of James Russell Lowell: "Who as poet has done so much for the honor of his country, and as editor so much for its salvation?" Mr. Bryant's last public appearance was at the unveiling of the statue to Mazzini, in Central Park, May 29, 1878. Soon after delivering the address on that occasion he was taken suddenly ill. He lingered until the morning of June 12th, when he passed away, and was buried two days later beside the grave of his wife, at Roslyn, Long Island. To quote his immortal lines in concluding "Thanatopsis," he died—

"Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams."

JOHN M. CORSE.

GEN. JOHN MURRAY CORSE, a distinguished soldier of the Civil War, and famous as the hero of Allatoona, where his brave message to General Sherman gave rise to the popular hymn, "Hold the fort, for I am coming," was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., April 27, 1835, and died in Boston, April 27, 1893. His ancestors were Huguenots, who came to this country and settled in Virginia about 1735. His parents, John L. and Sarah Murray Corse, removed from Pittsburgh to St. Louis, Mo., and afterward to Burlington, Iowa. John M. Corse was educated in the public schools of St. Louis and Burlington, and subsequently entered West Point in 1853, graduating therefrom in 1857. He resigned his position in the army, entered the Albany Law School, and was admitted to the bar in 1859. On his return to his home at Burlington he opened a law office, and was in 1860 nominated by the Democrats as their candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of Iowa on the Stephen A. Douglas ticket. After the firing on Fort Sumter he accepted an appointment as Major of the Sixth Iowa Infantry, in August, 1861, and took part in the Frémont campaign in Southwest Missouri. He next served on the staff of General Pope as Judge-Advocate-General, and later as Inspector-General. After the victories of Island No. 10 and Shiloh, preferring active service he rejoined his old regiment, and after the siege of Vicksburg he was chosen its Colonel. He commanded the Fourth Division of the Fifteenth Army Corps at Memphis, and was commissioned Brigadier-General August 11, 1863, for gallantry at Jackson. He served in the Chattanooga campaign, distinguished himself at Chickamauga, and at Missionary Ridge, while leading an assaulting column, his leg was broken by

a shell. Recovering from this wound, he rejoined Sherman on his "march to the sea." In front of Atlanta General Corse was promoted to the command of a division by the personal request of General John A. Logan. After the evacuation of Atlanta the Confederates crossed the Chattahoochee River and destroyed the railroad. General Corse was ordered from Rome to the relief of Allatoona, where large commissary stores, guarded by Colonel Tourtellotte with eight hundred men, were threatened by an infantry division of the enemy. Corse, with a little over a thousand men, reached Allatoona in advance of the Confederates, who arrived soon after and closely surrounded the position. The Confederate commander, General French, summoned Corse to surrender and thereby avoid a needless sacrifice of life, but the latter returned a defiant reply and the conflict began. The Confederates, numbering some four thousand or five thousand, attacked the fortifications, fiercely keeping up a terrific artillery fire for hours. General Sherman, who had despatched a corps to the relief of the garrison and with the view of attacking the Confederate rear, heard the roar of battle from Kencsaw Mountain, eighteen miles away, and signalled the commander to hold out, as relief was approaching. When Sherman learned that Corse was in command, he remarked, "He will hold out; I know the man." Although Corse's ear and cheek bone were shot away in the terrific engagement, he continued to direct his men and "held the fort" until the approach of the relieving force made the assailants retire. This famous fight inspired the well-known hymn, "Hold the fort, for I am coming," now sung all over the land. General Sherman made the heroic defence of Allatoona the subject of a General Order, wherein was emphasized the principle that in warfare fortified posts should be defended at all hazards without regard to the superior strength of the besieging force. For gallantry on this occasion General Corse was brevetted Major-General, October 5, 1864. At the close of the war General Corse was assigned to the command of the Department of the Northwest, with headquarters at St. Paul, Minn., and conducted an Indian campaign to a successful issue. He was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the Twenty-seventh United States Infantry in 1866, but declined to accept the position and was mustered out of service. He then removed to Chicago, Ill., where he was appointed, by President Johnson, Collector of Internal Revenue, serving for two years (1867-69). At the close of his term, in 1869, he went to Europe, where he remained four or five years, and on his return engaged in railroad contracting, building several hundred miles of road in the neighborhood of Chicago. In 1880 he removed to Massachusetts, residing in Boston and in Winchester, where he settled in 1882. General Corse vigorously opposed General Butler in his campaign, and was made Chairman of the Executive Committee in the Democratic State Central Committee. He was appointed Postmaster of Boston by President Cleveland, October, 1886, and held the office until he was succeeded by Postmaster Hart under a Republican administration. General Corse was twice married. His first wife, to whom he was married in December, 1856, was Ellen E., daughter of Kimball Prince. In 1883 he married his second wife, Frances McNeil, a niece of President Franklin Pierce. He had two sons.



Wm. H. Wellington.

FRED W. WELLINGTON.

COL. FRED WILLIAMS WELLINGTON, a representative citizen and business man of Worcester, Mass., and Assistant Inspector-General of the State named, was born in the town of Shirley, Mass., on May 31, 1851. Colonel Wellington belongs to a family in which for generations the martial spirit has been a striking characteristic. His great-grandfather, Capt. Timothy Wellington, was active and outspoken in resisting the tyranny of the English in colonial times, and fought the "red-coats" at Lexington and Concord at the opening of the Revolution, remaining throughout the struggle an ardent and unflinching patriot. He transmitted his military ardor and love of country to his grandson, the late Timothy W. Wellington, who, during a long and honorable life, remained proud of the inheritance and of his worthy sire. Timothy W. Wellington, the father of the subject of this sketch, was justly entitled to be styled one of nature's noblemen. A native of Lexington, he settled in Worcester in 1855, and to the day of his death, which occurred in August, 1884, he was active and prominent in nearly every public movement there. He served at various times as an alderman of the city and sat in the House of Representatives during several terms, always giving a good account of his stewardship. He was for years a director in the First National Fire Insurance Company and in the First National Bank of Worcester; and was for some time a trustee of the People's Savings Bank. In all relations he was prompt and faithful, and his integrity was above reproach. He was proud of his good name, and enjoyed to a larger degree than falls to the lot of most business men the good opinion of his fellow-citizens. He was intensely patriotic and took a high degree of pride in being Lexington born. At the centennial of the battle of Lexington he manifested deep interest, and printed at his own expense an edition of the Hon. Edward Everett's oration at the dedication of the monument there to Revolutionary heroes. He was deeply stirred at the outbreak of the Civil War, and although too old to take the field in person, exerted himself to the utmost not only to aid in raising and forwarding troops, but in caring for them in the field and for their families at home. His ample means were always held ready to aid soldiers, and he scattered money for them with generous hand. During the progress of the rebellion he made numerous trips to the front, solicitous for the welfare of all who stood in need of help or cheer, and particularly so for the men of Worcester, expending money lavishly to promote their comfort and welfare. He had four sons in the field, one in each branch of the service. Edward was a lieutenant in the Second Massachusetts Cavalry; Frank, a private in the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts Infantry; George, a sergeant in the Second Massachusetts Heavy Artillery; and Charles, a gunner on board the gunboat *Arctostook*, under Farragut. George died in Andersonville prison, and Frank died shortly after his return home from yellow fever contracted at Newbern, N. C. The devotion of Mr. Wellington to the soldiers and their families continued long after the war. For several months he maintained at his own expense in Worcester a private hospital for soldiers sent home sick or wounded. He was for years a trusty friend of Post 10 of the Grand Army of the Republic, in Worcester, the members of which gave him an almost filial respect and regard. He was an honored member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he held several offices. His death was an occasion of public sorrow. Of such honorable and patriotic stock comes Colonel Wellington, the subject of this biography. Since his fourth year he has been a resident of Worcester, and in the public schools of that city laid the foundations of his education, which was completed by a two years' course of study in France and Germany. After about two years' experience as bookkeeper in the First National Bank of Worcester, he entered the service of his father, beginning in the fall of 1870 as superintendent of the extensive

coal-yards of T. W. Wellington & Co. In 1873 he was admitted to partnership in the firm, but withdrew two years later and became associated with J. S. Rogers & Co., of Worcester, in the wholesale and retail coal trade. In 1876 he formed a partnership with Mr. Rogers and A. A. Goodell, under the name of J. S. Rogers & Co., for conducting a strictly wholesale trade in coal. The style of the firm was changed in 1877 to A. A. Goodell & Co., Mr. Rogers retiring. In 1878 Colonel Wellington withdrew, and, buying a new plant, established a wholesale and retail coal business on his individual account. In 1879 the two firms were merged under the style of Fred W. Wellington & Co., and, upon the death of Mr. Goodell, in 1882, Colonel Wellington became the sole owner and has since so remained. Greatly extended by the energy and foresight of Colonel Wellington, the business to-day is one of the largest of its kind in Central New England. Of late years extensive yards and pockets have been constructed in the southern section of Worcester, on the line of the New England division (old Norwich and Worcester Railroad) of the New England Railroad. Colonel Wellington ranks high in executive ability, sagacity, and forceful enterprise; and in consequence his business has been made very profitable and his financial standing in the commercial world correspondingly high. In 1888, on the death of his cousin, Col. A. C. Wellington, of Cambridge, Mass., he was elected President of the A. C. Wellington Coal Company of Boston, and subsequently he was elected Treasurer and General Manager—responsible posts which he still fills. A large portion of his time is necessarily spent in Boston, but his residence has always been maintained in Worcester, and his interest in the affairs of that city continues unabated. In 1895, upon the organization of the America Car Sprinkler Company, Colonel Wellington was elected to the office of President, and also a member of the board of managing directors, his colleagues being Mr. M. J. Whittall and Mr. Osgood Bradley, both leading and well-known business men. Colonel Wellington is also President of the Massachusetts Heating and Ventilating Company. In all these various enterprises he has shown exceptional ability, rare tact, and keen business perceptions; and has always enjoyed the respect of the public and the confidence of his business associates. Like his honored father, he has long been a member of the Masonic order, and is now a member of the Thirty-second Degree. In the Knights Templars he has held the distinguished office of Captain-General of the Worcester County Commandery. Probably nearer to his heart than any other matter has been his interest in military affairs. The martial spirit stirred by service as a drummer boy in the First Company State Guard of Massachusetts from 1861 to 1865, to the departing and returning regiments of volunteers, and at soldiers' funerals during the Civil War, while yet too young to be enlisted, prompted him in 1882 to take service in the State Militia, and on March 27th of that year he was commissioned Second Lieutenant of Light Battery "B," Massachusetts Volunteer Militia of Worcester. In the following year he was promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant, and on September 29, 1884, was commissioned Captain and placed in command of the Battery, which under his efficient leadership attained to a high rank in the State service. In 1887 he was appointed Assistant Inspector-General on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief, Governor Oliver Ames, and assigned to the mounted arm of the service. In 1889 he was reappointed to the same position by Governor Brackett; he was similarly honored by Governor Greenhalge, and is at present serving in the same position under Governor Wolcott. A skilful horseman and thoroughly versed in everything pertaining to the service, he is easily the foremost military man in Central Massachusetts; and is one of the best known and most popular in the State, having the gift of tempering exact discipline with rare good-fellowship. Colonel Wellington's great-uncle, Benjamin Wellington, served with his brother Timothy in Captain Parker's company of minute-men at the battle of Lexington, and was the first prisoner taken by the British in the Revolution, being captured by the King's troops early in the morning of the eventful April 19, 1775. Upon being liberated, however, he rejoined his company and



Amos van Buren m.d.

served during the struggle. The founder of the Wellington family in America was Roger Wellington, who came from England. He was a prominent member of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, and became one of the original proprietors of Watertown in 1639. Later he resided in Boston, where he continued a man of influence and standing during the remainder of his years. Inheriting the civic as well as the military tastes of his ancestors, Colonel Wellington has always taken an active part in politics, although not an office-seeker. In the memorable contest in the Tenth Congressional District of Massachusetts, in 1886, where one faction of the Republican party was pitted against another, he was conspicuous as manager of the campaign of his favorite. In 1887-88 he served as a member of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee, and again in the same position from 1894 to 1897, resigning early in the year 1897. During the same years he was Chairman of the Republican Senatorial Committee in the Fourth District, and from 1886 to 1888 was Secretary of the Tenth Congressional District Committee. He has also been Chairman of the Worcester County Republican Committee continuously since 1887, and has just been re-elected to the same position, which he fills for the twelfth year. His methods have always been straightforward and honorable, and on that account he has many warm friends in both of the leading parties. He has been a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston for twenty years; has been a member likewise of the Worcester Continentals since 1876—twenty-one years; honorary member for life of the Emmet Guards, Company G, Ninth Regiment Infantry, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, which organization he was instrumental in enrolling in the State Militia; and patron of the Wellington Rifles, Worcester, organized in 1894 and enrolled through his efforts as Company H of the Second Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia. In personal appearance Colonel Wellington looks the soldier and officer. He is a strict disciplinarian, but withal a most genial gentleman and a charming comrade. He maintains an elegant home, over which presides with grace and hospitality his amiable and well-beloved wife. This lady, to whom he was married on September 4, 1883, was born Lydia A. Grout; she is the widow of Gen. A. A. Goodell, who was Colonel of the Thirty-sixth Massachusetts Volunteers in the Rebellion.

WILLIAM H. VAN BUREN.

WILLIAM HOLME VAN BUREN, M.D., LL.D., a distinguished physician and surgeon, whose success in operative surgery won him a national reputation, was a native of Pennsylvania—his father, a member of the well-known Knickerbocker family, having moved to that State from New Jersey. William H. Van Buren was born in Philadelphia in 1819. Receiving his preparatory education in the schools of that city, he entered Yale College in the class of 1836. Upon leaving college, deciding to adopt a professional career rather than embark in his father's business, he elected to pursue the study of medicine, in the practice of which his grandfather and great-grandfather had achieved eminence. With this purpose he matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1840. During the intervals of his medical course he visited Europe and attended the lectures and demonstrations of the great masters of London and Paris. Dr. Van Buren's first medical service was performed in the United States Army, he having been commissioned Assistant Surgeon in June, 1840. He passed five years in this official capacity; the last three in the office of the Surgeon-General at Washington. During this period, in 1842, he was married to a daughter of Dr. Valentine Mott, who at that time was at the head of the American school of surgery. Upon leaving the army Dr. Van Buren's family associations led him to locate permanently in New York City. For some years he practised as a physician, securing very soon a large and important constituency. Preferring his

specialty as a surgeon, he was engaged in many difficult cases, either as operator or consulting professor. During this time he was appointed surgeon to Bellevue, and subsequently to the New York Hospital and the smaller foundation up-town known as St. Vincent's. In 1852 Dr. Van Buren's connection began with the University Medical College, an institution of which Dr. Valentine Mott was President of the Faculty and Professor of Operative Surgery. Dr. Van Buren was appointed to the chair of Anatomy, succeeding the distinguished lecturer and demonstrator, Granville Sharp Pattison. Following so able a professor and teacher, the position was by no means an easy one, but through the learning of Dr. Van Buren and his clear incisive method of imparting knowledge, he soon became a successful as well as popular instructor. Of his career as Professor at the University School, Dr. Samuel W. Francis, in his biographical sketches of distinguished New York surgeons, speaks as follows:

"The profound respect with which the students in my day ever spoke of Dr. Van Buren was no slight index of his power over willing intellects. . . . As an operator he is among the first. His thorough knowledge of relative anatomy, his past experience in the dissecting-room, and his many successful surgical cases have eminently qualified him to become *alter primus*" (Prof. Valentine Mott having been previously referred to as *fulcie princeps*). . . . "Professor Van Buren has sought to improve upon the modern style of treatment, bandages, incisions, flaps, etc., rather than to originate any new doctrine or alter the human body for the purpose of making novel discoveries. . . . There is not one of the great operations of an heroic character that he has not performed, often with success, invariably with relief. He has amputated three times at the hip-joint, removed quantities of foreign bodies from the trachea, and tied the primitive iliac, external iliac, and subclavian arteries."

For many years preceding his death he gave particular attention to the study and treatment of diseases of the genito-urinary organs, his thorough experience amply qualifying him to undertake this important specialty. In the management of these intricate and troublesome affections, which invariably call for the exercise of the highest skill, he achieved a remarkable degree of success, and took rank among the great specialists of his day. During the Civil War the labors of Dr. Van Buren on the United States Sanitary Commission, in the founding and management of which he so ably assisted the Rev. Dr. Bellows, were exceedingly effective and valuable. History will never forget the noble service rendered by this Commission to the cause of the nation, while the names of the earnest, patriotic, and humane founders will forever occupy a proud place in the annals of humanity. For some years Dr. Van Buren was one of the faculty of the University Medical College, but in 1872, upon the death of Dr. Mott, he resigned this position and accepted the chair of surgery in the Medical School of Bellevue Hospital, where his high talents as a lecturer and ability as a surgeon were afforded the most flattering scope. Notwithstanding his extensive private practice and the large demands upon his time, resulting from a prominent connection with the schools of medicine, hospitals, and medical societies, he found time to write and edit several valuable medical works, and to contribute many interesting papers to the current literature of his profession. Among his publications may be mentioned a volume entitled "Contributions to Practical Surgery" (1863); "Treatise on Diseases of the Rectum" (1872); and a volume on "Diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs and Syphilis," which had a large success as a text-book. He translated Huette's "Operative Surgery" and Morel's "Histology." All of these works are of exceeding practical value and were warmly commended by the critics of the medical press. That on "Diseases of the Rectum" was translated into the Dutch language. At the time of his death, which occurred in New York City, March 25, 1883, Dr. Van Buren held an appointment as consulting surgeon to the New York Hospital, and was besides President of the Medical Board of that institution, consulting surgeon of the Bellevue Hospital and other institutions, and Professor of Surgery in Bellevue Hospital Medical College.



Oliver, Boris:

ODEN BOWIE.

HON. ODEN BOWIE, ex-Governor of Maryland, was born at Fairview, Prince George's County, Md., November 10, 1826, and died at his ancestral home in that place, December 4, 1894. His father was William D. Bowie, and his mother Eliza Oden—both representatives of prominent old Maryland families and natives of Prince George's County. Both his paternal and maternal ancestors were among the early settlers of the State. One of the family, Robert Bowie, also born in Prince George's County, was captain of a flying artillery company in 1776, Governor of the State in 1803-6, Presidential Elector in 1808, and again Governor in 1811-12. William D. Bowie, father of Oden, was a prominent planter, who represented his country several terms in the Maryland House of Delegates, and afterward for six years in the State Senate. Mrs. Bowie died when Oden was nine years of age, and he was soon afterward placed in the preparatory department of St. John's College at Annapolis. His education was completed at St. Mary's College, Baltimore, from which he was graduated, as valedictorian of his class, in July, 1845. The next year he enlisted as a private in the Baltimore and Washington battalion of volunteers, and went off to the Mexican War. His commander was Col. William H. Watson, who was subsequently killed at the battle of Monterey, dying in the arms of Lieutenant Bowie, the only officer left with the command at the time of Watson's death. At the battle of Monterey Bowie was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant for gallant conduct, receiving at the same time a special compliment from Gen. Zachary Taylor. President Polk subsequently appointed him Senior Captain of the Voltigeur Regiment, of which Joseph E. Johnston was Lieutenant-Colonel. This regiment was one of ten other similar ones added to the regular army, and comprising a new branch of the service. Captain Bowie's health failing, on account of disease contracted in service, he resigned and returned home before the close of the war. His gallant conduct was recognized by the Maryland Legislature in complimentary resolutions. His first appearance in politics was as a candidate upon the Democratic ticket for the House of Delegates the year he returned from Mexico. He was defeated by ten votes, but two years later was elected, being the only successful Democrat. He was a candidate for the Senate in 1861, but was defeated by military interference. He was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor of Maryland in 1864, and defeated by a vote of soldiers. All during the war he used his utmost endeavors to keep the Democratic party organized. He was a delegate to the Chicago convention which nominated McClellan in 1864, and it was largely through his efforts that the following Democratic National Convention was held in Baltimore. He was elected Governor of Maryland in 1867 by over 40,000 majority, but in consequence of the provision in the new constitution, allowing his predecessor, Governor Swann, to serve out the full term of four years, he did not succeed to the executive duties until January, 1869. He first became President of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company in 1860, but the work was interrupted by the war. The road was completed after the return of peace under Mr. Bowie's management. He was elected in 1873 President of the Baltimore City Passenger Railway Company, when its stock, par value \$25, was down to \$14, and no dividends had been declared for two years. Here his success as a railroad manager was manifested by the skill with which he directed the affairs of the corporation. The arrearages on the City Park Tax Fund, amounting to over \$100,000, were quickly paid, and the value of the company's stock rose to \$85 per share. Governor Bowie first became President of the Maryland Jockey Club in 1870. He was largely instrumental in securing the course at Pimlico. He suggested the establishment of the Dinner Stakes and the Breakfast Stakes, and always took a very lively interest in promoting the sue-

cess of the club. The meetings at Pinlico under his management became famous all over the country. Governor Bowie's strongest characteristic was perhaps his love of horses. Few men were better judges of horses than he, and nothing delighted him so much as to visit his stables and to fondle his pet racers. This attachment grew up with him from boyhood. When he grew to manhood he spent his means in gratifying his taste. He soon collected a valuable stud, and the Bowie colors were familiar on all the Eastern and on some of the Western race courses. He had a three-quarters of a mile track at Fairview, his farm, near Collington, where his horses were speeded. The Saratoga meet in August, 1890, was the last at which ex-Governor Bowie entered his horses. Immediately afterward he sold his racing stable of ten horses on the advice of his physicians. Since that time he gratified his fondness for horses by breeding stock at Fairview. On the plantation are magnificent pasture fields and meadows, with five large stables, conveniently constructed for the care of horses from foaling to maturity. Here were turned out such celebrated racing stock as Catesby, Crickmore, Compensation, Belle, Belle d'Or, Bessie, Ore, Oriole, Knob, and others. "Fairview," the Bowie homestead, is one of the oldest and finest ancestral estates in America; it contains one thousand acres of arable and finely wooded land. The mansion, a large, double brick house, with a wide hall extending through its centre and outside piazzas running all around its sides, is a typical Southern home, not alone in its architectural arrangements and picturesque surroundings, but in the hospitality there dispensed with lavish hand as well. The house was built by the grandfather of Governor Bowie, to replace one destroyed by fire in the early years of the present century. In politics Governor Bowie was always identified with the Democratic party, in which he became an important factor in local, state, and national councils. He was married, December 3, 1851, to Miss Alice Carter, a sister of Bernard Carter, of Baltimore, and a descendant, on her mother's side, of Lord Baltimore. His surviving family consists of the widow and seven children. The eldest, William Duckett Bowie, has been State Senator from Prince George's County; the others are Oden Bowie, of New York; Carter Bowie, Washington; Booth Bowie, Mrs. Owen Roberts, Mrs. Eugene Roberts, and Mrs. Thomas Whitridge.

JOHN P. GRAY.

JOHN PURDUE GRAY, M.D., LL.D., the famous alienist and for thirty-two years Superintendent of the New York State Asylum for the Insane, at Utica, N. Y., was born August 6, 1825, in Halfmoon, Centre County, Pa. His father, Peter B. Gray, was a man of prominence and high character, and held offices of trust from his early years to his death. His mother was a daughter of John Purdue, a leading physician of the county. Young Gray received his education in the common schools, at the Bellefonte Academy, and Dickinson College, Pa. He received his medical education at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, and immediately after graduation, April 7, 1849, was unanimously appointed one of the resident physicians of Blockley Hospital. From that service he went into private practice at Bellefonte, Pa., but soon after, in the summer of 1850, was urged by Dr. Benedict—who had been chief of staff in Blockley Hospital, and who in the mean time had been appointed Superintendent of the New York State Asylum in Utica—to accept the position of assistant physician, which he finally did, and entered the asylum as third assistant physician, September 9, 1850. In June, 1851, Dr. Gray was appointed second assistant, and was directed by the Superintendent to organize and arrange an apothecary department, or pharmacy, in the institution. Up to that time all the medicines had been prepared outside and simply dispensed. He also took charge of the schools and amusements, and gave careful attention to the important matter of the occupations of the



John P. Gray

patients. To provide in part for this, he started a monthly periodical, called *The Opal*, to be edited by the patients themselves and published in the asylum. This publication was continued nine or ten years. The library of the institution being then small and of little value, Dr. Gray proposed to the Superintendent the project of obtaining from benevolent persons a sufficient number of books to form a really valuable collection for the use of the patients. This being approved, he quietly solicited subscriptions, and then visited New York, Philadelphia, and Washington, and obtained about two thousand volumes for the use of the asylum, nearly half of which were given by prominent publishers. In July, 1852, Dr. Gray was appointed first assistant, and, the health of Dr. Benedict becoming impaired, was soon after appointed acting Superintendent of the Asylum. During the summer of this year he received the offer of the superintendency of the Bloomingdale Asylum in New York, which, after consultation with his friends, he thought best to decline. In the mean time the State of Michigan had determined to build an asylum for the insane, and the Board of Managers, after visiting various institutions, tendered the superintendency to Dr. Gray in January, 1854. This position he accepted, and drew up and submitted to the Managers a ground plan of a building. This plan was adopted, and proved one of the earliest departures from the ordinary, more or less stereotyped plan of similar buildings in this country, and still remains one of the best representative plans. In June, 1854, Dr. Benedict, not having regained his health during his absence, resigned his position, and Dr. Gray was chosen Superintendent by the unanimous vote of the Managers. This honorable and responsible position he accepted, after conferring with the Michigan Board, on July 14, 1854, and continued to fill it with great distinction and acceptability down to his death, which occurred on November 29, 1886. Dr. Brigham, the first Superintendent of the Utica Asylum, started the *American Journal of Insanity*, and was its editor-in-chief until his death. His immediate successor, Dr. Benedict, declining to assume the labor and responsibility, Dr. T. Romeyn Buck, a member of the Board of Managers and an eminent writer on jurisprudence, undertook the editorial management of the journal, and in 1852 assigned a department to Dr. Gray. After the latter was elected Superintendent, Dr. Buck resigned to him the full editorship, which thenceforth Dr. Gray held, and contributed his full share in sustaining the high character and influence of that important journal. Dr. Gray was married, September 6, 1851, to Mary B. Wetmore, daughter of Edmund A. Wetmore, Esq., of Utica, N. Y. Dr. Gray always took an active interest in the charities of New York State, and especially in the condition of the insane and children confined in poorhouses. While acting as Superintendent and after being fully appointed to the office, he visited various poorhouses in the State, conferred with the county superintendents of the poor about their condition, and in 1855, in order to obtain information as to the probable number of insane persons in the poorhouses, he addressed circulars to all the superintendents on the subject. He received replies from fifty-one out of the sixty counties in the State, and from these reports he found that there were 750 insane persons in the poorhouses heard from, of whom but 216 had ever received any treatment; that 189 were constantly confined in cells, 70 of them under mechanical restraints, and some of them chained to the floor like wild beasts. This state of facts aroused the energy of Dr. Gray's sympathetic nature, and he set about an improvement of the condition of these unfortunates, being heartily seconded by the superintendents of the poor throughout the State. Therefore, in August, 1855, a convention of superintendents was held in Utica, N. Y., "to consider, among other questions, that of proper provision for the insane." Dr. Gray addressed the convention on that subject, and upon the matter of the removal of children from the poorhouses of the State and placing them in public or private asylums provided for the purpose. An adjourned meeting was subsequently held in Syracuse, N. Y., which Dr. Gray again addressed, and where measures were further devised for carrying out this great work. A committee of the superintendents of the

poor was appointed to memorialize the Legislature, and to secure the erection of other asylums for the relief of the insane. Thus was inaugurated the movement, which was steadily followed up through varied success and delay, for the betterment of this afflicted class. Dr. Gray also appeared before the Supervisors of Oneida County to urge the claims of the helpless children in the poorhouses. It having been said that there was no lawful authority for the removal of such children to orphan asylums, he went to Albany, urged the matter upon the attention of the Legislature, and so aroused the interest of benevolent citizens that a law was finally enacted and the humane work was at once commenced in many counties in the State. In 1857 a disastrous fire, which destroyed a portion of the Asylum, consumed all of Dr. Gray's private papers, and, among other things, a large mass of clinical records of careful observations of cases of acute forms of insanity, both melancholia and mania. About the time of Dr. Gray's first connection with the Asylum, the subjects of heating, ventilation, and sewerage came up for careful consideration, and into these matters of hygiene he entered with zeal and vigor, with the full co-operation of the Managers. The work was pressed through a series of years, until in all its sanitary arrangements the hospital in Utica is the model in the State and has nowhere a superior. During the many years in which Dr. Gray was connected with the Asylum, and in which some fifteen thousand or more patients came under his personal observation, no one probably had given a closer attention to the nature, causes, and treatment of insanity, and no one has given evidence of sounder or more discriminating judgment. Therefore, as a natural consequence, he was called upon more frequently than any one in the country as an expert in difficult criminal cases, both by the courts and the Governor of the State, and, through commission, by the Secretary of War and the President of the United States. The most important of these cases were the trials of the assassins of President Lincoln and the assassin of President Garfield. The Utica Insane Asylum, under Dr. Gray's management, took the very first rank among similar institutions, whether in this or any other country, and has always been distinguished for its intelligent, humane, and successful treatment of its patients. Dr. Gray was a permanent member of the American Medical Association; a permanent member and ex-President of the Medical Society of the State of New York; a member of the Association of Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane; a member and ex-President of the Medical Society of Oneida County, N. Y.; an honorary member of the Société Médico-Psychologique of Paris; an honorary member of the Società Freniatria Italiana; and an honorary member of the British Medico-Psychological Association. He was a member of the International Medical Congress, Philadelphia, 1876, was chosen President of the Section on Mental Diseases, and delivered an address on "Mental Hygiene," which was published in the Transactions of the Congress. Dr. Gray received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Hamilton College, New York, in 1874.



Lyman J. Taft

1872

LYMAN J. TAFT.

LYMAN JOSIAH TAFT, a widely known and highly respected citizen of Worcester, whose rise from poverty and obscurity to wealth, position, and a career of usefulness, despite the adverse circumstances which beset him in youth, merits more than passing recognition, was born in Petersham, Mass., October 10, 1829, and died at his home in Worcester, February 24, 1878. The family from which his ancestors sprang is referred to in the recognized annals of the British peerage and baronetage as one of high distinction in Great Britain, several of its members having been honored in the reigns of Queen Elizabeth and King James, a few becoming peers. In England the spelling of the name was Toft; and in Ireland, where, according to the learned historian Abbé MacGeoghegan, the family appeared toward the end of the fifteenth century and acquired great power and honor, it takes the forms of Taaffe, Taffe, Taft, and Taaf—all pronounced in one syllable; while in Scotland it appears as Taft. According to the "Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language," the meaning of the name Taft is "a message, or dwelling and ground for household uses." Webster gives its English meaning as "a grove of trees"; also, "a place where the message has stood." Most of those bearing the name in New England are descended from Robert Taft, a Scotch Puritan, born about 1640, who, during the troublous times of the seventeenth century, when Charles II. was king, fled from the ancestral home in Scotland and after a brief sojourn in England sought refuge from civil and religious tyranny in the wilds of the new world, being accompanied, as it appears, by his wife, Sarah, and arriving in Massachusetts several years previous to 1680. His brother, Matthew, who had tarried in the North of Ireland, arrived in America in 1725, and settled in Hopkinton, Mass. Robert Taft, from whom the subject of this sketch is descended, followed the handicraft of carpenter in the New World, and was evidently a man of position and substance, for the old town records show that as early as 1677 he was the owner of a homestead of twenty acres near Braintree, Mass., which he sold in 1679 for £80. In the ensuing year he bought from Col. William Crowe, paying therefor "£90 lawful money," a forty-acre house-lot—with forty acres adjoining—in Mendon, which, having been depopulated by King Philip's war, was again being resorted to by settlers. During the years of its previous occupancy by the white settlers a fort had been built upon the land thus acquired by Robert Taft, which, in consequence, was called Fort Field. It is a beautiful spot, adjoining Mendon Pond, which for years was known as Taft's Pond. The homestead property is still in possession of a descendant of the original owner, having been passed along more than two hundred years through six generations. Robert Taft reared his five sons, viz., Thomas, Robert Jr., Daniel, Joseph, and Benjamin, all born in Massachusetts, as farmers; and he purchased and laid out large tracts of land for each of them. One of his purchases, made from Paul Dudley and William Mumford, in 1713, and subject to a payment to the Queen of one-fifth of the gold and silver that should be found therein, comprised a tenth part of a tract eight miles square, a portion being the site of the present town of Sutton, Mass. These possessions naturally brought wealth and gave a social standing to the various descendants of Robert Taft,* among whom was the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, Joel Taft, who was born in Uxbridge, Mass., in 1747-48, and whose son Joel, born 1766, married Chloe Fisher in 1789. The fourth and last son of this union, John Taft—the father of Lyman, was born June 22, 1797. He received a good education, graduating at the New Salem Academy; and for some years in his early manhood taught school with success. He married on April 18, 1826, Larenza Newton, daughter of Josiah Newton, a worthy resi-

* Daniel, † Josiah, ‡ Joel, § Joel, † John, † Lyman. †

dent of Hubbardstown, Mass., and during the latter years of his life followed farming as a pursuit. He died at Petersham, Mass., in 1834, leaving a widow and two sons. Not long after his death his relict married Capt. Sewall Moulton of Hubbardstown; and with these two children, Alonzo and Lyman (or rather Josiah, as the latter was called in his boyhood, his name being Josiah Lyman, which he afterward transposed) went to live in that town. Lyman seems to have inherited from his father a marked taste for books and a craving for knowledge. As has happened many times before and since, the love of the stepfather was not over-strong for the offspring of his wife's previous marriage. Lyman in particular seemed to be specially obnoxious to this gentleman, doubtless from the very fact that he loved learning and could not be driven from his beloved books, whatever the penalty incurred. After discharging such duties as fell to him through the day the boy was wont to study by candlelight, and when forbidden this luxury he hid him to the woods and there, by the light of flaming pine-knots, escaped for a time the annoyance to which he was subjected at home. With the close of the single term permitted him in the district school at Hubbardstown, he found his desire for knowledge so intense that nothing could appease it save additional study; and to secure this he fled from home, and making his way to the adjoining town of Westminster he presented himself at the academy there as an applicant for tuition. His loving mother exercised her good offices so well that after he had made arrangements to pay for his instruction by assisting in the necessary work about the academy, bell-ringing and the like, he was permitted to spend Sundays at his home, returning on foot to the academy each Monday morning, carrying on his back both his books and provisions for the coming week. Unfortunately for the poor little fellow, the severe strain to which he had subjected his eyes while studying by firelight so affected them that just as he was making rapid progress in his Greek, after about two years' academic instruction, he was forced to desist, and for a time—so bad was his condition—he was compelled to withdraw from the sunlight and live in a darkened room in order to prevent himself from becoming blind. When this course had brought relief it was suggested to him that he might improve his health by going to sea. It was no uncommon occurrence for boys in New England to make sea voyages, and the remembrance of the fascinating pages of Richard Henry Dana's "Two Years Before the Mast"—a classic with schoolboys in those days—determined him to accept this suggestion. As a sailor he spent the next two years making voyages to South America and the Pacific Ocean: and improved his leisure on shipboard by the study of navigation, which he learned so well that on his last voyage home, the captain and mate of his vessel having died in New Orleans, he assumed charge and command and brought ship, crew, and cargo safely to port. After a brief visit to his loved mother he set out to seek his fortune, and with his few belongings travelled on foot to Worcester. Here he found employment quite readily; but his eyesight being still troublesome it was of a manual instead of a clerical nature. He was then about twenty years of age, and in all respects a likely young man. As assistant in the restaurant in the railroad depot he made many friends from the very first, and finding, as he became acquainted with the business, that it held possibilities in the way of development and profit with the growth of travel which compared favorably with other lines of effort, he wisely concluded to remain in it; and in time becoming a proprietor, he amassed a comfortable fortune, and with it a wide reputation as a progressive and worthy citizen and business man. As his means increased he invested in real estate, purchasing at first the land and building occupied by his business. To this he afterward added adjoining property, and as the site was in the heart of a flourishing and growing city he built upon it a fine five-story structure. He extended his business so as to include the New Union Depot in Worcester; and he handled his investments in realty so skilfully that in 1868, when he retired from active pursuits, he was a comparatively wealthy man, and was reputed as one of the first citizens of Worcester. Upon his partners now devolved



Walter Lyman

the conduct of the business he had founded; and seeking to improve his health he used much of his leisure in travelling, visiting famous resorts in the South and elsewhere, but failing to find more than temporary benefit. In 1876 he disposed of all his business interests, and two years later died, as sincerely and widely regretted as any man of his generation in the city which had so long been his home and the theatre of his successful labors. Although debarred from a career commensurate with the natural ability he possessed, by reason of his compulsory abstinence from reading and a certain weakness of body from which he suffered, he made a success of life; and had his years been prolonged would undoubtedly have accomplished much of moment for his fellow-men. His life was singularly pure and all his aspirations were noble. His mental energy was remarkable; and health only was lacking to make it productive of widespread good. In early life a Congregationalist, he chose in later years to affiliate with the Episcopal Church, and becoming connected with All Saints' Church in Worcester, of which the Rev. Dr. Huntington, now of New York City, was then the rector, he was chosen a vestryman, and in that capacity accomplished a great deal of valuable work, a part of which consisted in helping to build a new and beautiful edifice for the use of the congregation. It is still said of him that he was a "white-souled" man; not merely exemplary, but unusually pure and good, exerting in this manner far-reaching influence in the community in which his manhood was spent. He was also a helpful man, and not given to boasting of his good deeds. Brief as was his life, it may be truly called a blessing to mankind; for nobility of character, purity of purpose, and shining example have ever a distinct value as an incentive in the struggle for higher ideals. In the resolutions appended hereto, passed soon after his death by a body of his friends and fellow-citizens, public tribute was made to his worth in these words: "To an unusual degree Mr. Taft mingled devoutness of spirit with strong, practical good-sense. Modest and retiring to a fault, he yet was never afraid nor ashamed to speak out the faith that was in him when occasion called. As a Christian man he merited and received the respect of all who knew him. Kind to the poor, a helper of the needy in their distress, ever ready to respond according to the measure of his ability to calls for help, he failed not to adorn the doctrine of Christ in all things. He rests from his labors and his works do follow him." On December 12, 1854, Mr. Taft was married to Miss Mary A. Roper, daughter of Ephraim and Eunice (Richardson) Roper, of Templeton, Mass., her family being one of the oldest and most respected in Worcester County. To them were born six children, viz., Marion Lurenza, Ella Lillie, Frank Wilfred, Walter Stuart, Georgie Francis, and Charles Lyman, of whom but one, the second named, is still living. Mrs. Taft survives her lamented husband and resides in Worcester, where she is greatly beloved for her good deeds and high Christian character.

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

HON. HORATIO SEYMOUR, statesman, five times the Democratic nominee for Governor of New York, and twice elected to that office, and the candidate of the Democracy for President of the United States in 1868, was born at Pompey Hill, Onondaga County, N. Y., May 31, 1810, and died at his home, Deerfield, near Utica, N. Y., February 12, 1886. His ancestors were among the earliest settlers in Hartford, Conn., and a number of the members of the family rose to distinction in civil and military life both in that and other commonwealths. During the Revolutionary War, Moses Seymour, his grandfather, distinguished himself as an officer in the Connecticut militia and was present at the surrender of Burgoyne. An uncle, of the same name, was for twelve years a Senator of the United States from Vermont. A cousin represented the State of Connecticut in Congress and on the bench of the Supreme Court, and an-

other cousin was Governor of the State and United States Minister to Russia. Henry Seymour, the father of Horatio, was a native of Connecticut, and married a descendant of Colonel Forman, a distinguished soldier of the Revolution, whose exploit in the capture of the fort at Groton, Conn., in 1781, made his name historical, and who subsequently lost his life at the hands of a New Jersey Royalist. At an early period in his life Henry Seymour removed to New York and settled in Onondaga County, which at that time was little better than a "howling wilderness." Henry Seymour accumulated a large property in his new home, and as the population increased he became a leader in the political arena and represented his fellow-citizens in the State Assembly and Senate. He also served as Canal Commissioner, member of the Council of Appointment, and was at one time President of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. He always acted with the Democratic party, and, being a man of exceeding vigor of character, wielded great influence in the councils of his party. When Horatio Seymour was but seven years of age his father removed to Utica, N. Y., and shortly afterward the lad was sent to a private academy, from which he entered Hobart College, where he remained until his fifteenth year. He next entered the Military Academy at Middletown, Conn., from which institution he graduated with honor. Having determined to adopt the profession of law, he entered the office of a well-known attorney in Utica, where among the advantages enjoyed by him was the friendship and direction in his studies of the celebrated jurists, Greene C. Bronson and Samuel Beardsley. In due time the young student was qualified for the practice of his profession, and was admitted to the bar of Oneida County. Settling permanently in Utica, he shortly afterward married the daughter of John R. Eleecker, a leading and wealthy citizen of Albany, N. Y. Mr. Seymour's abilities were soon recognized, and he rapidly achieved an enviable reputation as a lawyer. The death of his father about this time made him the possessor of a vast landed estate, which, being cut up into small lots and leased out to farmers, required considerable supervision. Mrs. Seymour also inherited a large property, and the care of these two estates seemed to demand Mr. Seymour's entire attention. He accordingly abandoned his profession and set to work to improve his newly acquired possessions. It was under Gov. William L. Marcy that Mr. Seymour's first public service was performed, he having been appointed military secretary to the Governor. The citizens of Utica, appreciating his worth, elected him Mayor of that city in 1841, and the same year he was nominated and elected State Assemblyman by a handsome majority, and after filling his term was re-elected three times. Being now fairly launched into politics, in which so many of his family and name had already achieved distinction, he ever afterward took active part in the political affairs of the State and nation, and in time ranked among the foremost leaders of his party. Graceful and dignified in bearing, upright in character, and eloquent in debate, he became popular in the Assembly, and in 1845 was honored by being elected Speaker of that body. Although he retired from office the following year, he was not inactive in politics, as he stumped the State in the interest of several candidates for office, and for years worked steadily in behalf of his party. So earnest was his devotion, so great his influence, and so popular his name, that in 1850 he received the Democratic nomination for Governor of New York. His opponent was Washington Hunt, who was elected by a majority of only 262 votes out of a total of 428,966 polled. His defeat in this campaign is said to have been the result of some local disaffection in Troy, connected with an excitement which prevailed at the time, known as Anti-rentism. As might be expected, this defeat by such a trifling majority had a dispiriting effect on the young statesman. However, in 1852 his party again honored him with the gubernatorial nomination, and this time he defeated his opponent, who, as before, was Mr. Hunt, winning the election by a majority of nearly twenty-five thousand votes. His election seemed to augur permanent success for the Democracy, and no man in the State was now so popular as Governor Seymour. One of the

most notable acts of his administration was the veto of the "Maine Liquor Law," which had passed both branches of the Legislature, Governor Seymour taking the ground that it was unconstitutional. This at the time was deemed a master-stroke of policy well calculated to strengthen the party; but the quadrangular contest of 1854 proved that the hope of permanent success was not well founded. In this campaign Mr. Seymour, who was again the regular Democratic nominee, was opposed by Myron H. Clark, the choice of the Republicans; Daniel Ullman, the candidate of the "Know-Nothing" party; and by his old friend, Greene C. Bronson, who represented what was then known as the "Hard-Shell Democrats." In this election about half a million votes were polled, those for Mr. Clark and Mr. Seymour far outnumbering those cast for the other two candidates. Mr. Clark was elected over Mr. Seymour by only 309 votes. Mr. Seymour now retired from active public life for two years; but at times, when the need of the best men was felt by his party, his name was brought prominently forward in connection with nominations for offices of the highest trust and responsibility. This was especially the case in 1856, when he was for a time looked upon as the probable candidate for the Presidency. He now re-entered the field of politics and, throwing the weight of his influence and ability in the scale of party, did good service for it and its candidates. In the early days of the Civil War Mr. Seymour performed efficient service in raising troops and forwarding them to the front in defence of the Union. For some time he was Chairman of the War Committee of his county. In 1862 he was for a fourth time the Democratic candidate for Governor of New York, and was elected by a majority of more than ten thousand votes over his opponent, General James S. Wadsworth. In his inaugural address in January, 1863, Governor Seymour gave evidence of his loyalty in the following words: "Under no circumstances can the division of the Union be conceded. We will put forth every exertion of power; we will use every policy of conciliation; we will guarantee them every right, every consideration demanded by the Constitution and by that fraternal regard which must prevail in a common country; but we can never voluntarily consent to the breaking-up of the union of these States or the destruction of the Constitution." At the time of filling the quota of troops for the national defence, Governor Seymour, feeling that the people of the lower part of the State, who were largely Democratic, were unjustly treated, became involved in a warm controversy on the subject, and very spiritedly opposed what he regarded as a flagrant injustice. Through his efforts the matter was more equitably adjusted. During his administration the draft riots occurred in New York City. The marked unpopularity of the course pursued by the national Government, in drafting citizens into the volunteer army, culminated in an attempt at resistance to the authorities which took shape in a series of riots. In this grave emergency Governor Seymour's personal popularity as well as his active exertions averted the direst results. Hastening from Albany to the scene of disorder and tumult, his great influence checked the commotion at its highest pitch. Promising to do all in his power to redress their grievances, he succeeded in peaceably dispersing the rioters. Knowing that the agitators of the disturbance were chiefly members of the criminal classes, he took measures to prevent their stimulating further trouble by organizing large forces of loyal and respectable citizens to assist the police in maintaining public order. During his entire administration he warmly supported and materially aided the Union cause, rendering at all times the most valuable assistance to the National Government. In 1864 Mr. Seymour was for the fifth time nominated for the office of Governor of New York, the Republican candidate being Reuben E. Fenton, who was elected by a majority of about eight thousand votes. Again released from official duties, Mr. Seymour engaged actively in politics. In 1864 he presided over the National Democratic Convention at Chicago, and in 1868 over the one held in New York, receiving from the latter the nomination for the Presidency. In this canvass success attended the Republicans, whose candidate, General Grant, fresh from his

triumphs in the field, was at the height of his great popularity. Governor Seymour enjoyed the highest respect of the best men of both parties. By the Democrats he was especially loved and honored, and could have, in all probability, secured the Presidential nomination in 1876. Had he not sedulously prevented his friends bringing their efforts to bear in his favor. Indeed, had he not stoutly and repeatedly asserted that he did not wish the nomination, it is more than probable he would have received it. Governor Seymour was a gentleman of dignified personal appearance, yet genial and kindly in manner. In social life he was greatly esteemed for his high character and acknowledged virtues. His harshest political opponents conceded his honesty of principle and purity of conduct. His long experience in politics rendered him a master in the art, while his eloquence, force, and grace as a public speaker made him a power in his party and secured for him a host of ardent admirers and warm personal friends. He took a deep interest in agriculture, and in 1875 was President of the National Dairymen's Association. In all measures for the improvement of the condition of the poor and unfortunate his earnest sympathies and efforts were always enlisted. The condition of the criminal classes and the management of prisons engaged his attention, and he served as President of the Prison Association of the United States. Memorial services in his honor were held by the Senate and Assembly of the State of New York at the Capitol in Albany, on April 14, 1886. The Hon. Erastus Brooks, who delivered the address on that occasion, thus spoke of Mr. Seymour:

"In the canvass for Governor Tilden (1876) he had worked with great diligence. In 1880 he suffered from congestion of the lungs and acute inflammation and escaped death only after the most careful nursing and the wisest medical attendance. Placing very much less value upon his own life than was placed upon it by his friends, he was persuaded to take part in the canvass for General Hancock, and spoke for him at Utica, Canajoharie, and finally, after a most urgent appeal, on one of the cold, stormy, and trying November days at Watertown. He was warned not to go by his physician, but he said: 'I must go; for I cannot abandon my friends in their hour of need, even if I die in consequence. . . .' As the chief of a great party he received as many blows as any man who ever held public office. But nowhere in attack or defence can you find calumny, coarseness of expression, or bitterness of manner toward those with whom he differed. I think I may say in this distinguished presence and with an assured concurrence of opinion from those whose votes originated and directed this commemoration of his life, character, services, and death, that Horatio Seymour, in all that words in their best sense mean, was a patriot, a statesman, and active Christian. . . . The death of Mrs. Seymour, twenty days after the death of her husband, is one of those events of life and death which in the order of an all-wise Providence it would be unbecoming in us to question. We pause just here to say that, for half a century and more united in their lives, in the time of death they were not long separated. The spirit of the manly man had not long to wait the coming of the loving wife. They were buried from the same church, placed in the same grave, followed by the same mourners, and with old age, infirmity, the tired mind, the weary body, the sickness unto death, who of us, feeling the failing and fainting seen in the last shadows of life, would care to live on? These two at least were ready for the summons. With them, to die on earth was to reach immortality in Heaven."



Christa F. Feltman

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

HON. CHESTER ALAN ARTHUR, twenty-first President of the United States, was born in Fairfield, Vt., October 5, 1830, and died in New York City, November 18, 1886. He was the fifth child and first son in a family of nine children. His father, the Rev. William Arthur, D.D., a native of Belfast, Ireland, and a graduate of the University in that city, came to America when about eighteen years of age, adopted teaching as a profession and eventually entered the Baptist ministry, in which he continued a zealous worker and eloquent preacher until 1863, when he retired and gave himself more particularly to literary pursuits. At Schenectady, where he resided several years, he published a periodical, *The Antiquarian*. He also compiled an "Etymological Dictionary of Family and Christian Names," which showed conscientious research. He died at Newtonville, N. Y., October 27, 1875. His wife, born Malvina Stone, died January 16, 1869. She was a granddaughter of Uriah Stone, a New Hampshire pioneer, who died in 1810; and a daughter of Rev. George Washington Stone, a Methodist clergyman. When the Rev. William Arthur, his wife and four daughters arrived at Fairfield, the only available place for them to live in was a log house; and in this, which the family inhabited until a more commodious dwelling could be erected for them by the congregation, Mr. Arthur's son, the future President, was born. The conditions, though, were not of poverty, toil, and limited mental capacity; on the contrary, humble as was the dwelling, it was the home of a cultured family circle, who had a noble and well-defined purpose, and an unselfish devotion of the exalted profession to which its head had consecrated his life. Chester Alan Arthur had the benefit in early years of his father's scholarship, and was so well trained at home and at the academies he attended that when not quite fifteen he entered the Sophomore class of Union College, at Schenectady. A robust lad, fond of sports and outdoor pastimes, he yet kept up with every demand made by the curriculum, and in the summer of 1848 was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and was one of six in the class of one hundred honored by election to the Phi Beta Kappa Society, the chief requisite for admission to which is high scholarship. Self-reliant, he turned to teaching as a means of immediate support, and was so successful that in a short time he was called to the principalship of the academy at North Pownal, Vt. Five years altogether were given to this occupation; but, all the while, the original purpose of becoming a lawyer was steadily kept in mind, and means were husbanded and Blackstone and other authors read to this end. Young Arthur's father was an avowed abolitionist, and to his home were welcomed the handful of individuals who in that early day held this advanced position on the slavery question. With Gerrit Smith and other associates he had been threatened with violence for his views and efforts. But he yielded nothing, and until slavery was overthrown he opposed it with force, eloquence, and ability. From his earliest years young Arthur had heard discussions and debates at home on this subject. He knew the earnestness and sincerity of the men ranged on the side of justice to the blacks, and in the profession of law he saw the greatest possible field for usefulness, not only in this cause but in public affairs. A former member of Congress from Washington County was then practising law in New York City; and to this gentleman, the Hon. E. D. Culver, a warm friend of his father's, he turned confidently when, with five hundred dollars in his pocket, he betook himself to the metropolis to prepare for the bar. Mr. Culver was delighted with the healthy, well-mannered, amiable young man, took him at once under his wing, and when, in 1853, he was admitted to the bar, gave him a place in the firm. Successfully launched, the young lawyer soon had opportunity to show his powers. The famous Lemmon case, in which several slaves

touching at New York on their way from Virginia to Texas were freed by order of the Superior Court of New York, enlisted the services of the firm on the side of the blacks; and Mr. Arthur, as junior counsel, took an active part in the conduct of the case and shared in the honors of the victory when the Court of Appeals sustained the lower court's action. The ablest counsel in the city took part on both sides, and the case was watched with profound interest North and South. He was more or less conspicuous in other cases involving the securing of civil rights for colored persons, and became quite widely known as their champion. As a Henry Clay Whig he voted for Scott in 1852, and in 1856 was a delegate to the first Republican State Convention held in New York. He campaigned earnestly for Fremont, and during his political labors made the acquaintance of Edwin D. Morgan, then a leader of distinction in his party. A warm friendship was the result, which led to closest relations during the Civil War. Prosperous in the law, and seeking an outlet for his healthy exuberance of spirits, Mr. Arthur joined the New York National Guard, took an active part in its reorganization, and was commissioned Judge-Advocate General of the Second Brigade. He was a member likewise of several political clubs, and familiarized himself with the machinery of election by serving as election inspector. As a lieutenant of Morgan and Fenton he sustained Seward before the National Convention at Chicago in 1860, but with them readily accepted Lincoln as the Republican candidate. The party's great strength in New York secured the election of Morgan as Governor; and the latter's first thought upon taking office seems to have been for Arthur, whom he called to his side as Engineer-in-Chief of the State troops, with the rank of Brigadier-General, and entrusted with the work of inspecting the fortification of the State. It was not inopportune. The Southern States had already begun to secede. War was in the air. During the administration of Governor Morgan Arthur remained constantly in service. His law practice was abandoned, and every energy was given to his country's needs. He was the pivot upon which turned the whole military affairs of the Empire State. At Albany, in New York City, at Washington, on the Potomac, he was unremitting in his exertions. Tens of thousands of volunteers had to be armed, equipped, quartered, and fed, and these and many other tens of thousands, passing through the State on their way to the front, had to be looked after and expedited on their passage. Several times offers of regimental and brigade commands were made to General Arthur, but Governor Morgan felt that he could not spare him, and he remained at his post. He made friends everywhere, for all admired the genial, efficient, and honorable gentleman who so ably aided the Governor in loyally supporting the Federal authorities. Called from the field to aid in its deliberations, he was secretary and a most efficient member of the secret council of loyal governors which met in New York in June, 1862. The absence of hosts of Republicans in the field, and a widespread dissatisfaction with the conduct of the war, cost Mr. Morgan the governorship, and with the advent of Seymour General Arthur retired, followed by the praise even of his political opponents. He was now settled in life, having married, in 1859, Miss Ellen Herndon, of Fredericksburg, Va., a daughter of that naval hero, Captain William Lewis Herndon, whose noble sacrifice of his own life in saving the lives of the women and children aboard his ill-fated vessel, the United States mail steamer *Central America*, which went down in the Pacific in 1857, will ever merit honorable mention. Their first child, William, was living; the law offered a field to restore his neglected fortune, and his party never had greater need of his services. As he had sacrificed his practice to serve the nation, so he sacrificed the position of counsel to the municipal department of taxes and assessments, and a salary of ten thousand dollars a year, to his political principles. When the name of Grant was mooted for the Presidency he went into the movement to secure his nomination with all the energy of his superb spirit as a leader; and as chairman of the Central Grant Club, in New York City, was the soul of similar organizations throughout the Northern States.

Under Grant he was appointed Collector of the port of New York, a post he greatly preferred to any foreign mission; and here, while scrupulously faithful to his duties, wielded a power which was of the highest advantage to his party. He was the first collector ever re-appointed to office, and entered upon his second term of four years with the good-will of the whole business community. But this was merely of a piece with all his previous conduct, and, for that matter, with all that followed. Arthur had matured in the fighting epoch of the Republican party. He was a nobly conscientious man, and he believed that so long as an office-holder was competent and faithful, his partisanship was a recommendation while his party was in power. A new cult had developed, however, in which he did not believe, and he was its first conspicuous victim; for although two commissions failed to find anything against him, he was removed from office by President Hayes, in 1878, on alleged civil-service grounds. He suppressed a monster petition for his retention in office, and quietly resumed professional work. As chairman of the Republican State Committee in 1879 he succeeded in winning the campaign of that year. Two years after Arthur had resigned the principalship of the North Pownal Academy a young man named Garfield was appointed a teacher in that institution. This young teacher, who had covered himself with glory in the Civil War and had risen step by step to a commanding position in the councils of the Western Republicans, was now a bright light in the national councils. Arthur early recognized his availability as a Presidential candidate. The result of the New York elections in 1879 placed Cornell, the lieutenant of Arthur, in the Governor's chair, and made the way clear for the ex-collector to reach the United States Senate in 1881, when a vacancy was to be filled. But the Republican National Convention occurred in the summer of 1880, and all efforts to nominate Grant having failed, Garfield won the selection; and Arthur, whose masterly handling of the New York delegation drew instant attention to his ability as a leader, was named for the Vice-Presidency so as to secure New York for the ticket. The business interests of the country accepted and indorsed these two candidates, and they were chosen by the people, receiving 214 electoral votes to 155 cast for Hancock and English. This great honor came to General Arthur when he was bowed in grief over the death of his beloved wife, who had passed away on January 20th preceding, leaving two children, a son, Chester Alan, and a daughter, Eliza Herndon. General Arthur grieved over this loss till his death, and a softness and kindness and gravity came into his nature which comported well with the lofty station he was soon called, so unexpectedly, to fill. As presiding officer of the Senate General Arthur obtained his first experience in a legislative body. In this as in every other position he had filled he won unqualified approval. He sided with his friends, Senators Conkling and Platt, in opposing President Garfield's nomination of Judge Robertson as Collector of the Port of New York, on the ground that it was ill-advised and unnecessary; and although the sentiment of the State of New York, which failed to re-elect these two Senators after they had resigned, indorsed the President's views, Arthur lost none of his prestige. In his letter accepting the nomination for the Vice-Presidency General Arthur evinced a competent grasp of national affairs and greatly strengthened himself among those who, previously regarding him as merely a practical politician, had not taken the trouble to look beneath the surface. The letter revealed an educated, observing, practical man of affairs, cognizant of every need of the country at large, and as strenuous as ever in favor of political justice to the negro. But the assassin's bullet which, on July 2, 1881, struck down President Garfield at the very threshold of his executive career, was the means of revealing in full the true nobleness of soul of this honest and patriotic partisan. In the trying interval between this date and that of the death of Garfield, September 19, 1881, the Vice-President displayed manliness, self-possession, wisdom, and moderation to a degree which won the respect and admiration of the whole nation. He resisted all suggestions that he assume the higher

office, until death made the vacancy. Sworn in by advice of Congress while at his house in New York, shortly after the report of President Garfield's death had been received, he was formally given the oath, according to law, at the Capitol, in Washington, on the 23d, Chief Justice Waite administering it and ex-Presidents Grant and Hayes, with other notabilities, standing by. President Arthur did not attempt to disturb the conditions he found. He was sincere in his exclamation to Mrs. Garfield, made when calling at Elberon to express his condolence: "God knows, madam, I do not wish to be President!" But he filled the high office with rare dignity; and displayed the executive quality in a manner which disarmed criticism. It is not too much to say that he was loved for his personality. He seemed to have been born with the qualities of king-craft, for he attached men to him by the most enduring bond—men, too, who were in many respects antipodal to each other. His administration was unbroken by great events. Recognizing that a treaty could not in honor be violated, he vetoed the Chinese Exclusion Act. Believing that our good offices would inure to the advantage of the Latin-American republics if exerted to influence them against frequent strife, he called the Peace Congress of 1882 at Washington, but was not satisfied with the result. At the centennial of the Surrender of Cornwallis, at Yorktown, he ordered a salute to the British flag. His tact and courtesy on all occasions were noticeable. No financial scandals occurred during his administration, and when he relinquished his high office to his successor, nothing but commendation was spoken. General Arthur's health failed soon after his retirement, and it was evident that the strain of public life had told upon him. He died of an attack of cerebral apoplexy, at his modest home, 123 Lexington Avenue, New York City.

HANNIBAL HAMLIN.

HON. HANNIBAL HAMLIN, LL.D., first Republican Vice-President of the United States, was born at Paris, Oxford County, Me., August 27, 1809. His ancestors, of English origin, were among the early settlers of Massachusetts, and one of them, his paternal grandfather, was a captain in the Continental army. Hannibal received his early education at the public schools of his native town, and was prepared for college at Hebron Academy; but, owing to the sudden death of his father, he was obliged to give up his proposed collegiate course, and remained on the homestead farm during his minority. Early in 1820, however, shortly before coming of age, he bought an interest in a weekly newspaper published at Paris, and during his connection with it acquired a considerable knowledge of printing—frequently setting type at the case while not writing at the desk. But in a few months he sold out his interest in the paper to his partner, and began the study of the law—first becoming a student in the office of Judge Colt at Paris, where he remained a considerable time, but completing his studies with Deblois & Fessenden, at Portland, the junior member of which firm, William Pitt Fessenden, in after years became Hamlin's colleague in the United States Senate. In 1823, after having completed the usual three years' course of study, he was admitted to the bar, and on the day of his admission won his first case—his legal opponent being a gentleman whose daughter he afterward married. He at once removed to Hampden, a town not far from Bangor, where he soon built up an extensive and successful practice, winning the reputation not only of an able and trustworthy lawyer, but of a vigorous and effective speaker on all public questions of the day. He early cast his political fortune with the Democrats; and his first entrance into public life was in 1836, when his constituents elected him to the Maine Legislature—an honor which was repeated each of the four subsequent years, during three of which he was Speaker of the House. In 1840 he was nominated by the Democrats of his district for Congress; but that being



H. Hamlin

HON. HANNIBAL HAMLIN

the year of the phenomenal Whig success, under the leadership of General Harrison, he was defeated—by only 200 votes, however, in a total poll of 15,000. In that campaign, he introduced the plan of the joint canvassing of a district by rival candidates—the first time that such a mode of political discussion had been adopted in Maine. In 1843, he again ran for Congress against his former Whig competitor, and was elected by a handsome majority; and two years later he was again returned, by an increased vote. During both these terms in Congress he won an excellent reputation as a working member, distinguishing himself both by a close attention to the business of the House, as well as to the interests of his constituents. He early made known from his seat in the House his strong and uncompromising opposition to slavery; and he used to relate how John Quincy Adams came to him after his first speech on that subject, holding out his hand, exclaiming: "Light breaketh in the East, sir, light breaketh in the East." During the same session he delivered his more famous speech in opposition to the admission of Texas—though, in point of fact, he was not opposed to the measure, provided a part of the territory could be preserved to freedom. At the close of his second term in Congress he returned to Maine, and was again sent to the Legislature. While again serving as Speaker of that body he became a candidate for the United States Senate, and was beaten—by a hair. This is how, he says, his defeat came about: One day, while sitting in the Speaker's chair during a tedious debate, he observed a bald and dapper little man sitting in front of him. The little gentleman had got himself up with great care, having smoothed down his head with pomatum till every hair was straight and fast. Hamlin, by way of a joke, sent a page to the little fellow, informing him, with the compliments of the Speaker, that one of the hairs on the top of his head had got out of place and was lying crosswise. This angered the little man very much, and he would listen to no apology—none whatever. And when, in the following year, Hamlin was a candidate for United States Senator, he lacked one vote in the Legislature—the vote of the bald-headed little gentleman whom he had so thoughtlessly insulted the year before. But in 1848, there being a four years' vacancy in the United States Senate occasioned by the death of Senator John Fairchild of Maine, Hamlin was again a candidate for senatorial honors, and, there being no bald-headed men in the Legislature hostile to the realization of his aspirations, he was elected to serve out Fairchild's term. In 1851 he was re-elected for the full term of six years, but resigned in 1856 to become the Republican candidate for Governor of Maine. A short time before this he had withdrawn from the Democratic party, with which he had all along acted, except on matters pertaining to slavery. The reason which he gave for abandoning the Democracy was the ultra pro-slavery spirit of the platform on which James Buchanan had been nominated for the Presidency. At the time when he was nominated by the Republicans for Governor, there seemed no possibility of his election. Yet such was the zeal and energy with which he plunged into the contest,—speaking no less than one hundred times during the campaign, and so great was his strength and popularity with the people, that he carried the State by a large majority, twice as large as it had ever given a candidate for Governor. He was inaugurated in the January following, but held the executive chair less than two months, resigning to accept the six-year term in the United States Senate to which he had been elected by the Maine Legislature. In 1860, having been given the second place on the Republican ticket with Abraham Lincoln, he once more resigned from the Senate, but, by virtue of his office of Vice-President, presided over the deliberations of that body from March 4, 1861, to March 3, 1865. Although Hamlin was in the Senate at the same time that Lincoln was in the House, they had never been introduced to each other till after the election of November, 1860. Hamlin then went on to Chicago to see Lincoln, and each recalled having heard the other speak in Congress. All through Lincoln's first administration the two men were on the most friendly terms; and Hamlin used to take pride in mentioning the fact that he was one of

the few Vice-Presidents that had remained on terms of friendship with his chief during an entire administration. Hamlin was the first person to whom Lincoln showed his emancipation proclamation, and here is his account of how it came about:

"One day I called at the White House, and when I was about to leave he said to me: 'Hamlin, when do you start for home?' 'To-day.' 'No, sir.' 'Yes, sir.' 'No, sir.' 'Well, Mr. President, if you have any commands for me, of course I will stay.' 'I have commands for you. I want you to go with me to the Soldiers' Home to-night. I have something to show you.' We went to the Soldiers' Home that night, and after tea he said: 'Hamlin, you have often urged me to issue a proclamation of emancipation. I am about to do it. I have it here, and you will be the first person to see it.' Then he asked me to make suggestions and corrections as he went along—a most delicate task to do, as every man loves his own child best. I suggested the change of a single word, saying: 'Now, Mr. President, isn't that your idea.' He answered, 'Yes,' and changed it. I made three suggestions, and he adopted two of them. My object in alluding to this incident is to show that the Emancipation Proclamation was the proclamation of Abraham Lincoln himself."

During his entire career in the Senate before the war, Mr. Hamlin was especially bold and vigorous in the advocacy of free-soil principles—free speech, a free press, and the right of petition. And to him, rather than to Wilmot, was due the honor of passing the famous Wilmot Proviso. On the day on which the measure was to be brought up, Wilnot, its mover, was unexpectedly absent, and this caused, for the moment, great discouragement and demoralization among its friends. But Hamlin, though not in charge of the matter in Wilnot's absence, nor in any wise responsible for its defeat, boldly took the floor and secured its passage by the vote of 115 to 106. Soon after Andrew Johnson became President he appointed Hamlin Collector of the Port of Boston; but this position the latter resigned in little more than a year—his reasons therefor being that his views on reconstruction were not in accord with those of the President. In 1869 Hamlin was again elected to the United States Senate, and, by successive re-elections, remained a member of that body till 1881, when he resigned to accept the position of Minister to Spain; but this office he held only about a year, and then retired from public life. Mr. Hamlin received the degree of LL.D. from Colby University, formerly Waterville College, of which institution he had been a trustee for twenty years. From 1861 to 1865 he was Regent of the Smithsonian Institution; was reappointed in 1870, and held the post for twelve years, during which term he became Dean of the Board of Overseers. His last appearance in public was at a dinner given by the Republican Club. He there made a speech which closed with these words:

"Time has not staled nor custom cloyed my love for the great Republican party; and I am grieved when I am compelled to stand here and speak of recent national legislation. It has cast a shade of sadness over these latter days of my life. The treachery, the dishonest practice, and the degraded condition of some of our Senators have appalled me."

He was generally a pleasant and genial man, but sometimes, under spur of public duty, was a little inclined to be unceremonial. In the spring following the Presidential election of 1864, when the electoral votes of the several States were brought to Washington and deposited with the Vice-President, the duty of delivering that of New Jersey fell upon a more or less ritualistic gentleman, who hired a special train, filled it with guests, and went on to the capital. The next day he appeared in the Vice-President's room with his followers, and said: "I have the honor, sir, to deliver to you the electoral vote of New Jersey. New Jersey, sir, casts nine electoral votes for that splendid soldier and patriot, George B. McClellan, for President. New Jersey, sir, casts nine electoral votes for that eminent statesman and gentleman, George H. Pendleton, for Vice-President." "The devil she does!" exclaimed the matter-of-fact Hamlin, as



Isaac & Lupton

he went on with his writing. The polished and ritualistic Jersey statesman, with his retainers, bowed low and retired. In personal appearance Mr. Hamlin was a straight, athletic-looking man, almost as dark as an Indian; and it is an amusing fact that in the exciting campaign of 1860 the story was widely circulated at the South that he was a mulatto, whom the Republicans had put on the ticket with Lincoln in order to incite the slaves to rebellion! He had one eccentricity—that of never wearing an overcoat. His straight swallow-tail had warmth enough for him, even under decidedly untropical conditions; and he could not understand why younger and more vigorous men had to bundle themselves up to avoid freezing in Washington. Mr. Hamlin was not renominated with Lincoln, though it was the latter's wish that he should be, and Hamlin's friends always claimed that his failure before the National Convention was owing to a blunder—the vote of Iowa having gone for Johnson when in reality it should have been counted for Hamlin. But it must be remembered that there was, among the prominent leaders of the party, a strong feeling that a Southern Unionist should be represented on the ticket—thus refuting the assertions of the Democrats that the Republican party stood for nothing but extreme radicalism and sectionalism. One thing, however, is certain: had Hamlin been renominated and succeeded to the Presidency, there would have been no subsequent impeachment of the executive “for high crimes and misdemeanors.” Mr. Lincoln, after his second election, offered Hamlin the position of Secretary of the Treasury, but the offer was declined. After 1883 Mr. Hamlin remained quietly at home, taking little active interest in public affairs—the only exception being the part which he took in the campaign of 1884. His last public appearance was at the Lincoln dinner of the Republican Club of New York, in February, 1891. On that occasion he said he had a farewell message to deliver, which was, that the birthday of Abraham Lincoln should always be observed as a national holiday. He died July 4, 1891.

ISAAC E. TAYLOR.

ISAAC E. TAYLOR, M.D., one of the foremost of American physicians and teachers, the founder of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, and for many years President of that institution, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., April 25, 1812, in a mansion which during the Revolution had for a time been the residence of Gen. George Washington. His parents were William and Mary Taylor, natives of Cambridge, England, who came to this country in 1797 and settled in Philadelphia. In his early years Isaac E. Taylor attended a boarding-school in the vicinity of Philadelphia, where he received a thorough primary education. He was next prepared for college under private tutors at home, and in 1826 he entered Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J., from which, after the customary period of study, he was graduated Bachelor of Arts. During his college term he devoted much of his leisure time to the study of medicine and attended a course of lectures on anatomy, chemistry, and midwifery. Immediately after graduation he began the study of law in Trenton, N. J., and for a period of two years devoted himself to that subject. He then took up the study of medicine and entered the office of his brother, Dr. Othniel H. Taylor, at that time practising in Philadelphia. He also attended the regular course in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1834 the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on him by that institution. In 1832, during the prevalence of cholera in Philadelphia, he had ably assisted his brother, who was physician-in-chief to one of the ten epidemic hospitals in that city. In 1835 he married Miss Eliza Mary, daughter of Stuart Mollen, a prominent merchant of New York City, and became associated with his father-in-law in connection with branch houses in five of the largest Southern cities. Business pursuits, however, did not prove congenial to his tastes, and in 1839 he abandoned

mercantile life and returned to the labor of his choice. He commenced the practice of medicine in New York, and became connected with the City and Eastern dispensaries. The following year he went to Europe, travelled extensively, and visited all points of interest to the voyager and professional tourist, paying special attention to the hospitals of Paris and Dublin. Returning to America in 1841, he became reassociated with the City and Eastern dispensaries, and also connected with the Northern and Demilt dispensaries as attending physician, having charge in each of the departments of diseases of women. During his connection with the dispensaries he instituted a system of clinical instruction in his special department, being the first American physician to take this important step, and, although his private classes were a decided innovation, they speedily became popular, and, demonstrating the value of this method of teaching, paved the way to its more general adoption, thereby rendering an almost incalculable service to medical progress. Dr. Taylor was among the first, possibly himself the very first, in America to employ the speculum in diseases of women. His paper "On the Diseases of Females and Nervous Diseases treated in the City Dispensary," read by him in November, 1840, before the New York Medical and Surgical Society, was among the first in which mention was made of this instrument and its employment advocated. This paper awakened no small degree of interest at the time and was subsequently published in the *New York Journal of Medicine and Surgery* for 1841. Dr. Taylor was connected with the dispensaries for seven years, and in addition to this practice he served two years on the visiting staff of the Colored Orphan Asylum. In 1851 Dr. Taylor, whose appointment had been favorably entertained by the Board of Aldermen at a previous period, was elected Physician to Bellevue Hospital by the "Board of Governors," a body which at that time administered the charities of New York. In April, 1860, this Board was superseded by the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, and at the request of these Commissioners a committee from the Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital was appointed to examine and report upon the various institutions situated upon the islands and under the control of the Commission. This committee consisted of Dr. Isaac E. Taylor, chairman, and Dr. James R. Wood. For some time previous Dr. Taylor had been strongly impressed by the unsurpassed opportunities for clinical instruction afforded by the Bellevue and Blackwell's Island hospitals, and cherished the idea of establishing in connection therewith a college of medicine which he saw must inevitably assume the leadership in medical instruction in the United States. The report submitted by him as chairman of the committee above mentioned contained the first suggestions of a distinct school of medicine in connection with these institutions. To him, therefore, must be ascribed the credit of first formally preparing and officially urging the foundation of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College. Dr. Taylor's report received the approval of the Commissioners, and he drew up a charter on January 1, 1861, which was read to the Commissioners and the trustees named. The charter was then presented in due form to the Legislature, and on the 30th of March following the Commissioners acceded to the Medical Board permission to erect a college building upon the hospital grounds, and on the following day the faculty, consisting of many of the most famous physicians of New York, was organized by the election of Dr. Taylor as President and Treasurer, and Dr. E. W. McCready as Secretary. The first exercises of the newly formed school were given during the months of April and May, 1861, and no less than two hundred practitioners of medicine attended these courses. The immense advantages which Dr. Taylor had foreseen would attend the foundation of this school were immediately apparent, and speedily attracted the attention of those seeking a medical education. The growth and prosperity and usefulness of this great institution need not be recounted here. Suffice it to say that it became and continues to be known the world over as one of the most famous medical colleges of the age. In April, 1867, Dr. Taylor tendered his resignation as President, as the practice of his profession required his attention more than he had been

able to give to it consequent on the deep interest he felt in establishing the college. But the faculty, unwilling to lose so valued a member, declined to accept the resignation, but lightened his duties by electing him Emeritus Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children. This appointment he held for many years, continuing also as President of the Faculty, to which he was elected at the organization of the college. Dr. Taylor took a special pride in Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and its brilliant success may well be regarded as the grandest achievement of his professional life. During his long professional career his practice was chiefly confined to midwifery and diseases of women, and as an obstetrician and gynecologist he occupied a foremost place among American practitioners. As a lecturer his style was easy and flowing, evincing a profound knowledge of the subject, which was usually one of his specialties. He was especially fond of detail and minutiae, but was always interesting and invariably succeeded in conveying his precise meaning to the listener. On several occasions the leading members of the medical profession united to testify in an appropriate manner their appreciation of Dr. Taylor's worth and the respect and affection they felt toward him. On one of these occasions, the eve of his departure for Europe in the fall of 1872, the *élite* of the profession extended him a complimentary dinner. The affair took place at Delmonico's on the 13th of October, and is memorable as being one of the most brilliant gatherings of medical celebrities ever held in New York City. On the return of Dr. Taylor from his European trip, toward the close of 1873, a similar compliment was paid him by the Faculty of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, of which he was President. In the course of his professional career Dr. Taylor made a number of valuable discoveries, many of which exercised a most important influence on the progress of medical science. He was the first to introduce the subject of obstetrical auscultation, and to him was also ascribed the credit of introducing as early as 1839 the use of hypodermic injections of morphine in the treatment of neuralgia, etc. In 1843 he edited an American edition of a work on auscultation, unfolding in an appendix the views entertained by Cazéaux and Stoltz. In 1852, however, it was reserved for him to prove the non-shortening of the cervix uteri during gestation up to the time of labor, and thus to overthrow the opinions held on this subject for centuries by the ablest physicians, as well as successfully to controvert the views entertained by the distinguished obstetricians just named. Dr. Taylor enriched the literature of his profession by a number of valuable monographs on medical subjects, which embodied the results of a long and successful practice. The greater part of his writings related to the specialties of obstetrics and gynecology, in which he was esteemed a high authority, and have exerted a marked influence upon the practice of the profession in those departments. The following are the titles of some of his important works: "Remarks on the Use of Liquor Hydr iodate of Arsenic in Cutaneous and Uterine Diseases," *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, April, 1843; "Reports on Cases of Aphonia and Syphilitic Ulceration of the Larynx, Treated by the Sponge Probang with Solution of Nitrate of Silver," *New York Journal of Collateral Sciences*, May, 1845; "A Paper on Protrusion of the Eye, Resulting from Rheumatic Inflammation of the Tunica Vaginalis Oculi," *New York Medical Times*, June, 1845; "An Article on Protrusion of the Eye or Exophthalmus, and Enlargement of the Thyroid Gland, as a Sequence of Anæmia," *New York Medical Times*, December, 1852; "A Monograph on the Sunburnt Appearance of the Skin, as an Early Diagnostic Sign of the Suprarenal Capsule Disease," *New York Journal of Medicine*, September, 1856; "Case of Labor with Anteversion of the Uterus in that State," *New York Medical Times*, September, 1856; "Two Successful Cases of Recto-Vaginal Fistula, Cured by a New Operation," *New York Medical Times*, 1856; "Remarks on a Case of Regurgitation of the Stomach, Successfully Treated by the Inhalation of Chloroform," *New York Journal of Medicine*, November, 1856; "Observations on the Non-Shortening of the Cervix Uteri to the Full Term of Gestation," *American Medical Times*, June, 1862; "Pecudientia Uteri of Fifteen

Years' Standing Successfully Treated by Being Replaced, Showing the Error of the So-Called Hypertrophies of the Cervix Uteri, which is Only an Eversion of the Cervix," New York State Medical Transactions, 1864; "Facts in Relation to Placenta Previa, with a Review of the Various Opinions Respecting its Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, and Treatment," Transactions of the New York State Medical Society; "Recto-Vaginal and Recto-Labial Fistula—a New Method of Operating for their Cure," Transactions of the New York State Medical Society, 1866; "On the Spontaneous and Artificial Delivery of the Child in Face Presentations, with the Chin Posteriorly," read before the *Medical Journal Association*, June 18, 1869; "On Rheumatism of the Uterus and the Ovaria," *Journal of Medical Sciences*, July, 1845; "A Monograph on Amputation of the Cervix Uteri in Certain Forms of Prolapsus and in Complete Eversion of the Cervix Uteri," Bellevue and Charity Hospital Report, 1869; "A Monograph on the Mechanism of Spontaneous Active Uterine Inversion, and the Reduction of a Case of Complete Eversion by the Combined Rectal and Vaginal Taxis," *New York Medical Journal*, May, 1872; "A Paper on the Physiological Lengthening of the Cervix Uteri Before, During, and After Labor," read before the *Medical Journal Association*, February, 1874; "What is the Best Treatment in Contracted Pelves, Ranging from Two and a Half to Four Inches," read before the Academy of Medicine, September, 1875; "Is Craniotomy, Cephalotripsy, or Cranioclasm Preferable to the Cæsarean Section in Pelves Ranging from One and a Half to Two and a Half Inches?" read before the Academy of Medicine, May 2, 1876. Appended is a list of the medical societies and institutions with which Dr. Taylor was or had been connected at the time of his death: Permanent member of American Medical Association; permanent member of the New York State Medical Society; President New York County Society, 1864; Vice-President 1868 and 1877; President New York Medical Journal Association, 1869 and 1870; President Obstetrical Section, New York Academy of Medicine, 1856, 1876, and 1877; Vice-President of the Academy, 1867–68; Trustee 1872 to 1882; Vice-President Widows and Orphans' Society of Medical Men, 1874 to 1877; President Bureau of Medical and Surgical Relief to Bellevue Hospital of the Consulting Board for 1866; President Bellevue Hospital Medical College for 1861; Emeritus Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children for 1868; Attending Physician to Bellevue Hospital from 1852 to 1876; President Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital, from 1868 to 1876; Consulting Physician to same, 1876; Attending Obstetrical Physician to the Charity Hospital, from 1861 to 1874, and President of the Medical Board from 1860 to 1862, Consulting Physician to same for 1872; President Consulting Board of Infants' Hospital, Randall's Island, from 1871 to 1876; Obstetrical Physician to the Maternity (B. J.), 1876; corresponding member of the Obstetrical Societies of Berlin, Boston, Knoxville, Tenn., and Philadelphia; honorary member of the Medical Society of Christiania, Norway; member and Vice-President of the American Gynecological Society, etc. Dr. Taylor died at his home in New York City in 1889.



Salmon

DAVID SALOMON.

COLONEL DAVID SALOMON, an American financier, was born in New York City on May 21, 1820, and after an active and highly creditable business career in both the Northern and Southern States died in his native city on May 22, 1875. During the last few years of his life, he acted as the financial agent at New York for the great Pennsylvania Railroad system, and, but for his death at the comparatively early age of 55, he must have achieved a place of unusual distinction among financiers and economists. The American branch of his family was founded by his grandfather, Haym Salomon, who came to America in colonial times, and had already gained wealth and a position of enviable prominence as a merchant of high standing and citizen of great public spirit when the Revolution began. A native of Poland, of Portuguese descent, and enjoying the friendship of such noble patriots as Kosciuszko and Pulaski, he had known the oppressions of his own unhappy country and imbibed a love of liberty and a hatred of dynastic institutions which extensive travel in other European countries did but intensify, and thus, as might have been expected, the outbreak of the Revolution found him an ardent supporter of the colonial cause and his purse ever open to the needs of his adopted government and countrymen. His zeal was soon to cost him his liberty, for, upon the British occupation of New York, Haym Salomon was seized by Lord Howe's direction and thrown into that wretched and crowded jail, "the Provost." From there, however, he ultimately escaped and fled to Philadelphia, where he was able actively to resume business, and from thenceforward, by means of his generosity, fertility in expedients, and soundness of financial views, to render to the colonists the most signal assistance. Indeed, so much did he hold his fortune at the disposal of the Government and its distinguished defenders that before peace was concluded he had advanced to them the then vast sum of \$700,000, and which comprehended, in fact, nearly if not quite his entire fortune. While residing at Philadelphia he was married to Rachel Franks, sister of Colonel Isaac Franks, a Revolutionary officer of distinction, and of Mayer Isaac Franks, later a Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. The condition of the Government's finances as well also as of those of individuals during and immediately after the Revolutionary War was almost so chaotic that when Haym Salomon died suddenly in 1784, he left his affairs necessarily much involved, and his young widow and infant children almost without resources. Her unfamiliarity with business, together with the monetary situation at that time, prevented her ever securing even a partial repayment of the fortune which her husband had advanced. Alexander Hamilton, writing during the dark days of the war to Robert Morris, says that "it is by restoring public credit, not by gaining battles, that we are finally to gain our object." Judged by such a standard America found in Haym Salomon a champion equalled by few, for to the Government's aid he brought not only all his wealth but a financial insight which for clearness and depth was little surpassed by that of those two great masters of finance, Hamilton and Morris themselves. Of the children left by Haym Salomon, Ezekiel, the elder, for some time Purser in the United States navy, died in 1822 while holding the responsible position of Cashier of the New Orleans branch of the United States Bank. Haym M., the younger son and father of the subject of this biography, established himself in the mercantile business in New York City, where he was married to Ella, daughter of Jacob Hart, and reared a large family. This Jacob Hart, a Hebrew of German birth who emigrated to America in 1775, and became a prominent merchant of Baltimore, is mentioned in the secret journals of the Continental Congress as having headed a subscription of the Baltimore merchants by which a sum of two thousand guineas was raised for the relief of a detachment of the American army, under the command of Lafa-

yette, then passing through that city,—a timely service which Congress afterward repaid and further recognized by resolutions of thanks. *The Saturday Courier*, Philadelphia, Saturday, October 30, 1847, under the heading of "Revolutionary Biography" and "Financiers of the Revolution," thus refers to Mr. Haym M. Salomon: "Mr. Salomon was formerly distinguished as a leading man in the movement of early politicians and author of several articles on the constitutional principles of American legislation. He was also one of the last united 'General Republican Committee,' which counted among its men the Hon. Henry Meigs, M.C., Hon. Jonathan Thompson, Hon. Stephen Allen, Hon. Peter Stagg, Colonel Todd, Hon. Peter Sharp, M.C.," etc., etc. A man of keen intellect and wide information, though essentially a man of affairs, he was remarkable for his piety, his rigid adherence to the observances of his ancient faith, and a devotion to principle, which no prospect of wordly advantage could lessen. In 1844, having through a sense of duty to his children gathered the evidence proving his claim against the Government for the advances made to it by his father, he abandoned business in New York and devoted his energies to recovering the fortune of which his family had so long been deprived. While he enjoyed the acquaintance and confidence of Madison, Webster, Clay, Calhoun, and other great Americans of his time, and though his claims were repeatedly reported on favorably by committees of both houses of Congress, a united action taking the form of legislation was never secured by him. In the report filed in the Senate during the twenty-ninth Congress, it was said: "From the evidence in the possession of the committee, the patriotic devotion of Haym Salomon to the cause of the American Independence cannot, in their judgment, be questioned. The proof of his eminent character and standing as a citizen and merchant is very clear and abundant." Further in the report, the committee found Mr. Salomon to have been "*the negotiator of all the war subsidies obtained from France and Holland, which he indorsed and sold in bills to the merchants in America, at a credit of two or three months on his own personal security.*" Similar assistance by Robert Morris won for him the imperishable gratitude of his country. In the same report it was also stated:

"The committee, from the evidence before them, are induced to consider Haym Salomon as one of the truest and most efficient friends of the country in a very critical period of its history and when its *pecuniary resources were few and its difficulties many and pressing*. He seems to have trusted implicitly to the national honor; and the committee are of the opinion that, as in the case of Lafayette and others, the nation ought to be liberal in their indemnity to a son of an early benefactor in the day of its prosperity.

"France in the most pressing times during the Revolutionary struggle redeemed her paper obligations by means of the public domain; and generation after generation of Revolutionary claimants in this country have been rewarded by a grateful people; nor ought the memorialist to bear exception. His claim, in the opinion of the committee, to the amount which the United States owed to his father when he suddenly died, and which has been clearly established by documents referred to in this report, is a just one, and the recompense he seeks ought not to be longer delayed.

"Abundant proof is presented that Haym Salomon rendered very essential aid to the cause of the Revolution, and that he did so, judging by so many of his acts, disinterestedly and from a sincere and ardent love for human freedom."

In the report submitted by the Committee on Revolutionary Claims in the Senate, under date July 2, 1863, the justice of the claim was again affirmed, and a further attestation of the remarkable public spirit of Haym Salomon was made, in these words, viz:

"It is also proven by the vouchers before your committee that Haym Salomon provided the means to support the ambassador of the King of Spain, Don Francisco Rendon, who was in secret alliance with the Revolutionary government, and whose supplies were cut off by the British cruisers. This fact was acknowledged in an official letter from that minister to the Governor-General of Cuba, and the original orders uncanceled, to the amount of ten thousand

Spanish dollars, are before your committee, showing that the amount was never paid. But the memorialist does not nor never has asked this Government to pay that sum.

"All the former reports from the committees of both houses show that Haym Salomon supported from his private means many of the principal men of the Revolution, who otherwise, as stated by themselves, could not have attended to their public duties, among whom are mentioned Jefferson, Madison, Lee, Steuben, Mifflin, St. Clair, Blond, Jones, Monroe, Wilson, and others."

The necessarily voluminous character of the evidence, the time which has elapsed, and the overshadowing interest of the great public measures of that excited period united to deny the justice so long deferred. So many years of unsuccessful efforts left the claimant with mind embittered and property dissipated, and but for the generous encouragement and aid of his son, Colonel David Salomon, he must have known the evil of penury as well. In the mean time David Salomon, brought up in the city of his birth, received his education under the careful tuition of private instructors. To his ardent love of knowledge was added the stimulating influence of family tradition and the inspiring example of the great minds by which his father's associations naturally environed him. With such eagerness did he pursue his studies that frequently provided with a hamper of food he locked himself in his rooms that he might study from sunrise to sunset, safe from the disturbing interruptions of the world without. Thus the age of manhood found him with an unusual mental equipment for entering upon both the serious and graceful duties of life. In early life he settled in the South, at Mobile, Ala., where he secured a position with Robinson, Harrison & Co., cotton factors of high standing and large connections. The South at that time was at the zenith of its material progress, and its social life near the large cities was a brilliant blending of metropolitan gayeties with the courtly and lavish hospitalities of the Southern plantations. That sectional feeling, however, which later became so bitter was beginning to manifest itself; the proud old Southern families grew more rigidly exclusive and the prejudice against Northerners increased. Yet notwithstanding these obstacles young Salomon was able to conquer success by the force of a strong will, commanding presence, and charming personality. Within a few years his high character and rare business abilities secured recognition, and he became a member of the firm by which he was first employed. In social life, his graceful, manly bearing and ripe intellect disarmed whatever of prejudice existed and won for him many and enduring friends. With the acquisition of a high commercial standing and the appreciation of his thorough knowledge of business and financial questions, he was frequently called upon to participate in enterprises of great magnitude, among others the Bank of Mobile, of which he was made a director. That institution was then one of the most important of its kind in America. Mobile was the second export city in the United States, and the operations of the Bank of Mobile were upon a magnificent scale. In politics he became one of those leaders who, while exerting a powerful influence in moulding public opinion and shaping issues, never desired for himself nor accepted political office, beyond that of a staff appointment at the instance of the Governor of Alabama. Born and educated in the North and thoroughly conversant with the conditions in the South, Colonel Salomon was peculiarly well fitted to form a correct estimate of the tendencies and result of the growing antagonism between the two sections upon the slavery question, and while in his far-seeing judgment he expected a decision by force, he never ceased to condemn violent measures, especially secession, and with his brilliant pen both to spread his pacific views in the public press and to inspire others to publish similar sentiments. In 1855, the South being then threatened with an outbreak of yellow fever, Colonel Salomon removed with his wife and son to Philadelphia, the family home, where he resumed his business as a cotton commission merchant and became a prominent personage in the mercantile world of the Quaker City. The closer approach of secession and

sectional strife over the slavery question aroused him to renewed activity in his efforts to avert the calamity of an open rupture. So many compromises in Congress had proven efficacious for a time, he was not without hope that a measure might be devised having at least a temporary value and, serving the purposes of the moment, might prevent an action which being taken, was beyond recall. With this praiseworthy policy in view, he made an urgent appeal to the great leaders of the contending parties, and succeeded in assembling a number of them in Philadelphia just previous to the war. Unhappily, a united and definite course could not be agreed upon, and that meeting, like the great Peace Congress at Washington on February 14, 1861, dissolved, leaving the issue in the hands of fate. Continuing his interest in politics, he became prominent and influential in the councils of his party throughout the State, and, while as ever declining offices purely political, he eventually consented to serve as one of the representatives of the city of Philadelphia on the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad, a representation to which the city was entitled by reason of its large holding in the stock of that road. During this period a warm friendship arose between him and President J. Edgar Thomson and Col. Thomas A. Scott of this great corporation, and the high esteem of the gentlemen connected with it he ever after enjoyed. Although unswerving in his loyalty to the Federal Government and recognizing the fact that the South must surely fail in its struggle, he keenly deplored the ruin which must overtake the great circle of friends there to whom he had long been tied by close social and business relations. Thus when McClellan was nominated in 1862 upon a platform which gave promise of arresting the devastation of the South and restoring tranquillity to the country, he threw himself heart and soul into the campaign, and throughout it was a conspicuous personage in both city and State, being even regarded as a man of sufficient prestige and ability to figure nationally. With the defeat of McClellan, he abandoned an expectation of anything but war to the bitter end, and feeling his political interest and usefulness for the time being diminished, he decided to dispose of his business interests and to take a long contemplated journey abroad, a decision he was the less reluctant to make, since in the lamented loss of his wife a few years before had been loosened the strongest tie which held him to his home. Returning from this journey, he met on board ship G. A. Lawrence, the author of "Guy Livingston," "Maurice Dering," "Hagerene," and other charming stories, and who was then gathering material for his "Border and Bastille," subsequently issued. In that work the following interesting references to Mr. Salomon, by a particularly keen observer of human nature, were embodied:

Page 3.—"I was looking for a dry corner, when an American passenger made room for me courteously, and I began to talk to him—about the weather, of course. He had a keen, intellectual face, pleasant withal, and kindly, and in its habitual expression not devoid of genial humor. But, at that moment, it was possessed by an unutterable misery. No wonder.

"I was ill the whole way from America," he said, 'and then we started with bright weather, and a fair wind.'

"I was much attracted by the voice, betraying scarcely any Transatlantic accent: it was quiet and calm in tone, like that of a brave man on his way to encounter some irresistible pain or woe, but saddened by an agony of anticipation: he presaged, only too truly, 'the burden of the atmosphere and the wrath to come.'"

Page 11.—"Very often, some selfishness mingled with my sincere compassion for the prostrated sufferings of my Philadelphian friend of the tugboat; for, whenever his weary, aching head would allow of the exertion, he could talk on almost any subject, fluently and well. He was returning from a long visit to Paris, and a rapid tour through Germany and Southern Europe. Most of the countries that he had been compelled to hurry over I had loitered through in days past; I ought to have been shamed by the contrast in our recollections—his, so clear and systematic—mine, so vague and dim."

Page 12.—"We did not speak much about the troubles beyond sea, and the Philadelphian

was somewhat reserved as to his proclivities. My impression is, that his sympathy tended rather Southward (all his early life had been spent in Alabama), but he declined to commit himself much, nor do I believe that he was a violent partisan either way. On one point he was very decided; Falkland himself could not have wished more devoutly for the termination of the Civil War—fatal, he said, to the interests, present and future, of both the combatant powers—ruinous to every class, with two exceptions: the adventurers who, having little to lose, gained, by joining the ranks of either army, a social position to which they could not otherwise have aspired; and the speculators who, directly or indirectly, fairly or unfairly, made gains, vast and unholy, such as wreckers are wont to gather in time of tempest and general disaster. He scarcely alluded to the corruption and speculation prevalent in high places, diluted in its downward percolation till sutlers and horse-thieves would strive in vain to emulate the fraudulent audacity of their superiors; it was well he spared me then, for soon after landing my ears and eyes grew weary with the repetition of these ignoble details. To illustrate how heavily the taxes were already beginning to weigh on the non-militant population, my informant proved to me, by very clear figures, that, if he individually could secure permanent exemption from such burdens by the absolute sacrifice of one-tenth of his whole property, real and personal, the commutation would be decidedly advantageous to him. True, he represented a class whose incomes exceeded a certain standard, and therefore suffered rather more heavily; but the same calculation, with very slight alterations, applied to all other subordinate ones.

"Grave and mild of speech was that Philadelphian philosopher, without a trace of dogmatism or self-assertion in his tone; nevertheless, I judged him to be a man of mark somewhere, and I afterward heard that, albeit not a prominent politician, he had great honor in his own country."

Coming to New York in 1865 he continued a resident of that city during the remainder of his life. For several years he was Vice-President of the German-American Bank and was a Trustee also for the Imperial Fire Insurance Company of London, and a director in the Guarantee and Indemnity Company. The Pennsylvania Railroad, finding it necessary to place the conduct of its financial affairs at New York in the hands of an experienced and trusted financier, called Mr. Salomon to its aid, and, creating the office of financial agent in New York, appointed him to fill it. This responsible position he held until the time of his death. Mr. Salomon was twice married. His first wife was Rosalie Alice Levy, a great-granddaughter of Hayman Levy, mentioned in the work entitled "The Old Merchants of New York City," as "one of the greatest fur-dealers in the United States." This famous old merchant of one hundred years ago was one of the most upright and enterprising business men of his time, and, besides being so heavily engaged in trade, was the owner of nearly all the houses in Duke Street (now Bayard) in New York City. He traded largely with the Indians, by whom it is said he was not only beloved but "actually worshipped." Among his clerks were John Jacob Astor, Nicholas Low, Isaac Moses, and other young men of promise, who, after mastering the fur and trading business in his employ, became themselves famous as merchant princes. Mrs. David Salomon died in 1861, leaving a young son, William J. Salomon, of whom a biographical sketch follows. Mr. Salomon's second wife, Miss Henrietta Hendricks, to whom he was married in 1865, was a daughter of Uriah Hendricks, a wealthy merchant and metal importer of New York. Col. David Salomon was a man of uncommon attainments. Thoroughly familiar with the best literature and in close touch with the culture and progress of his time, he was just and liberal in his views upon all subjects and was particularly tolerant of differences of opinion upon religious beliefs, while clinging tenaciously to his own. Possessed of prudence, foresight, exceptionally good judgment, and an intimate knowledge of business, he filled the several high positions of trust for which he was selected with great acceptance, performing every duty with rare ability and that conscientiousness and scrupulous regard for honor which were ever chief among his many excellent characteristics. His council was widely sought and highly valued as that of a man thoroughly conversant with affairs and entirely capable of ana-

lyzing motives, judging means, and predicting results. His opinions were always gracefully expressed, and his advice, direction, or suggestion was given in an explicit but most amiable manner. Apart from the prominence gained through important business connections and relations with the leading public men of his day, he was distinguished as the author of a number of well-written essays on economic and cognate subjects, contributed to periodicals and reviews. Among the products of his pen were also many excellent critical notices of contemporary literary works. In the social circles of the three large cities in which his life was passed he was honored as a man of letters, a charming conversationalist, and a most agreeable host. Without ostentation, he was kind and broadly charitable to the poor. In his own household he was tenderly beloved as a husband and father, while in the outside world he was respected as a wise and upright man and a worthy representative of an honorable ancestry and an ancient race.

WILLIAM SALOMON.

WILLIAM JONES SALOMON, resident partner of the international banking firm of Speyer & Co., of New York, through which in a considerable degree the financial interests of this country and Germany have become closely linked, is a representative of one of the oldest and of one of the most distinguished Hebrew families of America, and, as detailed in the preceding sketch of his father (David Salomon), is a direct descendant of Haym Salomon, of revolutionary fame. Accepting the well-tryed experience of the firm of Speyer & Co., that the well-being of its own business concerns required that the partners should devote themselves to its affairs exclusively, Mr. Salomon does not owe any prominence to the holding of corporate trustships or political place, which make the general public familiar with a man's name, and which are usually filled by men of his qualifications. He emerged briefly into public notice in 1891 as chairman of the Finance Committee of the New York State Democracy (whereof the Hon. Charles S. Fairchild was chairman), which, being formed for the purpose, was successful in defeating the political combination then aiming to secure the Presidential nomination for David B. Hill in 1892. In the opening paragraph of an article entitled "Sound Currency the Dominant Political Issue," contributed by Mr. Salomon to *The Forum* in July, 1895, his reasons for active participation in that movement were made clear as follows:

"It was in 1891, the year before the last national convention, that Mr. Cleveland wrote his famous letter on the importance of maintaining the stability of the currency, and the dangers menacing it through existing and threatened legislation. His unpopularity with the Democratic organization in New York was well known. It was well understood that the choice of the State Convention would fall upon Mr. Hill. In contrast to Mr. Cleveland, the views of Mr. Hill on the subject of silver, and how far the United States might safely go in 'protecting' it, were not surely known, and Mr. Hill was not at pains to make any clear statement on the subject. Consequently a large number of influential men in the city of New York and in the State felt obliged to exert all their energies for the nomination of Mr. Cleveland and the defeat of Mr. Hill at the National Democratic Convention in 1892. It is safe to say that most of the men who took part in the 'anti-Snapper' movement knew very little about the wickedness charged against the existing State organization, and bore little or no personal animosity toward the leaders. They did know, however, that the managers of the Democratic organization had shut their eyes and ears to the sentiment of the State upon a question which they deemed vital to the interests of the State and the country. With a right regard for the views of a vast majority of the Democratic party in New York, the regular State Convention was under obligation to choose a man whose utterances were clear and unmistakably on the side of a maintenance of the stability of the currency. The dangers threatening the country from an overthrow of the



W. H. Loom

existing basis of values which, it was recognized, would result from the triumph of any but a 'sound-money' candidate, inspired vast numbers of men to go into a party organization which was to claim the field against the so-called Hill-Murphy-Sheehan machine. It was well understood that a reform of the tariff was to be the nominal issue of the campaign, and that all the changes were to be rung upon that theme, but enthusiasm for a reform of the tariff would not have produced for the 'anti-Snapper' movement 'the sinews of war.' What did produce them was the conviction that the triumph of the Democratic party, with Mr. Cleveland at its head, would mean a repeal of the purchasing-clause of the Sherman Act. A large number of the men who joined actively in the work of organization, though also tariff reformers, could not have afforded to make the numerous self-sacrifices necessary in taking an active part in a canvass on any but such a vital issue as that of the maintenance of the integrity of the currency."

This article, and a subsequent one which appeared in *The Forum* of May, 1896, attracted attention no less from its force than from the fact of its emanating from so conservative a source; and revealed a vigorous, direct, well-poised mind, accustomed habitually to dealing with and deducing from large subjects. At the time of Mr. Salomon's birth, October 9, 1852, his father was engaged as a cotton factor in Mobile, Ala., but three years later removed to the family home at Philadelphia. Mr. Salomon's mother was Rosalie Alice Levy, a granddaughter of Captain Jacob De Leon, a revolutionary officer, of Charleston, S. C., and a great-granddaughter of Hayman Levy, in whose establishment in the early days of New York John Jacob Astor and Nicholas Low, the celebrated merchants, obtained their first commercial experience. After his mother's death in 1861, and when young Salomon had barely begun his education at the Forris Latin School in Philadelphia, a severe illness made his continued attendance impossible, and he remained, in consequence, for several years without appreciable instruction. It was finally found advisable to remove him to New York City, where his health rapidly improved. In 1864 he was received into the household of the Rev. Jacques J. Lyons, then and for many years the eminent rabbi of the oldest Hebrew congregation in New York. Here his education was continued for a time under private tutors. Subsequently his father, marrying Henrietta, daughter of Uriah Hendricks, the widely known copper merchant of New York, determined to settle in that city, whither he moved in 1865. The elder Salomon early concluded that his son's future would be brightest in business paths, and recognized that his success would depend in large measure on a thorough and substantial business training, which would under favorable auspices naturally develop the ability to meet the requirements of whatever responsibilities might accrue in after-life. He held to the then not uncommon impression that a college education, lasting until one's twentieth or twenty-first birthday, would be a detriment rather than an aid to a business life; hence young Salomon, on entering the Columbia Grammar School, confined his attention to the strictly elementary studies, which he completed in his fifteenth year. Among his schoolfellows at that time were Felix Adler, Frank Lathrop, the artist, Cleveland Cox, and Kobbe, the author, and others who have since distinguished themselves. He immediately began his business education in the firm of which he is now resident partner, then known as Philip Speyer & Co. The principals of this establishment were all German, and, with one exception (the late Ignace Schuster), resided abroad. Young Salomon, soon perceiving the necessity of a thorough knowledge of German and French, earnestly continued the study of these languages in his leisure time. At this period also he awakened to the value of "thoroughness" in his calling, and became aware of the importance which the heads of the house (trained in the stricter German school) attached to this quality. Desiring to obtain this, in accord with their ideals, as well as to acquire fluency in the languages, he expressed a desire to go to Frankfort-on-the-Main, where the head firm of Messrs. Speyer had its seat, and later to Paris. There was some demur at this, because of his extreme youth (he being then only in his eighteenth year) and to the continued somewhat delicate condition of his health. The idea,

however, met with the approval of his principal, Mr. Schuster, and he was finally embarked under the care of Sir Ed. Mortimer Archibald, the Consul-General of the Port of New York, and arrived in England in 1870, where he found fatherly watchfulness from Robert Speyer, then the English resident partner, and John S. Gilliat, then director and subsequently governor of the Bank of England. His journey to Frankfort was unexpectedly interrupted, and young Salomon had to reconcile himself to a much more protracted stay in England than had been intended. In June, 1870, the world was startled by the sudden rupture between France and Germany, and, sitting one night in the gallery of the House of Lords, young Salomon heard a quick confirmation of the rumor of war, when Earl Granville, rising in his place, made official announcement of the lamentable truth. England believed Napoleon III. was well prepared for war and in a few days would be crossing the Rhine. Frankfort is near-by, therefore it was an easy conclusion that a visit there were best postponed. Young Salomon lingered in England until the capitulation of Metz in the fall of 1870, and all danger of a French invasion of German soil had evidently passed. The interval, thanks to the Speyer and Gilliat families, had not been unprofitably spent. He had been placed at a desk in the office of the London firm of the Messrs. Speyer, and also enjoyed much hospitality at the hands of other of his father's English friends, which was not without valuable instruction and excellent influence. The three brothers whose business ability and integrity had been gradually placing the three firms, Lazar, Speyer-Ellison in Frankfort-on-the-Main, Speyer Brothers of London, and Philip Speyer & Co. (now Speyer & Co.), among the foremost banking establishments here and abroad, were Lazar Joseph, Philip, and Gustav Speyer, the latter two of whom had founded the New York firm about 1837. On their return to Frankfort, they were succeeded in the management by the young sons of Lazar Joseph Speyer—Robert and George. All the Speyers were now again in Europe, and young Salomon, after his farewell to Robert in London, was fortunate in continuing his business experience under the other four Speyers of the firm. Seldom does it fall to the lot of a young man to enter such an excellent school. For two years in the old counting-house on the Rossmarket, looking out on the Gutfenberg Monument, the better part of young Salomon's days were spent. In the evenings at home German and French grammar and literature occupied his time. After about two years' residence in Germany, during which he witnessed the exciting scenes marking the completion of peace between Germany and France, in his twentieth year, responding to the wish of his father, he returned home. In 1875 Mr. Ignace Schuster was called permanently abroad, and the business of the firm in New York was placed in the hands of Mr. Salomon and another young man, under joint power of attorney. At this time occurred the death of his father, by which he was deprived of inestimable advice and counsel. The formal management of the business remained thus in his hands, until the admission into the firm, about 1878, of Mr. William Bonn, a cousin of Mr. Schuster, but Mr. Salomon's activity under his new chief was not diminished, and his personality continued to be felt in the affairs of the concern. It is well to review briefly here the rise of the house of Speyer to a position of exceptional prominence among financial institutions, since that history now becomes practically the history of Mr. Salomon. In 1860, although occupying a most reputable position as general bankers, they had not attained marked prominence. At the breaking out of our Civil War, when American Government securities were being offered in Germany at forty cents in gold, many of our foremost bankers were advising their foreign connections against inducing investment in them; but Speyer & Co., then Philip Speyer & Co., firm in their faith in the stability and the ultimate supremacy of the Federal Government in this country, made vigorous and successful efforts to place these securities in the hands of German investors. Their subsequent rise to par gave the house much prestige in that country, and they were thus enabled to place the great issue of Central Pacific bonds which made the completion of that

road possible. After the Franco-Prussian war enormous capital flowed into Germany, and the splendid profits resulting from these United States Government and Central Pacific bonds induced almost indiscriminate investments in American securities, many ending disastrously; and in the depression which followed American securities became in the main unpopular. It was observed, however, that nothing which had passed through the hands of Speyer & Co. was unsound, and the prestige of the house advanced very considerably, so much so that on their presentation of the large issue of bonds of the Southern Pacific Railroad of California, they were rapidly taken up, and a good share of aid in the completion of another trans-continental railroad may be placed to their credit. Mr. Salomon had now passed through every branch of their service, mastering the details, and maintaining the regard and respect of his colleagues and of his principals. He had been from his fifteenth year connected with the firm and cognizant of its larger transactions at the scene, both in Germany and America, of their activity, and it is quite evident that he had developed particular talent and special aptitude and capacities in the business, from the fact that in 1882, when but thirty-two years of age, he was admitted as partner to a firm so conservative in enlarging its membership. At this period the London and Frankfort firms occupied a unique position in Europe and on the Continent as issuing houses for American securities, but the prestige of the New York firm was not on the same level. It was regarded in New York as a branch of a European house, and served mainly as an outlet for the more important transactions conceived and executed by the European firms. The prevailing low rate of interest in Europe was turning the drift of conservative as well as speculative European capital toward the United States, where periodical depressions and inflations had produced a peculiarly promising field for foreign investments. While the effect of this tendency had been seen in several important connections which Mr. Salomon's predecessors, Messrs. Schuster and Bonn, had formed, Mr. Salomon is credited with a fuller—in fact, the fullest—perception of it and of the great probabilities of the American establishment. He had for several years previous to his admission as a member of the firm been practically regarded as of it, and his personality had pervaded the establishment and affected its policies; but, being now vested with more formal powers, he applied himself with the utmost vigor and enthusiasm toward enlarging its scope and utilizing the American field, and his inherent aptitude for financial affairs began to exhibit itself markedly. The first notable transactions due to his initiative were of a minor order, but were followed by the formation of other American railroad connections of the highest importance, in which he developed what is now recognized asceptive ability of the highest order, amounting to financial genius. Splendidly trained and equipped with high business ideals, his remarkable faculty of seeing a situation entirely divested of its intricacies, and of reaching decisive, rapid, precise conclusions, manifested itself. Many of the operations he now set on foot seemed to ordinary judgment audacious in the extreme, but inevitable and thoroughly sound results proved his mental balance and conservatism and lack of disposition toward speculation. His resourcefulness, courage, and inflexible tenaciousness became proverbial, and what was ordinarily termed obstinacy became in him the mark of unusual faculties. He conceives a financial situation as an artist conceives his subject. His vision is so clear, his intuitive acumen so pronounced, that no mere difficulty of detail, ominous report, or disquieting circumstance seems to disturb his mental view, and his original conclusion and design is executed unerringly. These qualities, backed by the already established power of Speyer & Co., impressed his personality upon financial circles and effected an unbroken advance in the firm's local prestige. With each large transaction due to his initiative, their connections were widened and broadened. Besides the Central and Southern Pacific Railroads, Speyer & Co. became the issuing firm for the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, the Illinois Central, the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, the Chicago, Rock Island, and

Pacific railways, and now as a railroad-issuing house disputes supremacy with the very best American establishments. From time to time, during Mr. Salomon's business career, he has made opportunities to indulge his strong inclination for travel. In Europe he has visited—excepting St. Petersburg and Moscow—every city of importance. He has visited Morocco, Tunis, and Egypt, and ascended the Nile. Works of antiquity and art have everywhere been objects of deepest interest, and he has been untiring in his efforts to improve a knowledge of art and taste for the beautiful. In his own country, on the other hand, the practical side of city and country has appealed to him. He has visited every State and Territory and every large city in his native country, repeatedly crossing the continent on the various transcontinental routes. In this way he has acquired a marked acquaintance with the resources of the United States, and since youth has been unwavering in his confidence in the development of its natural possessions as well as its industrial energies, which will put it in the first rank among the great nations of the world. His convictions in this regard have always been emphatically asserted, and not least to his business associates, to which in good measure may be attributed the notable advance of his house to a leading position in the financial world of the United States. A characteristic of Mr. Salomon's, which on intimate acquaintance strikes one most forcibly, is his great love and practice of justice and fairness. In business transactions it is his rule to place reputation before profit, and herein lies the enduring fame of his successful career. It is said by intimate associates, and by men whose business training was obtained under him, and through whom he is indirectly complimented by their having been from his employ advanced to positions of unmistakable rank and even to partnership in famous financial establishments, that within his establishment, although a splendid disciplinarian and commanding the fullest personal respect, Mr. Salomon habitually treats as colleagues and friends employees older in years and whose length of service with the firm has in some instances exceeded his own, and is so regarded by them. Physically he is of rather slight build; and habitual order and neatness are apparent in his person, which is noticeably devoid of ornament. "Well groomed" is expressive of his general appearance. The usually mild and affable expression of his face gives way to unmistakable austerity when deeply engrossed. He inherits from his father pleasing traits of manner—noticeably in vocal intonations and in slight but expressive gestures in emphasizing during conversation. He talks easily and well, choosing his words carefully. From his youth up he has been a lover of books and literature, and while the merely ornamental branches of learning were withheld from his regular instructions in early life, personal intercourse reveals that his natural tastes and subsequent application have fully covered this attractive field. As a writer his style is clear, direct, and trenchant, as evidenced in his contributions to periodical literature, and he appears to have inherited or acquired in large degree the fine epistolary capabilities for which his father was so well and favorably known. Mr. Salomon married, in 1892, Helen Forbes Lewis, daughter of William McKenzie Forbes, of Taine, Rosshire, Scotland.



James H. Wood

JAMES R. WOOD.

JAMES RUSHMORE WOOD, M.D., LL.D., the distinguished surgeon and professor, was born in New York City September 14, 1816, his father being then a business man of the metropolis. His schoolboy days were passed in the Friends' Seminary, an order of Christians whose gentle and simple faith has developed such names as those of Valentine Mott, Wood, Seman, Cheeseborough, Parish, Cock, and others of equal eminence. As a life of trade and commerce had no attractions for young Wood, he determined upon a medical career, and, beginning under the preceptorship of Dr. David L. Rogers, attended his first course of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, whose building was then in Barclay Street, New York. At a later period he was matriculated as a student of the Medical College at Castleton, Vt., and from this institution he graduated, receiving from Dr. Alden March, its President, in recognition of his enthusiastic efforts and unusual proficiency in surgery and anatomy, the appointment of Demonstrator of Anatomy, whose duties he performed with great credit to himself and to the complete satisfaction of the faculty. But here was not an arena sufficiently extensive for the exercise of his abilities, and, as if in response to a call prophetic of his future usefulness and greatness in the city with which his subsequent career was identified, he left his Alma Mater, and in 1837 began the practice of medicine in New York. Soon after he was assigned to the care of a portion of the sick poor of Bellevue Hospital and other institutions under the care of the Almshouse Commissioners, at a time when, as a half-way house between the city and the Potter's Field, in the midst of pestilence and death, it was a receptacle for lunatics, prisoners, paupers, and the victims of typhus fever, then quite prevalent in the different institutions under the direction of the Commissioners of Public Charities. At that time the condition of the hospital was deplorable, and to ameliorate this and enlarge its sphere of usefulness as a charitable institution was a work for which Dr. Wood was especially adapted, and he set about it with a will and energy which developed in proportion to the obstacles presented. Such capacities, with the aid of others and inspired by the ambition of an earnest humanitarianism, eventually not only reformed Bellevue Hospital, but made Dr. Wood's name a household word wherever the influence of this time-honored asylum for the sick and dying extended. With the hearty co-operation of others, he succeeded in lifting the hospital from the incubus of political sway with which it had been oppressed and in establishing it on its subsequent efficient basis. Under the new and wise system which he, during the first ten years of his professional life, succeeded in establishing, contemporary statistics show that more than six hundred lives were annually saved. For these great services, so freely rendered in behalf of afflicted humanity, he refused to receive any remuneration, and only asked in recompense for these priceless efforts (with a view to the study of pathology, which had attracted little attention in those days) the privilege of making and conducting the autopsies of the cases which should die in the hospital. He also strongly urged the reasons for establishing a museum in connection with Bellevue Hospital, which annually affords accommodation for six or seven thousand patients and furnishes ample material for collecting rare specimens; and, as a nucleus for its future growth, he presented his pathological collections—which he had been accumulating for the preceding twenty years from his hospital and private practice—to the Mayor of the city and the authorities of the hospital for the consideration of one dollar; and, to insure its safety and development, a special building, known as the Wood Museum, was erected by them. Here may be seen one of the finest collections of diseases of the bones anywhere known, and specimens of reproductions and of resections and exsections of bones may be here studied with profit by students and graduates of medicine.

Since that property became a public one, numerous and important additions were made to its cabinets, which comprise rare specimens in pathological as well as comparative anatomy, and the collection is altogether the most complete of its kind in America. After this reclamation, so to speak, of the waste material of the hospital, by which the science and art of medicine have been so signally benefited, the sequence was a logical one to the appropriation of the living material which the hospital afforded and to the instruction of students at the bedside of the patients—a method of education which Dr. Wood was among the first to establish in this country, and the importance of which he used every opportunity to enforce. Soon after the enunciation of this philosophic principle, Dr. Wood, together with Dr. Isaac E. Taylor, conceived the idea of embodying it in the establishment of a school which should combine clinical with didactic instruction, and succeeded in obtaining from the Commissioners of Charities a small appropriation for a building, which was opened October 25, 1856, as the Pathological Building of Bellevue Hospital, and from this finally eventuated Bellevue Hospital Medical College, a school which in the first decade of its existence graduated a larger number of students than any of the other colleges in the city. In recognition of his services, Dr. Wood was unanimously called to the chair of Professor of Operative Surgery and of Surgical Pathology. On these subjects he lectured until 1868, when his resignation was reluctantly accepted, and he was made Emeritus Professor of Surgery by the Faculty. But Dr. Wood's efforts in the matters of reform were not at an end, and there still remained the honorable mention of his name in connection with the famous Dissection Bill and the report of a committee to promote the passage of a Metropolitan Health Bill. Previous to the passage of this writ of *habeas corpus*—as it may be termed—which legalized the dissection of human bodies by medical students, the graveyards of the city and surrounding country were robbed, and traffic in the sale of human bodies was encouraged. To provide the material which the demands of an enlightened humanity justified and the teachings of a higher education required, was the purpose of the bill which Dr. Wood and others, after a four-years' struggle with both houses of the Legislature, succeeded in embodying in the following law: "All vagrants dying unclaimed, and known by the public authorities to be such, and without friends, are to be given to the institutions in which medicine and surgery are taught, for dissection." All colleges were thenceforth furnished with cadavers, free of cost, and the resurrectionist's occupation ceased. The report to promote the passage of a Metropolitan Health Bill, which Dr. Wood and others drew up and presented to the Legislature, and which embodied ideas of the first importance to the hygiene of the city, added to his fame as one deserving well of his fellow-citizens for his untiring zeal in their behalf. But it is not only as a reformer that the study of Dr. Wood's life is interesting and instructive, but also as a pioneer in the field of operative surgery, in which he achieved the highest fame. A remarkable instance of his skill in this direction is illustrated by the skull of a girl preserved in the Museum, and of which specimen the great Langenbeck, of Berlin, remarked, as he presented it to the admiring gaze of the members of the Congress of German Surgeons at Berlin in 1877, "There is not another such specimen in the whole of Europe as the one I now show you." This classical skull, which has been studied by medical men from all parts of the world, possesses a new lower jaw formed after the removal of the entire bone and a careful separation of its periosteum, from which the new bone was produced. The operation was performed in sections, one-half being left for weeks after the removal of the other, so as to study the parts and to determine the proper position of the new jaw, which would otherwise have been dragged down by the muscles. The subject of this case was employed in a match factory, and necrosis of the lower jaw was induced by the fumes of phosphorus. The London *Lancet* said: "This particular operation was performed more than twenty years ago; and the merit of it consists in its not only then having been a new kind of operation, but in the details of the procedure, which had

to be thought out for the first time, and which have since become recognized principles." The wisdom of this treatment and the results claimed were still further confirmed in the case of a man still living, who, under the same masterly treatment, became repossessed of the full maxillary functions. In addition to the operations mentioned, Dr. Wood, on one occasion, removed both upper jaws, and many times enucleated the superior maxilla of one side. He also operated upon post-pharyngeal and post-nasal fibrous tumors with remarkable success. He was among the first to resect the shoulder-joint in this country, while the uniform success which attended similar operations of his at the knee-joint is unique in the annals of modern surgery. Dr. Wood reproduced almost every bone or parts of every bone of the body, by treating with profound respect the periosteum. His Museum contains almost all the experiments on the human patient that were practised by Duhamel, Flourens, and Olier. Upon the attachments of muscles to bones and the muscles themselves, the achievements of Dr. Wood were most satisfactory and brilliant. He was the first to devise and carry into execution an operation, which was attended with complete success, and which in Europe bears his name, for the relief of chronic dislocation of the peronei tendons. He was also one of the first to perform, in 1840, tenotomy of both masseter muscles for false ankylosis of the inferior maxilla. (See "Velpéau's Mott's Surgery.") Upon the hamstring muscles and those concerned in congenital deformities of the foot, his successes were equally gratifying. He divided the tendo-Achilles and the hamstring muscles in treatment of acute and chronic diseases of the knee-joint, and was also the first to suggest and perform division of the sphincter ani on both sides in carcinoma of the rectum. In the treatment of diseases of the blood-vessels and of other tissues, involving for their cure the deligation of arteries, his success was remarkable. Early in his practice he successfully ligated the common carotid artery of one side in nine cases, and those of both in two more. Since that time he tied the common carotid artery—for aneurism, for tumors of antrum, for epilepsy, for aneurism by anastomosis, for vascular tumor of the orbit, for cirroid aneurism of the scalp, and for other surgical maladies. He also ligated the common and internal carotid arteries twice for malignant disease of the antrum and upper jaw, and once for secondary hemorrhage following gunshot wound of the upper jaw, and on one occasion successfully tied the subclavian and common carotid arteries at the same time, for the cure of aneurism of the arteria innominata, which likewise involved the first portion of the subclavian artery. The subclavian he tied no less than five times, in every case effecting a complete recovery. Reports of these cases may be found in the Transactions of the National Medical Association. He tied the external iliac eight times; the femoral artery for aneurism, for malignant diseases of the knee-joint, of the femur and of the tibia, and of acute inflammation following perforating wounds of knee-joint, and also upon two occasions for the cure of elephantiasis. Dr. Wood was among the foremost to cure aneurism by digital compression, and treated his first case as far back as 1848. He twice opened fluctuating tumors in the lumbar region which communicated with the kidney and contained renal calculi. His experience was likewise wide in the treatment of perityphlitis. He performed lumbo-colotomy several times. He was among the first to perform external urethrotomy in the year 1839, and in his early practice saved a child by performing Cæsarean section. With neurotomy and the excision of nerves for the relief of neuralgia and other functional and organic diseases of this tissue, his name was inseparably identified. As one among his many achievements in this department of operative surgery may be mentioned the removal of Meckel's ganglion, which he performed four times; on one occasion showing many hundreds of students, by the light of a lantern, the superior maxillary nerve deep in the surgical opening at its exit from the skull through the foramen rotundum. With the bisector which bears his name—an instrument devised for the safe and rapid removal of large stones and concretions from the bladder—Dr. Wood achieved as brilliant and famous victories as he did with

the scalpel. He successfully operated with it about one hundred times. His large collection of calculi which he removed by the bilateral method was a monument to his fame as one of America's greatest lithotomists. He also performed the high operation for stone, and many times the median and the lateral, and likewise lithotripsy. An eminent surgeon declared, in an address to a body of students some years ago, that "no living surgeon has performed as many capital and minor operations or as successfully as Dr. James R. Wood, who stands pre-eminent as a surgeon and whose clinics are epitomes of operative surgery." His clinics, which began with the attendance of one student and the house staff, grew until from six hundred to one thousand students and medical men invariably attended. A life of constant activity in addition to the demands of an extensive practice left Dr. Wood but little time for authorship. He, however, contributed many interesting papers to the medical literature of the time. As a tribute to his skill as a surgeon, he was offered the most prominent and lucrative offices in the numerous charitable and other institutions devoted to the care of the sick in New York City. From early life down to his closing days he continued visiting surgeon to Bellevue Hospital. As consulting surgeon he was connected with the Woman's State Hospital, Charity Hospital, St. Vincent's Hospital, New Jersey Hospital, Male Lunatic Asylum, Ward's Island, Female Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, and the Colored Home. He was surgeon-in-chief of the Reception Hospital, New York, Department Genito-Urinary Organs, Outdoor Poor Department, Bellevue Hospital, and of the St. Nicholas Society. He was also consulting surgeon to the New York Dental College, the Metropolitan Throat Hospital, and the Eastern and other dispensaries in New York City. All these services were rendered gratuitously, and the number of those who were treated and cured by his humane and disinterested efforts is immense; inasmuch as during his residence in East Broadway, which was up to 1857, he saw over one hundred thousand patients gratuitously. He was associated with most of the medical societies of New York, as well as those in other parts of the country. He was twice elected President of the New York Pathological Society, and for years preceding his death was one of the few surviving members of the original twenty-four who, in 1844, established that society. He was a member of the New York Historical Society, the Medical and Surgical Society, of which he was several times President; the Medico-Legal Society, the National Medical Association, and the New York Academy of Medicine. He was also an honorary member of the New York and Massachusetts State Medical Society, and corresponding member of the Historical Society of Yale College. He married Miss Emma Rowe, daughter of James Rowe, merchant of New York. Dr. Wood began life in debt for his second course of medical lectures, his father being then unable to aid him with the funds necessary to complete his studies. In the truest sense of the word he made himself, he became great in his profession, and while reaping his reward as a successful and eminent surgeon, amid tributes spontaneously offered to him by his colleagues, who also spoke for thousands who were silent, he long enjoyed the privilege—which comes to but few—of knowing that his labors were appreciated by the world which he served so well. He died at his home in New York, May 4, 1882.



Ino W. Gary

JOHN W. GEARY.

JOHN WHITE GEARY, Governor of Pennsylvania from January, 1867, to January, 1873, was born in an humble log house, in Westmoreland County, Pa., on the 30th of December, 1819. His early educational advantages were necessarily limited; still, through many trials incident to the death of his father, and pecuniary embarrassment consequent upon that event, his native energy brought him out triumphant, and he graduated as a civil engineer, with high honors, at Jefferson College. After this, he followed civil engineering in his own and neighboring States, and also studied law, was admitted to the bar, but never practised. He participated in the war between Mexico and the United States as Colonel of the 2d Pennsylvania Regiment, and won many laurels in that bloody conflict. On the 22d of January, 1849, the appointment as Postmaster of San Francisco, Cal., was conferred upon him by President Polk. Scarcely had he effected an expeditious system of operation in this department before he was relieved from duty by the accession of General Taylor to the Presidency. Within eight days from his retirement, Colonel Geary was unanimously elected first Alcalde of the town of San Francisco. The duties of this office were exceedingly onerous and important, embracing the functions of Sheriff, Probate Judge, Recorder, Notary Public, and Coroner. Immediately succeeding this mark of confidence on the part of the citizens, Governor Riley confirmed him as Judge of First Instance of the district. By virtue of these positions, Judge Geary was, in fact, the public guardian in both the civil and criminal departments. He continued to fill these offices until our system of city government superseded the Mexican establishment. Under the first city charter, Judge Geary was chosen Mayor of San Francisco. His administration was marked with rare ability, combining firmness of purpose—harmoniously governing what had hitherto been a most demoralized community; economy of expenditure—thereby sustaining the municipal credit; and discharging his duties, unmindful of the claims of friends or threats of foes. In July, 1856, Colonel John W. Geary was appointed Governor of Kansas. The condition of affairs at that period was most deplorable. The sanctity of the ballot had been violated, the torch of the incendiary flamed throughout the Territory, products of the land were destroyed, sacred edifices were desecrated, woman's virtue degraded, and the dagger of the assassin gleamed in broad daylight. Pronouncing "equal and exact justice to all" as the eminent principle of his administration, and proclaiming, "The Constitution of the United States and the organic laws of the Territory will be the lights by which I shall be guided in my executive career," Governor Geary was enabled, by the 21st of September, to announce to the Secretary of State at Washington that "Peace now reigns in Kansas." In all the trying circumstances which surrounded him, presence of mind never forsook him. He was equal to any emergency, and succeeded in placing the peace of the Territory upon a permanent basis "without the shedding of one drop of fratricidal blood." His resignation on the 4th of March, 1857, closed a most successful era in the life of a patriotic citizen. The breaking-out of the great Civil War called to the front the true and tried men of the country, and in such an emergency John W. Geary could not take other than a most conspicuous part. Promptly tendering his services to the Government in 1861, President Lincoln commissioned him to organize a regiment under the first call for volunteers. His command, consisting of sixteen companies and a battery of six guns, having been fully equipped, he joined Banks' corps at Maryland Heights; and on the 16th of October, 1861, was fought the battle of Bolivar, during which action he was wounded in the right knee. On the 25th of April, 1862, he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General, and assigned to the command of the First Brigade, Second Division, Second Corps. In the battle of Cedar Moun-

tain, on the 9th of August following, General Geary was wounded slightly in the left foot and severely in the left arm. On the fields of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, his command was actively engaged with the Confederate forces; and in the course of those protracted struggles he was remarked for the almost reckless manner in which he exposed his person, and for the persistence with which he led his division against a stubborn foe. At Chancellorsville he was seriously wounded in the breast, and it is doubtful if he ever entirely recovered therefrom. In the fall of 1863, General Geary, still at the head of his old division, was transferred, with the Twelfth Corps, to the Army of the Southwest, under the command of General Grant. A number of engagements followed, but in the battle of Wauhatchie it was delegated to Geary's Division to fight the enemy alone. It was in this action that his eldest son, Capt. Edward R. Geary, commanding one of the sections of Knapp's Battery, fell while sighting a gun—a bullet piercing his forehead. He was only nineteen years of age, but as an artilleryman he had no superior in the service. On the 24th of November, on Lookout Mountain, or, as it is termed, in "the Battle above the Clouds," General Geary's command was selected to make the attack, and fully sustained its well-earned reputation, driving the enemy before it, and capturing twenty-one hundred prisoners and a large amount of ammunition and stores. In the spring of 1864 the Atlanta campaign was inaugurated, and it will be sufficient to state that General Geary participated in the battles of Mill Creek and Snake Gaps, May 8; Resaca, May 15; New Hope Church, May 26, and for eight days following; Pine Hill, June 15; Muddy Creek, June 17; Nose's Creek, June 19; Kolb's Farm, June 22; Kenesaw, June 27; Marietta, July 3; Peachtree Creek, July 20; and the siege of Atlanta, which culminated, on the 2d of September, in the capture of that city. To employ his own words, "The campaign, from its opening to the fall of Atlanta, was really a one hundred days' fight, and may be termed a continuous battle crowned with constant victory." General Sherman took General Geary with him in his "March to the Sea"; and in this movement the division, with its commander, played their accustomed part. After the fall of Fort McAllister, General Geary received the surrender of the city of Savannah, and was appointed Military Governor by General Sherman. While fulfilling the duties of this post, the brevet rank of Major-General of Volunteers was conferred upon him for, as the commission reads, "fitness to command and promptness to execute." In 1866, General Geary was nominated Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, and elected by a majority of seventeen thousand. On the 15th of January, 1867, he was inaugurated at Harrisburg, the State capital. He took a decided stand against what he designated as ignorant, careless, extravagant, and corrupt legislation; but his chief force was directed against what is termed special legislation, or the enactment of laws tending to promote individual interests at the expense of the public welfare; and to this end he did not hesitate to refuse his sanction to certain special laws, although designed to benefit his own party. Governor Geary, on different occasions, submitted to the Legislature his views on the "Investment of State Funds"—"Economy in Disbursement"—"Development of the State's Resources"—"Importance of Universal Education"—"The Necessity of Providing for Soldiers and their Families in the Patronage of the State, and Establishing Homes and Schools for Soldiers' Widows and Orphans"—"General Subject of Pardons, and Regulations for the Same," and "Payment of the National Debt, and Reduction of the State Debts," etc. His sympathy with the working classes was always of the liveliest character, and was evinced by the advocacy of a law intended to reduce the number of hours of daily labor, and to give additional time for rest, recreation, and improvement. He was a Protectionist from principle, believing that free trade is opposed to the prosperity of American industries. In 1868, Governor Geary was renominated and re-elected. His fitness for governing, his wisdom, and foresight and courage were signally demonstrated on many important occasions. We need not enter into details, but will simply recall an emergency, well remem-

bered, which evoked these virtues in a most conspicuous manner. During the month of February, 1871, a disagreement occurred between the miners and the owners of the coal-mines in the Mahanoy district of the State of Pennsylvania, which threatened the most serious consequences, and caused widespread apprehension throughout the country lest there might be an insufficient supply of coal in the market. Thousands of men ceased their labors, and a riot became imminent. Governor Geary appreciated the situation, and proved himself equal to the occasion. A body of military was immediately despatched to the disaffected region, and the firmness of purpose evidenced on the part of the Governor, together with his skillful treatment of the case, not only prevented the shedding of blood in a conflict whose results would have been most lamentable and sanguinary, but also brought about an amicable arrangement between the contending parties. In this controversy Governor Geary espoused the cause of the masses against moneyed corporations—the rights of labor against the tyranny of capital; and the wisdom of his course was generally conceded. In the Capitol grounds at Harrisburg is an enduring memorial of his administration. It is a monument erected to commemorate the heroic deeds of our brave men who fell in the conflict with Mexico, and is composed of a Corinthian column of marble, about ninety feet high, on a square pedestal, surmounted by a statue of the Angel of Victory sculptured in Italy from the purest Carrara marble, and imported expressly for the purpose. Surrounding the monument is a fence constructed of three hundred and sixty muskets, which were in actual use during the Mexican War. The effect of the whole is exceedingly beautiful, and reflects great credit upon the artistic taste of Governor Geary, who originated and carried out the idea to completion. Governor Geary's second term expired January 21, 1873. A review of his administration shows an independent course of action free from the partisanship that is the bane of true statesmanship. Many of his most important recommendations became laws, after due consideration by the General Assembly; and many of the evils to which he called attention were restrained, if not altogether removed. His vetoes of bills were numbered by the hundred, and all but four of them were sustained by the Legislature. Inspired with a public zeal that knew no bounds, with tireless energy he labored unceasingly, winning the respect and confidence of the masses of all parties, but, as a result, left the executive chair with his originally robust constitution greatly impaired. Upon his retirement, he fixed his residence in Harrisburg, and, instead of allowing himself the rest he so much needed, became at once immersed in active business schemes. But the ceaseless strain of public duty had done its work upon his stalwart frame and vigorous constitution. On Saturday morning, February 8, 1873, as he sat at breakfast with his family, and apparently in his usual health, his head dropped suddenly upon his breast, and without a struggle, and instantaneously, he passed into the rest above. His death produced profound sorrow in the capital and throughout the Commonwealth. The united press of the State and the leading papers of the country recited his deeds at length, and honored his memory by fitting notices. The honors of a public funeral, under the direction and at the expense of the State, were unanimously voted by the Legislature, and his funeral was attended by a most imposing display, both civil and military. His remains lie buried in a lovely spot in Mount Kalma Cemetery, overlooking the city and the broad, majestic Susquehanna.

DANIEL L. HARRIS.

HON. DANIEL LESTER HARRIS, a leading citizen and business man of Western Massachusetts, Mayor of Springfield in 1860, member of the State Legislature for several terms, President of the Connecticut River Railroad Company for nearly a quarter of a century, and widely recognized as one of the great railroad directors and practical engineers of the country, was born at Providence, R. I., February 6, 1818, and died at his home in Springfield, July 11, 1879. While not a great man in the sense of filling exalted office, amassing untold wealth, or holding public attention by his learning or philanthropy, Mr. Harris was nevertheless so worthy a man and so distinguished a citizen that the leading journal of his city and section, *The Springfield Republican*—a newspaper of national repute, in an editorial reference to his death, declared, "As a man of affairs, as a citizen quick to see and ready to aggressively resent and combat public wrong, often at great cost to himself, Springfield has no one to fill the place of him who has gone from us. Taking him in the sphere of great practical good which he filled, . . . it must be conceded that Mr. Harris was the best product of our sturdy New England life and training, the embodiment, beyond any man who is left to us, of Puritan strength, primitive honesty and honor, and the purpose and ability to display these old-fashioned virtues when they would avail to protect public interests. Few men ever possessed in more useful degree the courage of strong and right convictions. . . . He did not live a long life, but it was a stirring, worthy, and even a great one." Apart from its absorbing interest as being a narrative of stern resolve, earnest doing, and simple yet eminently useful living, the biographical sketch of such an individual cannot but have high value as an incentive to industry, integrity, and purity of conduct, and as exhibiting a sturdy manliness of character, loyalty to conscience, and regard for the rights of others which alone would suffice to render their possessor a man of mark in any community. As stated above, Mr. Harris was of Puritan ancestry, being a lineal descendant of Thomas Harris, who, with his brother William, came from England about 1634. The brothers Harris resided for a time at Salem; but when, in 1635, Roger Williams was warned to quit the colony of Massachusetts, they went with him and his adherents to Rhode Island and assisted in founding Providence. Thomas Harris was active in the colony and his name first appears in the records affixed to the constitution. He was assistant in the Council under the first charter, 1634, and under the second, granted by Charles I., from 1666 to 1669. Both he and his brother owned large tracts of land, and, with others, had much trouble in getting bills and settlements. Thomas died in 1685 and was buried in the family burial grounds, about four miles out of Providence, where the headstone of his only surviving son, Thomas Harris, Jr., is still found. This son, who died in 1710, had been surveyor and treasurer of Providence. Of the fifth generation of the latter's descendants was Allen Harris, the father of the subject of this sketch, who was born at Smithfield, R. I., in 1790, and who, in 1800, removed with his parents to Plainfield, Conn. Allen Harris was a man of good education, and quite early in life taught school. He was very greatly esteemed as a man and citizen, and during his residence in Connecticut held the offices of high sheriff, justice of the peace, and postmaster. After a variety of business experiences in Connecticut and Rhode Island he removed, in 1843, to Worcester, Mass., where he engaged in business as a commission merchant, remaining so occupied until his death, in 1864. The last twenty years of his life were very successful, and he accumulated considerable property. He was a dignified, courteous, and patriotic gentleman, very fond of his family, and devoted to his church duties. Twice married, he was survived by his second wife, Almira Vaughn, daughter of Russell Vaughn of Plainfield, Conn., who bore him two



D. L. Harris.

daughters. By his first wife, Hart Lester, daughter of Col. Timothy Lester, of Shepard Hill, Plainfield (and who died in 1818), he had three sons, Daniel Lester, William Henry, and Joel Benedict. Daniel Lester Harris, the subject of this sketch, spent his boyhood and youth in Connecticut, whither the family removed when he was but two years of age. He was a "brave, manly boy, dignified beyond his years, but perfectly unaffected and simple, and always a model for promptness and honesty." The industry that was so noticeable a trait in his father was one of his own chief characteristics. In his father's mill in Plainfield, where cotton goods were manufactured, the boy labored cheerfully during the vacation seasons, going at five in the morning and remaining until seven at night. At fourteen, in addition to all the work he performed about the house and in the variety store kept by his father to supply the needs of those employed in the factory, Daniel filled the place of night watchman from eight to ten o'clock every evening. After ten he retired and slept until five o'clock, when he arose and, going to the factory, built the fires and got the building in readiness for the day's work. For his regular work he received only his board and clothes, as his father was quite poor at this time; but for his duties as watchman he was paid four cents an hour, every penny of which he saved. The juvenile hoard thus accumulated was swelled by an occasional quarter of a dollar, the proceeds of the sale of a muskrat skin—for he kept traps set for these animals in the mill-pond. Beside being respectful, obedient, and useful, he was very considerate of others, taking charge of his younger brothers like a man, and giving the most courteous attention to his stepmother. After passing through the courses at the district school he attended the Plainfield Academy; and that he might have his breakfast in time to walk to this institution, distant some three or four miles from his home, it was his custom to rise in the morning before any others of the family were stirring, and to make the fire in the kitchen for the old colored cook. At school he was very diligent, finding his chief pleasure in study, and being somewhat remarkable for his skill in composition. After school hours he busied himself in the factory, about the store, or in the house, always willing to be of service. At the close of his academic course he was so far advanced in his studies that he was able to enter the Sophomore class of Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn. The study of mathematics and the natural sciences seemed to give him the greatest pleasure, astronomy in particular riveting his attention. While at college the death of a fellow-student made a profound impression upon him, and hearing at this time a sermon from the lips of Professor Lindsey, of Marietta College, he was led to make an open profession of religion. At college his studies were in the line of civil engineering, but in addition he took courses in the French and Spanish languages and paid some attention to Latin. He was graduated at Wesleyan University on August 23, 1837, delivering an oration on the "Progress of Experimental Science." He continued his engineering studies at college until March, 1838, and in the following month found employment as rod-man in connection with the survey of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad. In the ensuing fall he was engaged to assist in the surveys for the New York and Erie Railroad in Steuben County, N. Y., and continued in this employment until the summer of 1839. Many of his letters to his father at this period have been preserved. They show that he was an excellent correspondent, a close observer of men and nature, and thoroughly in love with his work. At the very beginning of his career as an engineer he resolved to refrain from tobacco and liquor. In one of his interesting communications to his father, he wrote: "In shaping my course through life, whether the voyage proves tempestuous or pleasant, I am resolved ever to have the precepts of the Bible for a polar star, and the dictates of conscience for a directory." The young man's next important labor was as assistant engineer on the Albany and West Stockbridge Railroad. He then became connected with the survey of the Schenectady and Troy Railroad, and at one time had charge of eight miles of the heaviest work on the line. During this period he lived at Troy and enjoyed

opportunities for social and intellectual improvement, which were very agreeable. His prospects were now so bright that he felt compelled to decline the generous offer of his uncle, Mr. Paine, to send him abroad for further study and observation. His reasoning on this subject was characteristic of his intensely practical nature. In a letter to his father, dated October 25, 1840, he wrote: "A few more years will strip me of giddy and idle romance and bring me to look upon the world as a reality, in the sense in which your wise men take it. Meanwhile, by becoming better acquainted with my own country, I shall find myself prepared to study foreigners and foreign institutions with more judgment; and if meantime I can be gaining some standing in my occupation, it will be all in favor of introducing me to men of scientific and professional attainments in the countries I may visit." When Mr. Harris was but twenty-five years of age, he was warmly recommended by Mr. James Laurie, Engineer of the Schenectady and Troy Railroad, under whom he had served as Assistant Engineer for two and a half years; that gentleman saying in a letter dated May 4, 1843: "Mr. Daniel L. Harris has been employed as Assistant Engineer upon the Schenectady and Troy Railroad, under my supervision, for the last two and a half years. He has had the charge of a division of the road embracing every variety of construction, which he has conducted to my entire satisfaction. . . . It gives me much pleasure to recommend Mr. Harris as accomplished in his profession, both by education and experience, and as being well qualified for the performance of the various duties connected with the location and construction of a railroad." About this time, being in perfect health, having a thorough grasp of his profession, with excellent prospects, and a bank account of \$1,200, he became engaged to the excellent woman who was destined to be the partner of his joys and sorrows till the close of his life. This lady, born Harriet O. Corson, was a pupil at the Maplewood Institute of Pittsfield, Mass., when Mr. Harris made her acquaintance and was charmed by her unaffected simplicity—the trait he most admired. Canastota, N. Y., was her birthplace. Almost immediately following his marriage, which took place May 25, 1843, he was appointed one of the division engineers on the proposed railroad between Hartford and Springfield; and in September, 1843, he and his young wife went to live in Springfield. In 1845, Mr. Azariah Boody, his wife's brother-in-law, of Pittsfield, Mass., whose acquaintance he had made while the latter was building a section of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad, urged him to abandon civil engineering and to join with him in building railroads and bridges. The offer was a tempting one and was gladly accepted, the firm of Boody, Stone & Harris being the result. The senior partner had already secured a contract to build the extension of the New Haven and Hartford Railroad to Springfield, and the firm purchased the right to build the Howe truss bridge for the United States and Canada. This was Mr. Harris' first venture in business on his own account, and his share of the profits realized from building and equipping the road considerably augmented the capital he had brought into the undertaking, viz., \$1,250, representing his entire savings up to that date. Thenceforward to nearly the close of his life he was actively engaged in building railroads and bridges, the firms of which he was a member being, in addition to that named, Stone & Harris, Boody, Ross & Harris, Stone, Harris & Birnie, Harris & Briggs, Harris, Briggs & Co., Harris & Hawkins, D. L. Harris & Co., the Springfield Tool Company, and Harris & Wright. These firms built no less than seven railroad and three toll bridges over the Connecticut River. They also built the Hartford and Springfield and the New Haven and New London railroads; the bridges on the New York and New Haven, the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill, the Connecticut River, the Vermont and Massachusetts, the New Haven and Northampton, the Portland, Saco, and Portsmouth, the Boston and Albany, Troy and Greenfield, Cheshire, Rome and Watertown, Providence and Worcester, Lebanon Springs and Harlem, and a few on the New York Central Railroad; also a bridge over the James River at Richmond; over the Penobscot River, at Bangor; over the Richelieu, at Cham-

bly, in Canada; and over the Harlem, near (now in) New York City. Mr. Harris built the first iron bridge in this country at Seekonk, on the Boston and Providence road; also the great truss roofs on the passenger stations at Buffalo, Rochester, Troy, Springfield, and Boston. He assisted in making the survey for the Connecticut River Railroad from Northampton to Greenfield, previously the line between Springfield and Holyoke, and was one of the firm which built the road from Greenfield to South Vernon. In the construction of railroads and bridges Mr. Harris made his fortune. The larger fields into which several of his partners entered and made millions were open to him with a certainty of similar results; but his family being settled in Springfield and attached to as well as quite comfortable in that city, he would not disturb them; and not being avaricious he himself was entirely satisfied with his gains and contented with his position. But while railroad and bridge building gave him his fortune, it was his long connection with the Connecticut River Railroad that gave him his great reputation, although it cannot be doubted that his intense earnestness of character, sincerity of purpose, and grim determination in the right would have made him a notability in any community. Few men in his day were more completely masters of the subject of railroad building and management, for he not only understood the theory of construction, operation, and management, but he had passed through so many different stages of practical experience that he was cognizant of every detail. At the suggestion of President Chester W. Chapin of the road named, he was chosen a director of it in January, 1855; and in March following, on the resignation of Mr. Chapin, he was elected to the presidency, a position for which he was equipped not only by his thorough knowledge of the technique of railroading but by a mental capacity broad enough to comprehend and enter upon its wider official relations and complications. The Connecticut River Railroad had its origin with the business men and capitalists of Northampton, had been for a considerable time under the management of residents of that town, and had its general offices and repair shops there. As these were a source of revenue and also lent importance to the town, there was always a fear that they might be removed to Springfield, and this fear was not lessened when Mr. Harris came to the presidency of the road and began in his positive and energetic way to improve its condition. As the stock of the road was then worth only about forty cents on the dollar Mr. Harris deemed economy necessary; and as observation and experience had taught him that a short road could be more economically managed from one end than from the centre, he determined to remove the offices and shops to Springfield. Objecting to this, but failing to carry their point in the election in January, 1858, when a board of directors was elected in accord with the president's views, the opposition succeeded in having a special meeting of the stockholders called in March following, intending then to increase the number of directors, with a view to getting a majority in the board. Mr. Harris presided at the meeting, and when the motion was made that two additional directors be voted for, he declined to put it to vote, asserting that, as the board had already been elected for the year, it was not competent for the stockholders under the by-laws, at that time, to add to the number of directors. There was spirited opposition to this ruling from many able men, including Francis B. Crowningshield, E. A. Dana, Samuel F. Lyman, and others; but having previously fortified himself with a legal opinion on the subject, Mr. Harris declined to recede from his position, and as the Supreme Court subsequently refused to entertain a petition for a mandamus—for which the directors were ordered to apply—he held out to the end. It is worthy of note that the position taken by him has since become the common law of the State. As in this instance so in every other, his first thought was "What is best for the road?" And to this end he worked on zealously and unselfishly, making no venture until thoroughly satisfied of its wisdom. Under his prudent, economical, and energetic management the road prospered from the very beginning of his administration; and before his death its stock was quoted higher than that of any other

railroad in the State, advancing from \$40 to \$140 per share. President Harris showed his own faith in the road by investing freely in its stock, and at one time he was the largest stockholder. The severest criticism of his policy was that it appeared too conservative; but the splendid results obtained proved the wisdom of his course. It should be said that during his long term of service there was not a railroad in Massachusetts that showed so little arbitrary power or did so much to accommodate and please its patrons. One of the most important services Mr. Harris rendered to his business associates all over the country, and what has been called, "The best monument to his catholic sagacity in railroading," remains in the Eastern Railroad Association, copied in part from a similar body formed in the West at the instance of Mr. S. M. Whipple of North Adams, Mass., who brought the idea to the notice of Mr. Harris, and later co-operated with him in its organized form. Through Mr. Harris' personal efforts the Eastern railroads combined into an association under the above title, not only to resist improper suits for patent infringements, then greatly annoying these companies, but also to introduce useful patents. Commencing with the defeat of the Tanner brake suit for infringement—to which even the astute Commodore Vanderbilt of the New York Central was about to yield \$30,000 as a compromise until taken in hand by Mr. Harris—the Association won many victories and eventually put a stop to the abuses it was organized to remedy. Besides being its organizer Mr. Harris was the first Secretary of the Association, and remained in that office until stricken with his final illness. To his ever-watchful care and self-devotion its great success may be largely attributed, for by his indomitable energy and determination not to submit to extortion and injustice in any form the railroads were saved large sums of money, and the wearisome litigation to which they had been previously subjected. Mr. Harris might have had the presidency of other railroads than the "Connecticut River," but he would never entertain propositions to this effect. It was his determination to make his road the best short railroad in the country, and to this end he labored unceasingly down to the very last, and with the happiest results. Early in 1859 Mr. Harris was honored by being selected to inspect the railroads of Russia, in particular to make an examination and report upon the condition and safety of the bridges of the St. Petersburg and Moscow Railroad. The offer came through Chief Engineer George W. Whistler, and Mr. Harris, accepting it, sailed for Europe in the month of April, and after visiting many points of interest in Great Britain and Germany, reached St. Petersburg on May 17. About a month later, having made his tour of inspection escorted by a Russian colonel of engineers and accompanied by Mr. William W. Winans, in the course of which he had journeyed to Moscow and back, some eight hundred miles, he made his report. This was appreciatively received by the Government, which indicated its intention of appointing a commission to carry his recommendations into effect. This report, written in the clear, comprehensive style characteristic of Mr. Harris, evidently gave great satisfaction, for a few days after it had been submitted he received a communication covering a draft on London for a larger amount than he had named as compensation, in addition to one covering his expenses. A handsome letter to his wife accompanied this communication, thanking her for having cheerfully consented to her husband's trip abroad; and with this letter, as a token of respect from the Russian Government, was a magnificent jewel—a sapphire of great value set in diamonds. Leaving St. Petersburg Mr. Harris journeyed by way of Finland to Sweden, thence to Denmark, Hamburg, Baden Baden, Switzerland, arriving in Paris on August 13, just in time to witness the entrée of the French army, returning from its victorious campaigns under Napoleon III., in Austria. After a brief sojourn in France he visited Ireland, and, returning to the United States via the Canadian Provinces, arrived home September 22. During his trip he kept a journal of his observations, reflections, and experiences, a part of which, published in his "Memorial," makes highly interesting reading. While the War of the Rebellion was in progress Mr.

Harris received a telegram from Secretary Stanton, requesting his immediate presence in Washington. Replying in person without delay, he was informed that he had been selected because of his known skill and loyalty to build a railroad for the army to pass over in its movements before Richmond. The great diversity of his business interests at home compelled him to ask time to settle his affairs before undertaking this work. Returning to Springfield, he arranged his affairs satisfactorily and telegraphed his acceptance. Later he presented himself in person; but when informed that General Haupt, the former engineer of the Hoosac Tunnel, was at the head of the service, he declined to take part, on the ground that, if he undertook the labor, he should be at the head himself, in order to avoid mistakes. While General Grant was President, he, having a high respect for Mr. Harris's administrative ability, requested him as a personal favor to become a government director of the Union Pacific Railroad. Mr. Harris held this office only one year, being very much dissatisfied, as others, notably Charles Francis Adams, Jr., have since been, with the hampering restrictions put upon these representatives of the Government. He saw enough, however, to convince him that the company was wastefully and extravagantly managed. During this year he first visited California. In 1872 he repeated the visit in company with his wife, meeting Brigham Young at Salt Lake City, and also taking the trip to the Yosemite and other points of interest. In 1874 he made a second trip to Europe to assist in making a sale of the right to use the vacuum brake upon English railroads. A third trip, in search of health and rest, was made four years later. On both of these latter trips he was accompanied by members of his family. Among the business corporations with which Mr. Harris was connected as a director were the Vermont Valley Railroad Company, the Crocker Paper Mill, the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company, the Chapin Bank, and the Holyoke Water-Power Company. On all New England railroad matters he was esteemed a good authority. He was an early and emphatic opponent of the Hoosac Tunnel, and predicted that "the great bore," as he called it, would dissipate many millions before it was completed, and even then would not enable the Fitchburg Railroad to compete with the well-equipped and organized Boston and Albany road. He took a prominent part in the continuous war over the State appropriations for the Tunnel, and was the originator of the expressive "demoralized rock," which Mr. Frank Bird subsequently employed with such telling effect. He fought the measure in the Legislature and out of it for many years, and was satisfied when beaten that he had put himself on record in the interest of a wise economy and what he considered the right. While Mr. Harris was devoted to business he never lost sight of the importance of any question which affected the welfare of the people. Like his esteemed friend, that able and widely known New Englander, Samuel Bowles, he studied public affairs, made up his mind what ought to be done for the public good, and went forward to do it. His services to the people were very materially to their advantage, notably in his opposition to the attempts of coal, oil, and telegraph speculators to prey upon the community. In politics he was a Republican of independent breadth. In the early days of the party he rendered efficient service, with his partner, Mr. Briggs, in the effort to save Kansas to the Free States, and was an active member of the Kansas Emigrant Aid Association. Their office was at one time the depot for arms for the Kansas settlers, which were sent out in detached parts, the gun-barrels at one time, the locks at another, so that if either consignment fell into the hands of the "border-ruffians" the booty would be useless. Knowing the Springfield wool-dealer, John Brown, Mr. Harris was naturally one of the first to engage in raising money for his assistance in Kansas. Mr. Harris began public life in 1854, when he was elected to the City Council of Springfield. In 1857 he was elected to the State Legislature. In 1860 he was elected Mayor of Springfield. In 1863 he was chosen Alderman; and in that year, and in 1867, 1870, and 1873, he sat again in the Legislature. In 1876 and 1877 he accepted re-election to the City Council. In 1872 he was

elected one of the first Board of Water Commissioners, and took a prominent part in the carrying out of the enterprise by which the city of Springfield received its abundant and healthful supply of water. In the Legislature he was vigilant in the people's service, held places on important committees, and never faltered in his labors for a wise and economical expenditure of the public funds. He might have gone to the Senate, but he knew his temperament and felt he could accomplish more nearer to the people. His administration as Mayor was prolific of public good, his suggestions being always valuable and his efforts to make each department efficient, yet with due regard to economy, more than ordinarily successful. He effected the first complete survey of the city, had granite posts set up marking boundary lines, and personally made the notes from which maps of all the States were drawn. In the Council during the last years of his public service he succeeded in saving many thousands of dollars to the tax-payers, and managed to bring the public to a realizing sense of the urgent necessity that existed for the practice of economy. In this he performed a far-reaching public service, for, although misunderstood and opposed at the time, events have demonstrated the wisdom of his judgment. As was said in the *Springfield Republican* at his death: "On public questions he fought alone as well as with a regiment, but nobody can look upon his career and associate with it any motive of quarrelsome rancor and selfishness, and the tranquil flow of his private affairs would show that such traits formed no part of his character, even if the generosity of his public bestowals and labors did not richly justify a more positive vindication." Not long before his death, in speaking of his amicable relationship with men he had met in the world, he said: "I have been a man of fight. Since I was thirty years old and came to have responsibilities of my own, there has not been a day in which I have not had some controversy on my hands, some great litigation, some railroad, telegraph, or insurance quarrel, or some public question; but, fighting character as I am, I never raised my hand against a man, or had hand raised against me, never sued a man or have been sued, or had any lawsuit in my private affairs." It was for the right and for human rights that he battled so fearlessly and incessantly, never for self. The Rev. Dr. S. G. Buckingham, pastor of the South Church, Springfield, in his funeral sermon, alluding to the labors of Mr. Harris as a reformer, said: "He was neither quarrelsome nor selfish, and he saw, as few did, so many questions that needed to be settled, to give security to business, and so many more that had been settled wrongly, and where decisions needed to be reversed, and so many measures that might be adopted for the public good, and so many burdens from which society ought to be relieved, that his noble soul could not be easy till something was done. And he threw himself into it with all the disinterestedness of a Christian and the courage of a reformer." Always a warm friend of young men, to many of whom he was a true benefactor by giving them, when struggling, opportunities for advancing their interests, if worthy, he took a deep interest in the City Library of Springfield, being one of the original members of the Association which founded and conducted it, Vice-President of that Association from its inception down to 1872, and President of it from that year till his death. Besides giving the Library \$10,500—his being next to the largest donation received—he served with rare devotion as chairman of the committee which built the Library at a cost of \$100,000, and personally raised \$25,000 to pay off the debt remaining when the building was finished. To the Museum connected with the Library he was a liberal donor, contributing also several of its most valued collections, among them one bought in Copenhagen while abroad on his Russian mission; also a collection brought from St. Petersburg, representing the abode and implements, etc., of a Russian peasant. Mr. Harris was a liberal contributor to Wesleyan University, his *alma mater*, although of a different faith; and was never slow to aid any public charity which he was convinced was doing good commensurate with the outlay. In religious work he was always interested. Joining the South Congregational Church in Springfield, in 1848, coming

from First Church, he was the first to propose a new edifice and was the largest contributor to the funds for its erection. There was no uncertainty about his religion; he was a firm believer in the power, wisdom, and goodness of the Creator, and while making no public ado over religious matters he let them permeate into every relation of his private life. It fell to him frequently to be misunderstood and misjudged, and on one occasion a mob behaved in an unseemly manner before his house, paining his honest heart by the grossness of the insult offered, from which he could not shield his family. This demonstration was a horn serenade given him on the eve of July 4, 1876, at a time when he was striving with all the powers at his command to serve the interests of the whole people, and doing it effectively. A true measure of Mr. Harris will find in his character all the earnestness, sturdiness, and hatred of wrong, sham, and deceit which might be expected in an ideal American of Puritan extraction. He had the manhood to rebuke injustice, caring nothing whether he offended the greatest, and being absolutely indifferent to popular approval. He had none of the arts of the politician, and he would not sacrifice principle to win the Presidency. It took time to understand him aright, but once understood he commanded and retained lasting respect. Every one who knew him intimately recognized the sterling worth of his character, and in a way loved the man for his very manhood and honesty. To speak of his traits and characteristic deeds would require a volume, and indeed such already exists in his "Memorial," edited by Henry M. Burt, and published in 1880 for private distribution. In a biographical sketch only the barest reference to these can be given. "We are doing the same work," said he one day to a reporter, "helping on good things and seeking to protect the interests of the people; and when I can put in an ear with you, give you information or strengthen your hands, call on me, and if it be midnight I will respond gladly." A policeman neglecting to take cognizance of the case of a boy who had been maltreated, he saw that he was rebuked by his superiors. A brakeman guilty of gross misconduct was informed on the spot that his career was ended. On one occasion he applied to Governor Andrew (then Mr. Andrew) for some corporation books he had in his possession. The latter replied: "You can't have them." "I know my rights in the Supreme Court," then said Mr. Harris, "and I shall assert them. You can give them up peaceably if you will; if not, I shall take them forcibly." In half an hour he had the books. Learning that a friend was grievously sick at a distance he drove rapidly to his side, and, on ascertaining the complaint, resolutely applied a simple domestic remedy and saved his life after the doctors had abandoned hope. Wastefulness even in trifles annoyed him. "Save that you may be liberal," was one of his expressions. He once sent word to a telegraph operator who wrote a wretched hand, "Learn to write better or give up your place." Although no speech-maker, he talked well and impressed all who had any business with him as being masterly in discussions. On one occasion while visiting a public jail he was asked to address the prisoners. His modest estimate of his powers prompted him to decline with emphasis, but being persuaded to say a few words on the law of habit he consented, and, contrary to the usual course, showed in his remarks how one can acquire the habit of improving, of becoming good, by making a very small beginning and repeating the attempt. A distinguished clergyman present said that this address was one of the best he ever heard. The practical was ever foremost in the mind of Mr. Harris. He had little humor, could hardly understand why people wanted to play so much when there were such serious things waiting to be done, and had no patience whatever with idleness. His chief regret in dying was that he had done so little. In person Mr. Harris was about the medium height and weight. He had a fair complexion and gray eyes, his hair in early manhood being a dark brown. Nothing could be plainer than his attire, though the material was always durable and good. Most matter-of-fact in business relations, he was the very soul of gentleness, courtesy, and chivalry in the family circle. His wife has said: "I lived with him thirty-six years and until he was

sick I do not remember that I ever saw him impatient. He never spoke a harsh word to me, or complained of anything which I did." He never used an expletive except the word "fudge," and this only to express the strongest contempt. He recognized the honesty of those with whose opinions he differed, even while he criticised the soundness of their views. Of lawyers he was not particularly enamored, for he felt that they knew better than they pleaded, and that they were bought with a price. He himself had no price—for at no period or crisis in his whole life did he ever sacrifice principle for gain. Such is the man whom the whole city of Springfield mourned when death removed him from his useful activities. That death was undoubtedly accelerated by Mr. Harris' own devotion to duty. He took his own medicine and thoughtlessly abbreviated his years, although it is undoubted that he accomplished far more in his sixty-one years than many very able men achieve, even if granted a decade or two longer. His habits were singularly pure—no liquor, no tobacco, no vices; nothing save work and for recreation the chaste pleasures of the home circle, where he was understood and was beloved as he truly deserved to be. To the numerous employees under him he was a true friend; to the public, a father in his solicitude for its welfare; to the city of Springfield, a benefactor whose services have been far-reaching and effective in promoting the public welfare. Every corporation and organization with which he was connected voiced in touching phrase its sense of deep bereavement at his death, passing appropriate resolutions, copies of which were transmitted to his family. A passage from the Resolutions adopted by the City Council of Springfield is here quoted as being comprehensive as well as singularly felicitous. It reads: "*Resolved*, That by the decease of the Hon. Daniel L. Harris, ex-councilman, ex-alderman, ex-mayor, ex-representative, ex-benefactor of Springfield, the city, as a corporation, and as a social, religious, and business community, has suffered a loss for which it will seek compensation in vain, until there shall again combine in one of its citizens, as they united in him, that intelligence from which comes wisdom in council; that ability which enables wisdom to perfect its purposes; that energy which does not relax until its object is attained; that self-abnegation that disregards personal interest for the good of others; that industry that rests only to renew its strength to work; that courageousness that fears nothing but failure, and that public-spiritedness that uses all these for the common weal, as he used them, and so became a power and a good to the generation whom he has lived to serve." Notices of his demise were published throughout the length and breadth of the land, for he was a citizen whose fame was as widespread as his labors. In one of these, published editorially in the Cleveland (Ohio) *Herald* of July 16, 1879, it was said: "In all the great moral reforms of the day he was prominent and foremost. Religion found in him a firm believer and education a sincere friend. He was benevolent, charitable, and kind, and all enterprises for the benefit of mankind he urged forward with his influence and his means. His life was a successful one, in the best and broadest sense of that term. He died possessed of an ample fortune, the love and reverence of his family, crowned with the respect, esteem, and gratitude of the people among whom he lived, and left behind him a record of a pure and useful man in his day and generation." Mr. Harris was survived by his widow and by seven of the eleven children born to their union, viz.: Corinne (Mrs. Edward S. Brewer); Azariah Boody; S. Jeannie (Mrs. Henry K. Baker); Lillie Johnston; Ambia Corson; Henrietta Clark; and Cornelia Hawkins Harris.

Faithfully Yours.

J. N. Gallatin-

JOHN N. GALLEHER.

RT. REV. JOHN NICHOLAS GALLEHER, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Louisiana, was born in Mason County, Ky., February 17, 1839. After pursuing academic studies in that county, he entered the Latin School of the University of Virginia, where he was graduated in 1858. He went to Louisiana, but returned to Kentucky at the outbreak of the war, and he became a private in the command of Gen. Albert S. Johnston of the Confederate Army. Acting as secretary of Gen. Simon B. Buckner, he went to the front, and, taking part in the battle of Fort Donelson, he was captured and sent a prisoner first to Camp Chase in Ohio, and then to Fort Warren in Boston harbor. In July, 1862, he was exchanged, when he received an appointment to the staff of General Buckner, and with him accompanied General Bragg's famous expedition into Kentucky. He subsequently held the different ranks of captain, assistant adjutant-general, and lieutenant-colonel, and at the close of the war was in the Trans-Mississippi Department, still on the staff of General Buckner. He then commenced the study of law, and was graduated at the law school of Judge Brockenbrough at Lexington, Va., in 1866. He was admitted to the bar in Louisville, Ky., and practised for one year. At this date he determined to become a candidate for holy orders in the Episcopal Church, and, accordingly, took a partial theological course at the General Theological Seminary, New York. In June, 1868, he was made a deacon at Christ Church, Louisville, by Assistant Bishop Cummins of Kentucky. He remained as assistant to the Rev. Dr. Clark, at Christ Church, until January, 1869, when he was called to the rectorship of Trinity Church, New Orleans, as the successor of the Rev. Dr. John W. Beckwith, who had been elected Bishop of Georgia. He was admitted to the priesthood in June, 1869, at Trinity Church, New Orleans, by Bishop Wilmer of Louisiana. He continued in that parish for nearly three years, when, in the fall of 1871, he was called to Memorial Church, Baltimore, from which he was called September 21, 1873, to the rectorship of Zion Episcopal Church, corner of Madison Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street, New York. Here he remained for six years, laboring zealously and successfully until November, 1879, when he was elevated to the episcopate as successor to Rt. Rev. Bishop Wilmer of Louisiana, recently deceased. His election having been confirmed by a unanimous vote in the House of Bishops and by the standing committee, he was consecrated in Trinity Church, New Orleans, La., February 5, 1880, and at once assumed charge of the extensive diocese. He was the third Protestant Episcopal Bishop of that diocese and the one hundred and twenty-fourth in succession in the American Episcopate. His labors in Louisiana during the ensuing ten years or more were most arduous and unrelenting, and were attended with such privation and exposure while fulfilling the exacting duties of his office that his health became seriously impaired and he was a constant sufferer. As a consequence of his increasing infirmities the convention of the diocese was urged to elect an assistant. This was finally done, the choice of the convention being Bishop Galleher's son-in-law, the Rev. Davis Sessions, rector of Christ Church, New Orleans, La. Christ Church is now the cathedral church, and is the oldest Episcopal church in the diocese. This appointment was made in April, 1891, and Bishop Sessions thereupon assumed charge of the diocese, having the right to succeed to the full title and authority of the office. Bishop Galleher died December 7, 1891, and, in accordance with his request to be buried in his native place, his remains were taken to Louisville, Ky., and there buried after impressive and imposing memorial services. Bishop Galleher married in early life Miss Lottie Barbee, a daughter of Hon. John Barbee, once Mayor of Louisville, Ky. She and five children survive him. Bishop Galleher was above the medium height, with a round, erect person. He had a stately, dignified walk, and his manners

at all times gave evidence of the composed, self-possessed character. A slight reserve with strangers disappeared on more intimate acquaintance. His head was large and firmly placed on his shoulders. The whole face was full of expression. In all respects both the physical and mental powers showed great development. He was by nature a person of cool reflectiveness, and his large experience in the world had trained and subdued him even more to the direction of his own calm will. Hence in the pastoral and all other work he was a safe counsellor and an unwearied laborer. He had penetration and foresight, and a steady patience and energy. His agreeable personal character and his life of piety went far to make him admired and influential, but his success was secured by practical wisdom and perseverance in action which were always equally apparent. In all branches of pastoral and episcopal duty, in preaching and in writing, and in works of benevolence, he was always conspicuous for fidelity to every claim upon him, and for the highest ability in his mode of discharging them. Showing deep convictions of his responsibility, he was found constantly laboring in his appointed place, with results at once significant of his judgment, talents, and faithfulness. In the pulpit his gifts as a speaker, his originality of thought, and his polish of language were not less effective. He ranked high in the church, both as an orator and a theologian, and wielded a powerful and beneficent influence in the House of Bishops.

JONATHAN MUNYAN.

JONATHAN MUNYAN, a representative American business man, prominent for many years in the great shoe-manufacturing industry in New England, and widely known during the later years of his life as President of the Goodyear Shoe Machinery Company in the United States and of the International Shoe Machinery Company of Europe, was born in Thompson, Windham County, Conn., March 4, 1823, and died in the city of Worcester, Mass.—his homo for many years—on May 13, 1896. One of the most retiring and unpretending of men, Mr. Munyan was nevertheless a power in the industrial world, and in Boston and New York, the chief headquarters of the great corporations over whose interests he presided, as well as in Worcester, the theatre for many years of his activity as a manufacturer, he ranked with the foremost business men of his time. He was in every respect a typical New England character, the descendant of a race of sturdy and independent farmers who, for a century preceding his birth, had tilled the soil of Connecticut, and while not laying up much to speak of in the way of wealth, developed those inestimable traits of self-respect, self-reliance, energy, and shrewdness for which the men of that section have always been notable. His father, Ezra Munyan, was descended from Edward Munyan, an Englishman, who, with his wife and family of sons and daughters, emigrated from Leicestershire to Salem, Mass., in 1721, and after a brief stay there moved southerly to the more fertile regions of Connecticut, where he took up a section of land in the Five-mile River district, in the town now called Thompson, and spent the remainder of his life as a farmer. Jonathan Munyan, the subject of this sketch, was reared on a farm inherited by his father from this ancestor. At the time of his boyhood it was no uncommon thing for farmers' sons to learn trades, and after he had received a fair education in the English rudiments at the village school, he was apprenticed to learn the shoemaker's trade, beginning when just past his twelfth birthday. After mastering the craft he worked as a journeyman for several years, practising economy and awaiting a favorable opportunity for engaging in business on his own account. This came in 1847, when in a small way he began the manufacture of boots and shoes in Worcester, Mass. The spirit of the Argonauts influenced him in 1850 to try his fortunes in California, and giving up his business he went thither; but after



John. Henry

spending the years 1851 and 1852 on the Pacific slope, he returned to Worcester and re-engaged in boot and shoe manufacturing. Still believing that there were more favorable openings in the newer sections of the country, he removed his business to Milwaukee, Wis., in 1855, and was there engaged in manufacturing, jobbing, and retail trade, until 1862. In the latter year he effected a partnership with Messrs. C. D. and W. B. Bigelow, of New York, with whose interests he united his own; and returning to Worcester, he built in that city, in 1863, a large factory, of which the joint business took possession. Three years later the firm was reorganized as a corporation, taking the style of the Bay State Shoe and Leather Company. Mr. Munyan became a director and vice-president of this corporation, and for nearly twenty-five years gave the greater part of his time to the management and interests of the company as its agent at the Worcester factory. He had other interests, however, which claimed a part of his time, one being the corporation known as the Commonwealth Boot and Shoe Company, in which he was a stockholder and director from its organization until 1892. Mr. Munyan's attention was first specially drawn to the Goodyear machinery about the year 1879, when he began to use the Goodyear sewing machines at the Worcester factory. Compared with their subsequent perfection these machines might be called crude affairs, although expediting work and cheapening it quite materially. The experienced eye of Mr. Munyan early detected the latent possibilities in these machines, and he fostered improvements in them; and the Bay State Company eventually made a great success in their employment as improved. In 1882 he shrewdly invested in the corporation controlling these machines, then known as the Goodyear & McKay Sewing Machine Company, but subsequently as the Goodyear Shoe Machinery Company. After the company had secured patents in the United States it reached out for the foreign market, and eventually obtained the required legal protection in England and other European countries. In 1887 the International Shoe Machinery Company was organized to cover this field; and Mr. Munyan, who had played a leading part in strengthening the business at home, was immediately chosen President of this corporation, and charged with the important and somewhat delicate mission of introducing the Goodyear machinery abroad. It was a task requiring no small degree of pluck, persistence, and cleverness. In the hands of a less capable business man it might have resulted in failure. On his first visit to Europe—his efforts on this trip, made in 1887, being confined principally to Great Britain—he found a strong prejudice existing in the shoe trade against the employment of royalty machines. He learned also that the foreign method of manufacture differed materially from the American. To break down the prejudice against the royalty machines he went to introduce, and to effect a change in long-established processes of manufacture, were the two initial steps to be taken before success could be looked for. Happily for the fortunes of his company he proved adequate to both tasks, those to whom he addressed himself being forced to concede the merit of his practical suggestions and the value of the American invention. All obstacles being in time surmounted, the machines were put in operation to a large extent, not only throughout the United Kingdom, but likewise on the Continent. The supervision and management of this extensive business required Mr. Munyan's personal presence in Europe during several months each year, and it was his custom to make annual trips abroad, where he became widely and favorably known in many countries. In 1888 his responsibilities were further increased by his election to the presidency of the Goodyear Shoe Machinery Company, the parent organization in America. Under his administration the progress of the company was remarkable. He brought to the discharge of his duties a thorough mastery of manufacture, the experience derived from over a quarter of a century of active business life, and not only a keen mind, quick to perceive and act, but also that restless energy which finds expression in the word "hustling." These qualities were all the more remarkable since from early manhood Mr. Munyan had not been in good health. Yet his slender, wiry

figure seemed to hold as much energy as the most robust frame is capable of, and he appeared to delight in work. The offices of his company being in Boston, he journeyed thither from Worcester and returned with evening, daily; and this, with his frequent trips to New York and other commercial centres, and annual trips to Europe, made heavy demands upon his vitality. Still work seemed a pleasure to him, and he remained in harness to the very last, ceasing his activities only three weeks preceding his death. His constitutional strength was something far beyond the normal, for despite delicate health and incessant business application he reached the round age of seventy-three. Although his chief labors were in connection with the Goodyear Company's interests, he had many other interests, being a stockholder and director in the Royal Worcester Corset Company, the Copeland Rapid Lasting Company of Boston, of which he was president, and in the Langwood Park Land and Trust Company of Stoneham, Mass. For nearly half a century he was identified with the leather market of Boston, and was known and esteemed in the trade from one end of the country to the other as a progressive, energetic, and most honorable business man. In his career was exemplified the truth of Emerson's remark that America is but another name for opportunity. With no advantages whatever beyond those of an honorable ancestry, a good moral training at his parents' home, and the merest elements of schooling, he rose by simple directness of purpose, unwearied perseverance, and indomitable pluck, to a foremost position in his calling, and took rank with the masters of business, not only in his city, State, and nation, but in the world; for under his skillful management the Goodyear patents were so developed that the business controlling them became what it is to-day, the largest known in its field. Mr. Munyan was wholly unspoiled by his successes. He had a frank nature, and his tastes were simple. He was a regular attendant at Plymouth Church, Worcester, although not a member, and was consistently Christian in his conduct. Absorbed in his business, he never developed desire for public office, although as he supported the Democratic party with fidelity he might have had its nomination on more than one occasion, as his business tact and wide knowledge of affairs could not have failed to be of practical value to his fellow-citizens. During nearly fifty years of his active business life Mr. Munyan had the inestimable benefit of the counsel and ministrations of a devoted wife. This lady, whose maiden name was Mary G. Griggs, survives her husband. Her father, the late Capt. Joseph Griggs, of West Millbury, Mass., was a highly esteemed citizen of that town, where, for many years, he carried on a flourishing tanning and currying business. Of the four children born to Mr. and Mrs. Munyan three boys died in infancy. The daughter, Jennie, is still living and is the wife of Mr. Fred. D. Lathrop,—of the firm of Lathrop Brothers, retail shoe dealers,—a successful merchant and estimable citizen of Worcester. Mrs. Lathrop has one daughter, Clara Munyan Lathrop, now completing her education. Immediately upon learning of the death of Mr. Munyan, a meeting of the directors of the International Shoe Machinery Company and Goodyear Shoe Machinery Company was convened in New York City, at which action was taken to express the deep sense of the loss sustained. An extract from the resolutions passed contains the following tribute to the worth of the deceased:

"The directors receive with profound regret the announcement of the death of Mr. Jonathan Munyan, who for many years has been the President of these corporations, and being desirous of expressing their appreciation of his most important services to the companies and their esteem for him as a friend, have

"*Resolved*, That we recognize the devotion of our late President to the interests of these companies, and most deeply regret his loss as a true, generous friend and as an upright citizen.

"Through all his life there was manifest the sturdy spirit of a man of deep convictions, tempered with unostentatious kindness, which justly secured for him the esteem and gratitude of all who knew him."





Yours truly
William Cassidy.

The Northampton *Daily Reporter* (Northampton, England), under date of May 16, 1896, contains the following notice of Mr. Munyan:

"We regret to have to announce the death of Mr. Jonathan Munyan, the President from its formation of the Goodyear International Shoe Machinery Company. The sad event took place on Wednesday last, at his residence, Worcester, Mass., U. S. A. Mr. Munyan, who was about seventy-five years of age at the time of his death, had several times visited Northampton and other shoe centres in the old country on the business of his company. He had been accustomed to stay with Mr. Janson, the European representative of the company at Northampton. He was, therefore, known to many of the manufacturers and others connected with the staple trade. He was a typical American in character and business capacity. Shrewd, alert, direct, straightforward, with a quick eye to discern the signs of the times, and a keen capacity for adapting his business to the varying conditions of a competitive market, he was a model business man. In his personal character he was upright, downright, as straight in his conduct as in his figure—his lithe, erect, wiry figure was but typical of that character. It was his pride to have descended from the Pilgrim Fathers, those voyagers in the *Mayflower*, who, fleeing from religious persecutions at home, planted upon Plymouth Rock the foundations of a State whose best elements are derived from a Puritan ancestry. His characteristics were especially Puritanic, if modified somewhat by nineteenth-century conditions. A genial temper shone through his kindly eyes, and a generous heart beat within that wiry frame. He had hoped to pay another visit to Europe this year; but if it is man who proposes, it is God who disposes, and his plans for future work were cut short. . . . We are sure that the many who had the privilege of an acquaintance with Mr. Munyan will share with us the deep regret we feel at his demise. He was a man whom to know was to respect, and for whom respect deepened on a more intimate knowledge into affection. Across the water we send our sincere sympathy to his widow and his family."

WILLIAM CASSIDY.

HON. WILLIAM CASSIDY, a distinguished journalist and citizen of Albany, N. Y., was born in the homestead of the Cassidy family in that city, August 12, 1815, and died at his home in the same city, January 23, 1873. His grandfather, who came from Ireland in 1790, settled in Albany and there passed the remainder of his life. His father, John Cassidy, and his uncle, Patrick Cassidy, both life-long residents of Albany, were well-known citizens and intimate associates of DeWitt Clinton and other distinguished men of that time. Young Cassidy attended the Albany Academy under the well-known scholar, Dr. T. Romeyn Beck. At sixteen years of age he applied for admission to Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., the nearest to his home, then presided over by the Rev. Dr. Eliphalet Nott, and showed such proficiency at the examination that he was given advanced standing in the senior class, graduating with it the following year, 1833. Soon after this he began the study of law in the office of Judge James McKeon and John Van Buren, and while thus engaged he found time to gratify his literary tastes by contributing articles, mostly on political subjects, to several Democratic papers. His success in that direction persuaded him that his talents better fitted him for literature than for law, and he decided to adopt the profession of journalism. At a time of life when other young men are scarcely through with their collegiate studies, Mr. Cassidy's brilliant gifts as a writer were winning wide recognition. His power as a political writer was acknowledged by the leaders of the Democratic party, and, although he originally entered upon the discussion of subjects of public moment only through the interest of a young man ambitious, perhaps, to spread his views before the people, he found these themes most congenial, and in a short time pursued them with increasing vigor and ability. The associations, therefore, of his early life were with men of political prominence, and through constant intercourse with them he acquired that

absorbing interest in public affairs which characterized his subsequent career. At the age of twenty-five he first entered the field of journalism as a "regular," writing for the *Plaindealer* and the *Rough Hewer*, then published at Albany. In 1841 he was appointed State Librarian, and discharged the duties of that office until the spring of 1843, when he became connected with the Albany *Atlas*, a daily newspaper which had been started in 1841 by Vance and Wendell, and, in conjunction with Henry H. Van Dyke, he edited that journal. His duties in this connection were incessant and would have been arduous indeed, had he not possessed a wonderful facility in writing, a mind stored with facts gleaned from choice and varied reading, and an actual love for his work. The *Atlas* was founded as the organ of the section of the Democratic party known as the "Barnburners," and was the recognized organ of that wing of the party during its separate existence. Its establishment became necessary from the fact that the two factions of the party were so antagonistic that one newspaper could no longer serve both. The men who rallied most closely around Silas Wright differed more and more upon questions of principle from their party associates, and were so emphatic, pronounced, and unyielding that public discussions of these differences became a necessity. The *Atlas* was organized with limited means and without the hope of sustaining aid from party patronage. It was started for the purpose of fighting powerful leaders of its own party who had a following of more than half the rank and file, and it was set up in open rivalry to the *Argus*, long established and recognized as the regular party organ. The small attacking corps which undertook to capture the citadel was like the forlorn hope of an army. To lead this forlorn hope young Cassidy, who had, as before stated, already won his spurs in political discussion, and who was then only twenty-six years old, was by acclamation selected. This was indeed a post of honor for the young journalist, but it was also one of great care and anxiety. Mr. Cassidy's ready, caustic, and sparkling pen, and his fine powers of ridicule and invective, which never degenerated into personalities, made the *Atlas* a prominent name and fame among partisan newspapers. While he was editing the *Atlas*, Edwin Croswell edited the *Argus*. The two papers were of course at sword's points. Mr. Cassidy, as before intimated, followed the fortunes of Silas Wright and Martin Van Buren, and labored strenuously and effectively in the interests of the "Barnburners" and "Free Soilers," while Mr. Croswell supported the faction known by the name of "Hunkers." In 1856, when the differences which had divided the Democratic party were healed, the *Argus* and *Atlas* were consolidated; Mr. Croswell retired from the editorship of the former, and Mr. Cassidy became the editor of the new paper, which was now known as the *Atlas and Argus*. This position he retained until the day of his death. The paper grew and prospered, and in time its principal proprietorship became invested in Mr. Cassidy. In April, 1865, the *Argus* Company, a joint-stock association, was formed and Mr. Cassidy became President. The following year he took a brief respite from his editorial labors and went abroad, visiting Great Britain and Ireland, France, Germany, and Northern Italy. During these travels he wrote a number of very interesting letters to his paper. Mr. Cassidy never coveted public office; his great ambition was to serve the people in the way he was best fitted to promote their interests—with his pen through the columns of his newspaper. In 1867 he was elected a member of the New York State Constitutional Convention, and five years later was one of sixteen prominent citizens, appointed by Gov. John T. Hoffman, on the State Commission to revise the Constitution. These were the only public offices he ever held. In the labors of the Constitutional Convention he took an absorbing interest and rose far above all feelings of partisanship in aiding in the consummation of the great work in which he was engaged. "No excitement, no temptation," said Hon. Lucius Robinson in addressing the commission shortly after Mr. Cassidy's decease, "would lead him away from those fundamental principles which he had imbibed from conscientious conviction and deep thought and study." The welfare of the State was his sole



concern, and his advice to his associates was summed up in his remark: "See that your Constitution enunciates principles, and those, principles of elevated statesmanship." Although the formal record of Mr. Cassidy's public life is brief, the full story of his influence and power would fill a volume. His career was that of the political editor. He helped to make and unmake men. Yet while he lifted others from obscurity to renown, he sought none of the honors of public station for himself. His own life was that of the sanctum, the library, and the social circle. His influence was such as is wielded by a matchless pen, and his achievements those of the master of thought, the exponent of party, and the leader of political councils. For thirty years he was editor-in-chief of his paper, and in all these years his paper and its teachings held high and honorable rank in the State and nation. He combined in a superlative degree the qualities which distinguish the wit, the scholar, and the politician. These, with his fine taste and culture, made him one of the most accomplished and brilliant men of his time. He had an eminently social nature and loved the social circle. His conversation flashed with wit and gems of thought, and though his writings at times gave the impression of a cynical habit of thought, his nature was genial and kindly to a fault. John G. Saxe, the poet, paid a delicate compliment to Mr. Cassidy when he dedicated the volume of his poems to him, as a tribute to his elegant scholarship. It was not, however, entirely as an editor that his genius displayed itself. He was wise in council. Had the Democratic party been oftener guided by his advice it would have escaped falling into many serious errors. As a politician he was sagacious and far-seeing, yet too loyal to party to abandon it because his own ideas were not accepted. Having cast his lot in politics with the Democratic party, it was his aim to make it the exponent of progress and reform, and then he bent his whole energies to its success. Mr. Cassidy's personal appearance and bearing were noble and striking. His manner was uniformly courtly and dignified in its courtliness; unstudied, yet perfect. He possessed a delightful suavity, everywhere and always winning and attractive. His love for his native city was not the least striking of his characteristics. It was said by a writer in the *Albany Sunday Press*: "There was a time when this ardent love chained him to Albany with hope, when elsewhere he might have reigned with success." He believed in Albany and never failed to enlarge upon its advantages of position and the manifest evidences of its marked progress. He lent every energy toward its improvement and beautification, and, as a member of the Board of Commissioners of Washington Park, he entered with spirit into every project looking to the expansion of that beautiful spot, and urged every wise scheme for kindred purposes. Study was a passion with Mr. Cassidy; he drank deep at the fountain of classical knowledge and was well versed in the language and literature of Europe. Science, philosophy, theology, the fine arts, all fell within the range of his active and studious mind. Mr. Cassidy's death occurred after a brief illness. On its formal announcement both branches of the Legislature adjourned after taking appropriate action. In the Senate Messrs. Woodin, Henry C. Murphy, and Erastus C. Benedict made remarks eulogistic of their deceased friend, referring with profound emotion to their deep sense of his loss. In the Assembly similar remarks were made by several prominent members, and a series of resolutions extolling the character and services of the deceased were presented and adopted. Besides these many local bodies and corporations passed resolutions of condolence and appreciation, and letters of regard and condolence were received by the family from a large number of prominent men throughout the country. Mr. Cassidy was a lifelong member of the Catholic church and died in that faith. His funeral took place from the Cathedral at Albany, and his remains were deposited in the family vault in St. Agnes' Cemetery. Mr. Cassidy was married in 1856 to Miss Lucie Rochefort, and left three sons.

LEWIS BARNARD.

HON. LEWIS BARNARD, one of the oldest and most successful merchants of New England and for many years head of the great dry-goods business latterly incorporated under the style of the Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company of Worcester, Mass., and for some time prominent also in the public affairs of that city, was born on the old Barnard homestead, on Lincoln Street, Worcester, May 15, 1816, and died at his home, not far distant on the same street, March 31, 1897. Mr. Barnard was a remarkably fine type of those merchants of the old school who, while entirely able to adapt themselves to the latest and most progressive methods prevailing in the world of business, yet retain the high dignity of character and distinguished personal bearing which marked the leading commercial men of past generations. A typical New Englander as well, he was likewise the architect of his own fortune. His career, faintly outlined in this brief biographical sketch, shows the good use he made of opportunities no more favorable than fall to the lot of most young men, but which, when duly and courageously availed of, and backed up by inflexible determination and high integrity, open the way to certain success. By conservative and strictly honorable methods this worthy merchant rose to a commanding position among his fellows, and left an example which may be followed with profit by the rising generation. The family of Barnard is of highly honorable antiquity, deriving from the first of the English who settled in New England. In the earliest American records the name is frequently written Barnard, which was the original form in England; but as the letter "e" in those days was pronounced an "a"—an example being afforded in the word clerk, then pronounced as if spelled clark—the name came at length to be written in its modern form. Lewis Barnard traced his ancestry in unbroken line to John Barnard of Ipswich, England, born in 1604, who, with his wife Phœbe—about three years his junior—and sons John and Samuel, sailed from their native land in the good ship *Elizabeth*, in 1634, and on their arrival in America settled, after a brief period, at Watertown, Mass., where six of their eight children were born. John Barnard was one of the first proprietors of Watertown, being a member of the party of thirty-one men who divided among themselves the lands embraced within its boundaries. Most of these settlers took allotment of twenty, thirty, or forty acres, according to their means and ability. Two took seventy acres each; and two others—one of them being John Barnard—took sixty acres each. John Barnard, who became a freeman of Watertown, September 2, 1634, and a selectman of the town ten years later, subsequently acquired two hundred and eighty-seven acres of land, which gave him rank as the largest land-owner, only four others of the one hundred and twenty male inhabitants in his day owning in excess of two hundred acres. He died in 1646, and his widow in 1685. John, his eldest son—born in England, as previously mentioned—married, in 1654, a daughter of John Flemming, freeman of Watertown, who bore him eight children. The youngest of these, James Barnard, born in Watertown in 1667, married, in 1692, Judith, eldest daughter of Samuel Jennison, also of Watertown. They had four children—James, Samuel, Isaac, and Hannah. Isaac Barnard, who was the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in Watertown in 1702, and married at that place, in 1726, Sarah Stearns, by whom he had a large family (eight or ten children). In 1730 he removed from Watertown to that part of old Sutton now included in the town of Millbury, Mass., where he remained until 1781, when, with his wife and son John, he took up his abode in Worcester, settling on an estate on Lovell Street, where he died March 18, 1788, aged eighty-six years. His good wife survived him nearly a score of years, dying on April 9, 1806, at the ven-



Lewis Burman

erable age of ninety-seven. Isaac Barnard was a man of considerable means and of great public spirit, as witness his gift of a tract of land—part of his extensive farm—to the old town of Sutton for a “training-ground, school, or church.” This tract, now within the boundaries of West Millbury, is known as the “Old Common.” The son John mentioned above, who in adult life was known as Capt. John Barnard from his service in the American military forces during the Revolution, was born in Sutton, August 11, 1743. He occupied the home on Lovell Street, Worcester, for some years after his father’s decease, but in later life purchased the homestead on Lincoln Street, where he lived with his son, Lewis Barnard, Sr., also known as Capt. Lewis Barnard, until his death in 1830. Shortly after becoming a resident of Worcester he joined with others in petitioning the Massachusetts legislature for the incorporation of a new Unitarian parish in that city. Capt. Lewis Barnard, Sr., was, like his ancestors for many generations, a substantial farmer, and won his title while serving in the Massachusetts militia. He married Bethsheba, daughter of Colonel Ebenezer Lovell, of Revolutionary fame, whose estate, known as the Lovell place, adjoined the old Barnard homestead. Their third son, Lewis Barnard, the subject of this sketch, was one of a family of six children. He was brought up on his father’s farm on Lincoln Street, and received his education in the public schools of his native place. A somewhat reserved and dignified youth, and early developing a desire for business rather than agriculture, he easily persuaded his parents to permit him to engage in mercantile pursuits; and soon after finishing his studies he found employment in the dry-goods establishment of Orrin Rawson, of Worcester, and also was with H. B. Claflin in Worcester, where he remained until he had mastered a good knowledge of the business. When of age, in 1837, having carefully saved his salary and receiving some help from his father, he went to Springfield and began business on his own account. After three years of uphill work he concluded that the chances of success were not sufficiently encouraging to warrant him in continuing his efforts in that city, and selling out his stock he returned to Worcester, and about 1840 took a position in the dry-goods house founded in 1834 by Henry H. Chamberlain in Paine Block, Main Street. Mr. Barnard’s uncommon ability led to his being admitted to partnership in 1842, the firm taking the style of Chamberlain, Barnard & Co. In 1851 Mr. George Sumner, another able clerk, was taken into the firm; and in the following year the business was removed to a store in the new block, then just completed by Mr. Barnard on the opposite side of Main Street. In July, 1857, Mr. Chamberlain retired from the firm, and the remaining partners took as an associate partner Mr. Otis E. Putnam, one of their most experienced and trusted clerks. The style of the firm then adopted, viz., Barnard, Sumner & Co., was not changed until 1892, when the concern was incorporated as the Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company. Mr. Sumner died two years after this last change was effected, and the recent death of Mr. Barnard leaves Mr. Putnam at the head of the great establishment to the upbuilding of which, for the last forty years or more, his own untiring labors, excellent judgment, consummate tact, and intelligent enterprise have been zealously devoted. During the earlier years of his partnership Mr. Barnard did most of the buying for the house; and as travelling buyers were not at that time employed, it was his custom to visit New York City nearly every week. His skill and taste in this department were uncommon and had much to do with establishing the reputation of the firm and drawing to it the highest class of local trade. As its patronage increased the firm enlarged its store capacity and in time came to occupy all three of the five-story buildings composing the Barnard block. For many years past the establishment has had no rivals in Worcester and few in New England, and in extent and importance it is in all respects metropolitan in its character. As importers, jobbers, and retailers, the firm handles everything comprehended under the general head of dry and fancy goods and has a large upholstery, furniture, and carpet trade in addition. The force of employees ranges from two

hundred to three hundred. The most modern appliances in heating, lighting, elevators, etc., are called into use to serve the patrons of the establishment and also to contribute to the comfort and well-being of all connected with it in any capacity. For nearly thirty years Mr. Barnard may be said to have been the leading factor in the firm, as from the day he was admitted to partnership down to about 1878—when his health, ruined by the incessant strain put upon it by his unwearied application, gave way and he was forced to spend a couple of years in European travel in order to recuperate his powers—he was the dominating factor in the business. Vigorous, active, forceful, practical, possessed of marvellous executive ability and the power to impress those under him and to draw from each all needed support in every undertaking, he drove forward with one steady purpose, to distance all rivalry and make his establishment the first in the city. In this purpose, although meeting keen competition, he was entirely successful. The varied and incessant demands made upon him by his share in the management of this great business left him little time for other affairs; yet, at the urgent solicitation of his fellow-citizens, he consented to enter the public service, and in both state and municipal office acquitted himself with high credit. As the representative of the district comprising the first, second, third, and eighth wards of the city of Worcester and the suburb of Paxton he sat in the Massachusetts legislature in 1872 and again in 1873; and in 1870, 1871, 1874, and finally in 1875, during the administrations of Mayors Blake, Earle, E. L. Davis, and Jillson, he sat as alderman of the city. But while consenting to serve the people and using his fine powers effectively in their behalf, he was unfitted by nature to be an office-holder. To carry out the will of even a large constituency was less his part than to plan for the public welfare and direct the execution of these plans. Nevertheless, he served the people with fine temper and rare zeal, and while in office gave his time and labors ungrudgingly to initiate and promote beneficent legislation; by his high integrity and personal worth conferring dignity upon the several public positions he was called to fill. Early perceiving the value of railroads as trade bringers and developers he became warmly interested in projects for improving and extending those which connected Worcester with other cities. He was one of the prime movers in the building of the Boston, Barre, and Gardner Railroad, and, in connection with his friend and brother director, Col. Calvin Foster, a powerful factor in all its affairs down to the time it became merged in the Fitchburg system. As far back as 1854 he became interested in banking, taking part in founding the City Bank and continuing in its directory for many years. Applying himself without reserve to the discharge of every trust confided to him as well as to the development of his own great business, he undermined his health to such a degree that in 1878 he was forced to yield to the orders of his physicians and go abroad to recuperate. Two years were thus spent at the European capitals and health resorts, after which Mr. Barnard returned to Worcester and resumed, in a measure, his business activities. Still, he can hardly be said to have ever fully re-established his health. The grave determination of the man, his iron will, was now manifested in a wrestle with disease which went on for nearly twenty years, during nearly every business day of which until about two years before his death he visited his great establishment and presided in his accustomed place, although wisely leaving to his two able and younger colleagues and partners the active conduct of affairs. During the last winter of his life he was compelled to spend the greater part of his time inactive; yet while his condition was known to be grave, his death from heart failure on the date given was unexpected. The demise of this old and able merchant and most worthy citizen was sincerely deplored in the large and intelligent community in which his whole life had been spent and to the material advancement of which he had so largely contributed. The several bodies with which he had been officially connected passed resolutions extolling his services, worth, and character, and testifying to their deep sense of loss. The great dry-goods corporation of which he was the founder and president



voiced the high estimate in which he was held by those closest to him in the business world in sincere and emphatic words, of which the following is an extract:

"We, the members of this corporation, desire to express our deep sense of regret at the loss we have sustained in the death of our President, one of the founders of the business we represent, because of the remarkable business qualities possessed by our deceased friend and colleague, whose energy and supreme strength of character laid firmly the foundations of our commercial prosperity and in its earliest years guided our business among the breakers of national disaster, always maintaining a firm grasp of the helm of our affairs, and preserving unsullied its unity, integrity, and independence."

Mr. Barnard died at his home on Lincoln Street near the place of his birth. This large old-fashioned mansion, with its fine Greek portico and surrounded by spacious grounds, was entirely in keeping with the dignity and simplicity of its owner. While one of the wealthiest men of the city, Mr. Barnard was superlatively democratic in his tastes and habits. In deference to his well-known views and tastes his funeral was conducted with the utmost simplicity. It was held in the First Unitarian Church of Worcester, in the very parish founded largely through the efforts of his grandfather more than a century previous; and was notable as a most representative gathering of Worcester's citizens, the ushers and pall-bearers being men of the highest worth and distinction and the officiating clergymen lifelong friends of the deceased. Men of Mr. Barnard's stamp are sufficiently rare to merit record in any comprehensive work devoted to placing before the world the life-histories, labors, and achievements of those who by their talents and enterprise have contributed to the upbuilding of the prosperity of the nation. He himself was certainly no common man. The power of generations seemed summed up in him. Large, well-built, and of commanding presence, he bore the appearance of one vested with authority. His head was large and his brow gave indications of great mental power, strong will, and unlimited capacity for work. From his earliest manhood he grappled masterfully with such problems as presented, and was seldom swerved from his purpose. He had the fullest confidence in himself, and yet, while unable to conceal this fact, he was neither arbitrary nor tyrannical. He was intolerant, however, of half-measures and of slipshod performances, and had no patience with those who sought to evade their duties or responsibilities. It was his habit to attend in person to the doing of important things, not that he distrusted others or doubted their ability, but rather because of that self-reliance which gave him assurance that what he himself did was well done. While in the zenith of his manhood he dominated his business. His partners were there, able and willing and trusted; but this man, who knew how entirely trustworthy they were better than any other, could not conceive that he slighted them by the intensity of his own application. And they understood this perfectly, it so happened; and the harmony existing was never broken. When impaired health prevented the exercise of the senior's wonted activity, they quietly assumed the reins and yet never disputed the honors with their respected associate. In fact seeing that no lowering of his bodily condition affected his splendid will power or sufficed to wean him from his high sense of duty, manifested in his daily attendance at the store, they honored him—as they honored themselves in the act—by choosing him to the presidency of the corporation into which the business was finally erected. In public life Mr. Barnard was too strong in opinion, too independent, too masterful in every way to follow. He was a born leader, and his leadership was conceded. His sense of duty was uppermost to the very last, for, although advised, when ill health came, to seek warmer climes and more restful surroundings, he felt he should not abandon his partners in their great labor of developing their business—especially when competition became keen and rivalry so fierce—and he remained faithfully at their side until it became physically impossible to leave his house. Down to the very last his foresight, judgment, and counsel were golden; his rugged, virile,

inner nature was unyielding, and there was not the least diminution of that dignity which sat so well upon him. In his vocabulary the word "fail" did not exist; and knowing it not, he mounted to the greatest heights as a business man, becoming, it may be said without fear of dispute, the foremost merchant of his day and generation in Central New England. He possessed many traits similar to those which distinguished that other Worcester merchant, his friend and fellow-merchant in his younger life, H. B. Claflin, the great merchant prince of New York in later years. His energy was untiring. When he entered business in Worcester the trade of the city was so effectively controlled by others that to a less courageous young man the outlook would have appeared hopeless. Yet his resolution, activity, enterprise, integrity, and persistence conquered the leading place, and so skilfully and prudently did he manage his affairs that no period of depression, of financial panic, or national calamity was able to destroy the business or impair its credit. He was fortunate in his associates, who were men of tried integrity as well as of great natural business ability. But he was the founder, the leader, and while in his prime the mainstay, and to the end the honored counsellor and presiding head. Mr. Barnard's home was the place where his greatest happiness was found. His wife, to whom he was married in 1839, was Mary Anne Parkhurst, daughter of Roland and Anne (Clark) Parkhurst of Hubbardstown, and later of Worcester. The death of this most worthy woman, which occurred some two months preceding his own, was a great shock to her husband, to whom for nearly half a century she had been a loving and devoted companion. Of the twelve children born to their union three are now living, viz., John C. Barnard and the Misses Mary F. and Helen J. Barnard, all of whom reside in Worcester.

WILLIAM F. ALLEN.

HON. WILLIAM FITCH ALLEN, LL.D., a distinguished jurist of New York, holding successively the offices of United States District Attorney, Justice of the Supreme Court, Comptroller of the State, and Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York, was born in Windham County, Conn., July 28, 1808, and died at his home in Oswego, N. Y., June 3, 1878. He was the eldest son of Abner Harvey Allen and Cynthia (Palmer) Allen, the latter a sister of the mother of the late Chief Judge Sanford E. Church of New York. In 1814 young Allen's parents removed from Connecticut to New York and settled in Schenectady County. Having received a suitable preparatory training, the young man entered Union College, from which he was graduated in 1826. Soon after this he began the study of law with the Hon. John C. Wright, of Esperance, Schoharie County, and afterward studied with Messrs. C. M. and E. S. Lee in the city of Rochester. He was admitted to the bar in August, 1829. He now established himself in Oswego, forming a partnership with the Hon. George Fisher, who had just been elected to Congress from the district comprising the counties of Oswego, Jefferson, and St. Lawrence. In 1833 he dissolved his partnership with Mr. Fisher, and the following year associated himself in business with Abraham P. Grant, also of Oswego. This connection was maintained until Mr. Allen's election in 1847 as Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York. Mr. Allen was honored by his fellow-citizens with positions of trust and responsibility from a very early period in his career. He held many village, town, and county offices, and for several years was Supreme Court Commissioner and Master in Chancery. In the sessions of 1843 and 1844 he represented Oswego County in the State Legislature, being chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means in the former year, and chairman of the Judiciary Committee in the latter. In April, 1845, President Polk appointed Mr. Allen United States Attor-



W. F. Allen

ney for the Northern District of New York, a position he held until his elevation to the Bench. Under the Constitution of 1846 he was elected to the Supreme Court in May, 1847, and drew the long term. In 1856 he was re-elected without opposition, although his political views differed from those of the majority of voters in his judicial district. *Ex-officio* he sat as Judge of the Court of Appeals during 1855 and 1862. While holding his judicial office he was placed in nomination by the State Convention of the Democratic party for Governor of New York. He preferred, however, to remain on the bench, and accordingly declined the nomination. In 1863 he was nominated by his party for the office of Judge of the Court of Appeals; dissensions arose, party feeling ran extremely high at the time, and Judge Allen was defeated. After the expiration of his term on the Supreme Bench, he removed to New York City, where he engaged in the practice of law, chiefly as counsel. In December, 1867, he was elected Comptroller of the State and removed to Albany to assume the duties of the office. He was re-elected Comptroller in 1869, but resigned the position the following year, having been elected Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, on its re-formation under an amendment to the State Constitution. At the time of his death Judge Allen was within a few weeks of the completion of his seventieth year. Had he survived, his term of office would have expired with the close of the year, under the provision of the Constitution. Although Judge Allen's reputation is based more particularly or especially on his high judicial acquirements, his administration of other important trusts was in the highest degree creditable to him. As Comptroller of the State he effected a large reduction of the State debt, and organized valuable reforms in the management of the prisons and canals. In religion Judge Allen was affiliated with the Presbyterian Church, of which he was a most distinguished member, frequently serving as a delegate to its General Assembly, and serving occasionally as Moderator at meetings of the Presbytery—an unusual honor for a layman. His profound legal acquirements were universally recognized and admired. Both Hamilton and Union Colleges conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. Of the latter institution—his *alma mater*—he was trustee for many years. On the death of Judge Allen, Chief Judge Sanford E. Church, who was so soon to follow him, read a memorial in the court from which the following is extracted:

"We cannot on this occasion enter into a proper consideration of the judicial character and labors of the distinguished judge who but a few days since sat with us on the Bench, and whose loss will be felt and deplored not by the Bench and Bar of the State alone, but by the whole country. The first thirty-nine volumes of Barbour's Reports contain the published opinions of Judge Allen, pronounced by him while a Judge of the Supreme Court. They attest his eminent ability, the fulness of his learning, a firm, intelligent, and comprehensive grasp of the most difficult questions in the law, and the wisdom which he brought to bear in adjusting a new system of practice and procedure to the solution of legal controversies. The same qualities which distinguished him in the Supreme Court marked his judicial labors in the Court of Appeals. He was fertile in resource, patient and laborious in the investigation of causes, and unswerving in his adherence to his convictions. His knowledge of constitutional and commercial law and his clear apprehension of their principles were especially conspicuous. Some of us have been intimately associated with him on the Bench of this court since its organization eight years ago, and others for lesser periods, and we unite in bearing testimony to his great qualities as a judge, to the facility with which he could comprehend and formulate the principles applicable to the most difficult and complicated cases, to his untiring industry and conscientious performance of his duty, and, above all, to his independence of judicial judgment, and the fearlessness with which he adhered to and enforced his conviction of right. We never knew him to be influenced in the slightest degree by any attempt to bring popular prejudice or flattery to bear upon the judgment of the court. He was not only independent but upright and just. Such is a skeleton of his public life. How slenderly it exhibits the many years of mental labor, the firm, intelligent, conscientious, and courageous administration of public trusts which distinguished him! For a fuller history of them resort must be had to the public annals of the

State, to the records of the courts, the reports of their decisions, and to the memories of our judges and lawyers, and of the citizens of the Commonwealth. He was truly a man of distinction among his contemporaries—a distinction of the sort to be coveted, for it was reached by the qualities which exalt the character, and it took no advantage by false pretensions. Through an extended life he was an honor to his race, to his profession of the law, and to his judicial office. . . . Even beyond the circle of those private affections which cannot but shrink from the inroads of death, there is a 'grief for the departure of the eminently good and wise.' His personal character was of the highest order. He took no step outside the path of a wise sobriety and exemplary rectitude. His judgments and his life were in accord. . . . His warm and impulsive nature was held under restraint of reason, and of the religion he professed and practised."

The *Albany Law Journal*, commenting on the life of Judge Allen, paid him the following tribute:

"Judge Allen served the State as a Judge (to say nothing of purely political offices) for more than a quarter of a century—the longest of any judge in very recent times—and in native powers as well as in attainments was the peer of any magistrate of his generation. Probably most of our readers, certainly all his survivors and successors on the Bench, will agree with us in estimating him as the most remarkable jurist, for a combination of learning and ability, who has lately graced the court."

WILLIAM M. TAYLOR.

REV. WILLIAM MACKERGO TAYLOR, D.D., LL.D., for twenty-one years pastor of the Tabernacle Congregational Church, New York City, was born at Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, Scotland, October 23, 1829. His ancestors were in the line of the Covenanters, and from them he doubtless inherited much of that force of character which was destined to make him a leader as well as a teacher of men. He obtained his early education in the Kilmarnock Academy, where a good library enabled him to gratify and foster his taste for reading. He entered the University of Glasgow at the age of sixteen and was graduated in 1849 with the degree of M.A. He then continued his studies at the Divinity Hall of the United Presbyterian Church in Edinburgh, where he completed his training for the ministry in 1852. During the long intervals between the sessions in Divinity Hall he occupied his time for a year as classical master in the Kilmarnock Academy and also as sub-editor of the *Journal* of that borough. On the 14th of December, 1852, he was licensed to preach, and on June 28, 1853, he was first settled as pastor of the United Presbyterian Church at Kilmaurs, a small village of Ayrshire, Scotland. Here he remained two years until called to the Derby Road Church in Liverpool, England, October 23, 1855. This was a missionary enterprise among the middle classes and skilled operators of the city, and from a membership of thirty or forty, at the beginning of Dr. Taylor's pastorate, the church rose to a membership of six hundred and a regular attendance of from eight to nine hundred, and a new building was erected at a cost of \$50,000. In 1871 Dr. Taylor visited the United States, and for over two months filled the pulpit of the Pilgrim Church, Brooklyn, during the absence of the pastor, Rev. Dr. Storrs, on his vacation in Europe. Crowds came to hear him and his preaching produced a profound impression. About this time the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States was holding its sessions in Chicago, and Dr. Taylor was appointed a delegate thereto from the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland. He attended the sessions and then returned and resumed his work in Liverpool. When the Rev. Dr. Joseph P. Thompson, for twenty-six years pastor of the Tabernacle Congregational Church, New York, suddenly resigned by reason of the failure of his health, it was decided to call Dr. Taylor to the vacancy, although he had never preached before that congregation. Dr.



Yours faithfully
Wm. M. Taylor

Thompson went abroad immediately and bore with him the call to Dr. Taylor, which was duly accepted. Dr. Taylor reached New York shortly afterward, and was installed pastor of the Tabernacle Church, April 18, 1872. He received from the Liverpool congregation, and the temperance and other reform organizations with which he was actively connected, many tokens, in gifts and addresses, of the most sincere admiration and regret at the necessary separation. In every sphere of religious and moral effort his sojourn of seventeen years in Liverpool had been characterized by the most gratifying results to the community, and the Dorly Road Church had become one of the most famous of its denomination in England. The Broadway Tabernacle congregation had its origin in the first free church movement in New York, nearly seventy years ago. About 1830, Lewis Tappan and a few other persons organized the earliest free church at the corner of Dey and Washington streets. Two years later they called to New York the Rev. Charles G. Finney, subsequently of Oberlin College, but then a noted revival preacher. The Chatham Theatre was obtained for a place of worship, and a small colony went to it from the Dey Street church. Mr. Finney preached during four years at the theatre building, sometimes to audiences of twenty-five hundred people, and caused a great religious excitement. At length it was decided to build the edifice which took the name of the Broadway Tabernacle, and was completed in 1836, at a cost, for ground and building, of \$66,000. The building was one hundred feet square, with a spacious gallery around the entire circuit, and would hold three thousand people. While the chief design was the extension of the free-church plan, it was proposed also to provide suitable accommodation for the May anniversaries and other public meetings. From the number of important meetings held here during the twenty-one years of its existence, the building became famous throughout the whole country. Mr. Finney and a colony from the Chatham Theatre first occupied it as the sixth free church of the city. It adopted the name and became mainly Congregational. In less than a year Mr. Finney left, and in 1838 a colony from the first church came in, and the Rev. Joel Parker became pastor. During two years the church was chiefly under Presbyterian rule. A heavy mortgage on the building was about to be foreclosed, when it was purchased by the late David Hale, a member of the congregation, and editor of the *Journal of Commerce*, for \$34,363. At the last meeting held in the vestry July 7, 1840, under Mr. Parker, a committee was appointed for the formation of a Congregational church, which was done under its present name. Mr. Hale gave the new church a most liberal lease, and the Rev. E. W. Andrews was settled as the first pastor in January, 1841. He was succeeded in April, 1845, by the Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, who so long was the efficient and popular pastor. The last religious services were held in the old Tabernacle on the 26th of April, 1857. A very eligible site, on the corner of Sixth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, consisting of six lots, was purchased for \$60,000, and a fine brown-stone edifice costing \$100,000, was completed in 1859. The congregation at once became one of the strongest of the then uptown religious bodies. In 1872 the building was remodelled and beautifully decorated at a cost of \$40,000. From the very beginning of Dr. Taylor's ministry in New York large crowds filled the Tabernacle. He was recognized as a most important and valuable acquisition to the metropolitan pulpit. His congregation, whose support of public worship and benevolent objects was not exceeded in liberality by any in New York, heartily sustained him in his great work, and his church prospered. While devoting himself to his labors in the pulpit and parish, Dr. Taylor found time to use also the press for the dissemination of his views. He was a regular contributor for some years to one of the Scottish reviews. He published in 1862 a volume entitled "Life Truths"; in 1865 two volumes on "The Miracles; Helps to Faith, not Hindrances," and about this time appeared his reply to Renan's "Life of Jesus." Other works of his were "The Lost Found and Wanderer Welcomed" (1870); "Memoirs and Remains of Rev. M. Dickie," Bristol, 1872; "David, King of Israel" (1874); "Elijah the Prophet" (1875);

"The Ministry of the Word" (1876); "Peter the Apostle" (1877); "Limitations of Life and Other Sermons" (1880); "Paul the Missionary" (1881); "Contrary Winds and Other Sermons" (1883); "John Knox" (1885); "Joseph the Prime Minister," and "The Parables of Our Saviour" (1886); "The Scottish Pulpit from the Reformation" (1887); "The Miracles of Our Lord" (1890), and others, making a total of over thirty volumes from his prolific pen. In 1876 he delivered in Yale Divinity School a course of lectures and in 1880 a course to the members of the Princeton Theological Seminary. Later, and at different times, he gave special lectures in Yale, Oberlin, and Princeton Theological Seminaries. For four years he was editor-in-chief of *The Christian at Work*. He received the degree of D.D. from both Yale and Amherst Colleges on the same day in July, 1872, and in June, 1883, he received the degree of LL.D. from the College of New Jersey (Princeton). Dr. Taylor was a diligent student in the deeper studies of theology, as well as in more popular learning and literature, consequently his mind, of great natural freshness and quickness, was adorned with a culture which enabled him to deal with every question, not only in its most scholarly, but its most refined forms of thought and expression. All his writings have a beauty and force of diction which charm the educated taste. His arguments have originality and penetration, while the language throughout is delicate, pure, and impassioned. Though a stern religionist, he was a man not without a love of the beautiful in nature and life. His heart and mind were always open to those impressions, and in his writings and conversation his fancy often repeats them in graceful poetic imagery. But without doubt the greatest power of Dr. Taylor was as the pulpit orator. Here he was efficient, successful, pre-eminent; and his pastorships were alike memorable for fidelity to duty and the large number of those added to the household of the redeemed. He retired from the Broadway Tabernacle in 1893 in consequence of an attack of paralysis. He died in New York City, February 8, 1895.

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

GEN. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN BUTLER, lawyer, soldier, and politician, was born at Deerfield, Mass., November 5, 1818, and died at Washington, D. C., January 11, 1893. His father, John Butler, was a cavalry officer in the war of 1812, and a descendant of old Revolutionary stock. While Benjamin was yet a young lad he was left with his brother, Andrew Jackson Butler, to the care of a widowed mother. She moved to Lowell with her boys about 1828, and contrived to give them a good education, Benjamin completing his education at Waterville College, where he graduated. He studied law at Lowell, and in that city in 1840 he commenced the practice of his profession. In becoming a lawyer he became a politician and an active, aggressive disciple of "Old Hickory." He plunged at once into law and politics, and soon, owing to his marked abilities and resolute character, he began to make money at the bar and a political reputation on the stump. He first appeared as an aspirant for the office of Governor in 1858. Being defeated, however, in the Democratic nominating convention he gave way, gaining thereby the party nomination in 1859. He received the full vote of the party in the election, but the old Whig Puritans of that day, turning out in their full strength, signally defeated him. At the memorable Democratic National Convention of 1860, first at Charleston and next at Baltimore, General Butler appeared in bold relief as "a Northern man with Southern principles." After an exciting and ominous debate on the platform reports, Butler's proposition was rejected. The minority report was agreed to. Then began the break-up. Alabama, Mississippi, South Carolina, Florida, Texas, Arkansas, Georgia, and Louisiana bolted. The National Convention resolved to proceed to the business of nominating a Presidential ticket. It worked industriously to this end for three days, during which time fifty-seven ineffectual ballots



Ben. Butler

were taken, General Butler voting fifty-one times for Jefferson Davis. Returning home from the Breckinridge Convention a cold reception was given to General Butler. Still he adhered to Breckinridge and by that wing of the Massachusetts Democratic party was nominated Governor. He received only some six thousand votes. He had served as a private in the City Guard of Lowell, and had gradually been promoted from grade to grade until in 1861 he became a brigadier-general of volunteers. The famous Sixth Massachusetts regiment, whose bloody reception in Baltimore is a matter of history, was the first of Butler's brigade to move to the front, and the first from the North to cross the Southern line. The General a few days later followed with his other regiments, and in quieting the rebellious elements at Annapolis and Baltimore, and in opening the road through Maryland from the north to Washington, he displayed remarkable foresight, activity, and skill in military strategy. General Scott did not, however, approve of Butler's repressive measures at Baltimore, and so he was relieved of the command in that department and called to Washington. There President Lincoln was so far satisfied with Butler's acts and energetic character that he was made a major-general and transferred to the important command at Fortress Monroe. He assumed command there on May 22, 1861, and soon began to stir up the rebellious elements in that quarter on every side and in every conceivable way. The unfortunate affair of Big Bethel, as the first brush of the war, told heavily against Butler, but his order declaring fugitive slaves coming within the Union lines "contraband" was, in its moral effect upon the North and the South, worth a hundred Big Bethels. It was the first step toward emancipation, and the first warning that the soothing system of warfare toward rebellious States so far pursued would be pursued no farther. On August 18, 1861, General Butler was relieved of the command of Fortress Monroe and a few days later was placed in command of the land forces of the Cape Hatteras expedition, the complete success of which gave immense satisfaction to the loyal States as an act of reparation for the Big Bethel affair. General Butler was next transferred to the Gulf coast and to the command of the land forces assigned to co-operate with the navy in the capture of New Orleans. He entered upon the military occupation of the city on April 29, and remained there till December 14, when he was superseded by General Banks. During the seven and a half months of his occupation his decisive measures with the otherwise intractable elements of New Orleans attracted the attention of the civilized world and the wrath of all sympathizers with the cause of the Confederacy. But even his hanging of a man for tearing down the national flag was regarded by them, horrible as they had pronounced it, as only a small piece of tyranny compared with his astounding "General Order No. 28," which read:

"As the officers and soldiers of the United States have been subject to repeated insults from the women calling themselves ladies of New Orleans, in return for the most scrupulous non-interference and courtesy on our part, it is ordered that hereafter, when any female shall, by word, gesture, or movement, insult or show contempt for any officer or soldier of the United States, she shall be regarded and held liable to be treated as a woman of the town plying her avocation."

Such was the hue and cry of indignation against this "infamous order of the beast Butler" that Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States, offered \$100,000 reward for the head of this "unpardonable outlaw." In November, 1863, he assumed command of the Eighteenth Army Corps and the Department of Eastern Virginia and North Carolina, with headquarters at Fortress Monroe. From this time to the close of the war he was very actively engaged in it; first in and around Fortress Monroe and Norfolk and next—in 1864-65—in support of the Army of the Potomac in the decisive campaign of General Grant against Richmond and the army of General Lee. From the military operations around Richmond and Petersburg in 1864 he was transferred for a time to the command of New York City and assigned to the special military

duty of maintaining law and order there in the conduct of the Presidential election. It was feared that without the restraining presence of a resolute soldier, backed by an imposing military force, a lawless mob would take possession of the ballot boxes and the city. From New York General Butler returned to the Army of the James, but as he and General Grant could not agree as to the propriety and expediency of certain proposed military movements Butler was relieved of his command in January, 1865. On January 8, the anniversary of Jackson's victory of New Orleans, General Butler issued his farewell address to his army, complimenting his troops, white and colored, on their heroic achievements under his command. Of General Butler's career in the National House of Representatives from March, 1869, to March 4, 1874, only a brief account can be given. During this period he was a conspicuous figure in all the great debates of the House, and he seemed to delight in picking quarrels with his fellow-members and getting into hot water. In 1871 he began to cultivate the Gubernatorial field as a Republican. His candidacy made the contest a brisk one, and he took the stump for delegates. He was beaten in the convention, and again in 1873, when he contested the nomination a second time. Then he let the matter rest until 1878, when over fifty thousand signatures were secured to a paper asking him to run. He immediately announced himself as an independent candidate. The Greenbackers and Democrats indorsed him—that is, a great many Democrats did. Others, however, nominated Josiah G. Abbott. Tallot (Republican) was elected by twenty-five thousand over Butler. The following year Butler started again and came within thirteen thousand votes of being elected. In 1882 he came out as a full-fledged candidate of the Democratic party. This time he was successful. He swept away many abuses and found a startling state of affairs in the Tewksbury Almshouse. In the following campaign he was defeated and did not come prominently before the public until 1884, when he was the Greenbackers' candidate for the Presidency and obtained a vote amounting to 133,825. General Butler was very fond of yachting. He owned the famous schooner *America*. In a speech in Lowell, January 29, 1890, General Butler said: "When you bear me to that little enclosure on the other side of the river, which I hope for as my last resting place, I pray you put over me for my epitaph: 'Here lies the General who saved the lives of his soldiers at Big Bethel and Fort Fisher, and who never commanded the Army of the Potomac.' I ask," he said, "for nothing else." General Butler's wealth was estimated at several millions. He owned half a million of real estate in Washington and as much more in Lowell. He was interested in manufacturing at various points, and had a large share in the American Bunting Company of Lowell. Among his Western investments were the Craig ranch of one hundred thousand acres in Colorado, and three-fourths of the Mora grant of six hundred thousand acres. General Butler was married in 1846 to Miss Hildreth, an actress of talent and beauty. Mrs. Butler died in 1876. Their youngest son, Benjamin, died in 1882. Another son, Paul, is in the manufacturing business in Massachusetts. A daughter, Blanche, presided over his house at Lowell. General Butler was buried at Lowell on January 16, 1893, with all the honors, military and civic, to which his rank entitled him. Thousands gathered around his bier to attest their sorrow, and among the mourners were all shades of political opinion, all sects, all classes. His death closed the remarkable career of a remarkable character—a career varied, often stormy, and marked by many achievements; a character sturdy, forceful, independent, and indifferent to the conventionalities of the time. Living, General Butler had earnest friends and strong foes; dead, he will have both eulogists and critics. In public affairs he was a bold, aggressive fighter. Perhaps no man of his time was more abused. But whatever may be the popular verdict as to his public services and his place in history, his force of intellect, his power to forge to the front, his ambition and ability to win success must be generally conceded, and he will always be remembered as a remarkable, gifted, and distinguished American.



Geo F How

GEORGE F. HOAR.

HON. GEORGE FRISBIE HOAR, LL.D., senior Senator of the State of Massachusetts in the Senate of the United States—in which body he is now serving his fourth six-years' term, having served previously four terms in the National House of Representatives—and who has been for a full generation one of the leaders of the Republican party, and one of the most able and prominent of American statesmen, is a resident of the City of Worcester, Mass., which has been his home since early manhood, but is a native of the historic town of Concord, Mass., where he was born August 29, 1826. From a long line of honest and patriotic ancestors, Senator Hoar inherits many of the qualities which have assisted him in winning his eminent standing as a citizen, a jurist, a party leader, and a statesman. His paternal grandfather was Captain Samuel Hoar, an officer of the American army in the War for Independence; and his maternal grandfather was Roger Sherman, signer of the Declaration and one of the most sturdy patriots of the Revolutionary era. It is noteworthy that another grandson of Roger Sherman, Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, of New York, has been a member of the United States Senate contemporaneously with his kinsman, Mr. Hoar. The father of Senator Hoar, the late Hon. Samuel Hoar, LL.D., was one of the most prominent jurists of Massachusetts in the days of Webster and Choate, and so daring a champion of the rights of man that he hazarded his life in an attempt to test the constitutionality of the acts of the State authorities of South Carolina in imprisoning free colored citizens of Massachusetts, and narrowly escaped death at the hands of a mob in Charleston. Hon. Samuel Hoar was a member of the State Senate several terms, and sat in Congress from 1835 to 1837. He married Sarah Sherman, who bore him three sons and two daughters. The eldest of the sons, the late Hon. Ebenezer Rockwood Hoar, LL.D., born in 1816, attained to high distinction as a jurist, sat successively on the bench of the Court of Common Pleas and of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, served as Attorney-General of the United States from March, 1869, to July, 1870; was a Member of the Joint High Commission which framed the Treaty of Washington with Great Britain in 1871; and, afterward, a Representative from Massachusetts in the Congress of the United States. George Frisbie Hoar, the subject of this sketch, attended the common schools in his native town, and was prepared for college at Concord Academy. Graduated at Harvard College in 1846, he at once entered the Dane Law School and for three years studied for admission to the bar, both there and under Judge Thomas, of Worcester. Finally admitted to practice in Worcester, he selected that city as his permanent residence, and was soon deeply engrossed in professional work. Quite naturally he espoused the principles of the Free Soil party, and was chosen Chairman of the Worcester County Free Soil Committee, which became the most efficient organization of its kind in the United States. In 1860 he became City Solicitor of Worcester. Intensely earnest, gifted with sound judgment, finely educated, and a devoted friend of the people, the young lawyer quickly commanded attention in high political circles, and flattering inducements were held out to him to enter the field of national politics. To these he turned a deaf ear, for he was resolved to make a name in his beloved profession before abandoning it for the turmoil of public life; and he had the good sense, too, to perceive that it would be wise to win a competence during early manhood. For fifteen years, therefore, he toiled unceasingly at the law, and steadily rose to the foremost rank, his practice becoming more extensive than that of any other lawyer in Central or Western Massachusetts. He was but little over twenty-five years of age when he was elected to the State Legislature, and, although the youngest member, he was the acknowledged

leader, upon questions of law, of the famous coalition between the Democrats and Free Soilers which had, in 1851, sent Sumner to the Senate. He was also the author of the Massachusetts resolves against the compromise measures passed in Congress in 1850. In 1857 he was elected to the State Senate and served as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. He served but one term, not being ready as yet to devote more than a portion of his time and ability to the larger public service. As a citizen of Worcester, however, he was active and prominent in a variety of ways, especially in fostering literary and educational enterprises, and was a director and sometime President of the Public Library and one of the founders of the Polytechnic Institute. He was a loyal supporter of the Union cause during the Civil War. In 1868, when General Grant first ran for the Presidency, Mr. Hoar accepted the Republican nomination for Congress from his district (the Ninth Massachusetts), and, being elected, entered upon his duties March 4, 1869. By three successive re-elections he was retained in Congress until March 3, 1877. Declining a fifth term, he was elected by the Legislature of Massachusetts to the United States Senate, in which he has been continued without intermission for four terms, that which he is now (1898) serving not expiring until 1901. Mr. Hoar entered the arena of national politics at one of the most important periods in our history. He took a very prominent part in all the reconstruction measures, and has zealously upheld the protection policy of his party. In 1876 Mr. Hoar was chosen one of the Managers on the part of the House of Representatives of the Belknap impeachment trial before the Senate; and refuted the claim set up by the friends of the accused that because he had resigned his office as Secretary of War the Senate had no jurisdiction in the case, by proving, through most conclusive arguments, drawn from both English and American parliamentary law, that no public officer could evade responsibility for his misdeeds by resigning his position. By his judicious action in contested election cases which have come within his jurisdiction, Mr. Hoar has won golden opinions from men of all parties. His most important duties as a member of the lower house of Congress, and perhaps the most important of his entire Congressional career, were those performed in 1876-77 in setting the vexed question of the Presidential election, in the contest between Samuel J. Tilden and Rutherford B. Hayes. Chosen one of the five members of the House of Representatives who, with five Senators and five Justices of the Supreme Court, constituted the Electoral Commission to decide the election of President of the United States, he was a member of the majority of that Commission whose report gave the election to General Rutherford B. Hayes of Ohio, the Republican nominee. Some of Mr. Hoar's best work in the House was in connection with education. His scholarship was recognized immediately upon his election to that body by his appointment upon the Committee on Education, and his labors in behalf of national education were conspicuous and effective. In a speech in the Forty-second Congress he bore the following testimony to the inestimable value of the common schools of the country:

"Upon the fate of the common schools hangs the fate of America. No democracy ever lasted long, no republic was ever built up strong from the foundation, no republic has ever laid its foundations below the frosts, that did not dig down to the hard pan, to the rock, to the granite of universal public education. I would write over the doors of the common school-house, *Hæc claustra cum patria stantque caduntque simul*. 'So long as live these schools, America shall live, and they shall perish together.'"

An indefatigable worker and ever ready in debate, Mr. Hoar speedily made his mark in Congress. As his party was decidedly in the majority when he was elected, he had ample opportunity for distinguishing himself, and proved entirely adequate to the most exacting requirements. He was a man who had something to say that was worth hearing, and he was sure of auditors. He came to be regarded as an able orator, and to this day enjoys that reputation, although latterly age has impaired his delivery. When he left the House his party was in the

minority. Mr. Hoar entered the Senate as the successor of Hon. George S. Boutwell, one of the most remarkable men Massachusetts has produced; and in a measure the mantle of Everett and Wilson descended upon him. In scholarly attainments and in expression he bore considerable resemblance to the first of these latter, and he had a great deal of the same kind of rugged honesty of character which distinguished Boutwell and Wilson, and the same fidelity to principle, the same courage and independence. Neither advancing years nor political necessities have dimmed these admirable qualities in him, and to-day there is no one of our public men whose ability is more generally conceded or whose inflexible honesty of purpose in every endeavor is more universally acknowledged. A large part of his work in the Senate has been as Chairman of the important Judiciary Committee, a position he has always been called to fill while his party is in power. He has done excellent work also on the Committee on Relations with Canada, and in that on Privileges and Elections. As the representative of one of the most flourishing industrial commonwealths in the country, he has always been profoundly interested in the labor question, and likewise in that most vital of all questions, the money question, and has brought his best talents and abilities to bear in their solution. In the debate on the Lodge resolution on the Repeal of the Sherman Purchase Clause, in 1893, he made an able argument for the rights of the people to a currency which will inspire confidence. It was the effort of the day, although some of the ablest of his colleagues also spoke. Senator Hoar made no secret of the fact that he believed in the use of silver as money, but he was opposed to the adoption of a policy with regard to the currency merely that silver-mine owners might be able to sell their product at a profit. He took the ground that the country had gone to the limit of safety in the effort to maintain silver in connection with gold as the monetary standard, and that the coinage of silver should stop until an international agreement governing it shall be entered into. He announced himself as utterly opposed to a declaration that silver should never again be used as a currency or coined for legal tender, but asserted that it was sufficient for the occasion to say that there should be no further coinage of silver except by the unanimous consent of commercial nations. In December, 1893, Mr. Hoar addressed the Senate on the question of the legality and constitutionality of Mr. Blount's appointment as Commissioner Paramount to Hawaii, taking the ground that the President (Mr. Cleveland) had exceeded his powers. Keenly observant of every encroachment and zealous for the proper exercise of authority as against its abuse, he guards the prerogatives of the Senate with vigilance and ability, and always, it may be said, in the interests of his interpretation of the highest honor of the nation and the good of the whole people. His course in connection with the Cuban question and the Hispano-American war has been marked by intelligent conservatism, a sincere desire to avoid plunging the nation into the horrors of a bloody conflict, and a wish to safeguard the people from the onerous burden of a war debt and the derangement of commerce with its crippling effects upon our industries. With a truly patriotic vigor, however, he has sustained the President and Congress in their humane efforts to aid a struggling people, and when war became a matter of honor and duty, he resolutely took the popular side. In the present Senate Mr. Hoar is Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and a member of the Committees on Privileges and Elections, Rules, Woman Suffrage, Relations with Canada, and Examination of the Several Branches of the Civil Service. Mr. Hoar has taken a specially active and prominent part in maintaining and strengthening the Republican party, and has sat in its highest councils as a wise and conscientious as well as a respected and revered leader for many years. He has frequently presided over State conventions, and was a member of every Republican National Convention from 1876 to 1888 inclusive, and was chairman of that held at Chicago in 1880, at which General Garfield was nominated for the Presidency. Impaired health compelled him to decline serving in the Convention of 1892; and a weakness of the eyes, which occurred

about this time, compelled him to spend the summer abroad, where skilful medical men fortunately succeeded in effecting a complete cure. Notwithstanding his threescore and ten years Senator Hoar is still active and alert, and as ready as ever to take the unpopular side and to make a good fight, if, in his judgment, he is right. A cause which he has resolutely championed for years is Prohibition, ~~but it is~~ that kind which is to be made effective by constitutional, not legislative, inhibition. In personal appearance he is kindly and benevolent of aspect, and also venerable, owing to the whiteness of his hair, rather than to physical infirmity. He has been twice married, the first time in 1853, and the second time in 1862. He has a son and a daughter. Mr. Hoar has always been a diligent historical student, and is to-day probably without a rival in his profound knowledge of American history. When taking relaxation from public business, he is usually engaged in study or in historic research. He is also a fine classical scholar. His private library is regarded as one of the most valuable in the country. As a writer, his style is scholarly and vigorous. Many contributions from his pen have found permanent place in the published transactions of learned societies. He has also written a number of papers for magazines. He is a member of the Historic-Genealogical Society; of the Massachusetts, Virginia, and American Historical Societies; Corresponding Member of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences; and has been at various times Regent of the Smithsonian Institution, Trustee of the Leicester Academy, and of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology; an Overseer of Harvard University; and a Vice-President and (in 1887) President of the American Antiquarian Society. From William and Mary, Amherst, Yale, and Harvard Colleges he has received the degree of Doctor of Laws.

JOHN P. NEWMAN.

THE Right Reverend John Philip Newman, D.D., LL.D., a Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church and one of the most distinguished divines and eloquent pulpit orators of America, is a native of the city of New York, where he was born on September 1, 1826. His father, John Philip Newman, a native of Philadelphia, of German descent, and a furrier by vocation, was a well-educated man and a German scholar, and at the time of his son's birth was a property owner in Leonard Street, in what is now the down-town section of New York City, but was then a prominent resident centre occupied chiefly by prosperous business men. It was in the old family home on this street that the subject of this sketch first saw the light of day. One of a large family of children, he, even as a boy, gave promise of a brilliant future, being gifted with an engaging personality and a quick intelligence. Brought up and primarily educated in his native city, he was especially fortunate in having as an instructor during his earlier years a mother of far more than ordinary intellect. This lady, whose maiden name was Mary Storer, was of French descent. She was born in Baltimore, but was married in New York City, where both she and her husband resided till their death. Nothing specially notable marked Bishop Newman's boyhood until the age of sixteen, when a singular event led him to earnest reflection upon religious themes. While walking in the streets of his native city one evening, a stranger somewhat rudely accosted him, saying abruptly, "Young man, God wants your heart," and like a spectre vanished out of sight. Within two weeks the same stranger met him again, and, without speaking a word, handed him a slip of paper, on which was written, "God wants your heart," and in a moment he was gone. Beyond the fact that he might have been a city evangelist nothing regarding this stranger could be learned at the time, and no subsequent inquiry has revealed more. The message, however, lingered in the young man's impressionable heart, was obeyed, and within a month he was received into the Methodist Episcopal Church. Imme-



John P. Newman

diately his whole nature was fired with a new enthusiasm, and he became intensely interested in the cause of his Divine Master. There came into his mind at this time a resolve to devote his life to the salvation of souls. Young as he was he realized that a sound education was a necessary preliminary to successful labor in any field, and he turned with new ardor to his studies, although not yet clear as to his vocation. Having exhausted the curriculum of the local schools he entered Cazenovia Seminary, where his mental powers ripened with marvellous rapidity. Among his classmates and associates at Cazenovia were Leland Stanford, afterward Governor of California and United States Senator, and of happy memory through his valuable contributions to science and noble munificence in the cause of education; Joseph R. Hawley, subsequently a Union general, Governor of Connecticut, and now United States Senator; Henry W. Slocum, later distinguished as a gallant Union corps commander and colleague in the field of Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan, and finally as a Representative in Congress; and Dudley Warner, whose contributions to literature have given him wide reputation. Young Newman's capacity for work enabled him to master the academic course with comparative ease, and, what was even more satisfactory to his many observing friends, left him abundant leisure for evangelical work, for which, as he grew in years, he evinced uncommon aptitude. Noting this with profound pleasure and satisfaction, ministerial friends felt that he had such an unmistakable call to the Christian ministry that it would be unwise longer to delay engaging in church work. Believing that the brilliant young scholar was possessed of all the mental endowment and academic training necessary to fit him for instant and successful labors in this field, they urged him to enter it, advising him to forego the course at Wesleyan University which he personally had long contemplated and for which he had fitted himself, in order that he might at once enter upon ministerial labor. In the opinion of the young man so clear a call to duty could not be disregarded; and he made the sacrifice desired, although he did not cease to be a student in the broad sense of the term. He now applied himself particularly to the study of theology, and for a year or two preached as occasion offered, everywhere arousing the deepest interest. In 1849 he was duly admitted to membership in the Oneida Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His first clerical charge was at Canastota, N. Y., where he labored for one year with zeal and devotion; continuing in the mean time, notwithstanding many discouragements, his classical, scientific, and literary studies. In 1853 he was transferred to the Troy Conference and was given as his first charge Amsterdam Church for one year. His next appointment was Garretson Church in the city of Albany. In the larger field at the state capital his pulpit oratory, magnetic personality, and intense Christianity gave him a celebrity which soon engaged attention far beyond his own denomination and drew upon him the notice of many eminent men, including the governor of the State and other prominent officials. Distinguished clergymen of all denominations quickly recognized the power of their new co-worker in the cause of religion and morality, and gave him a hearty welcome. His fame had now extended to New York City, and at the close of his term in Albany he was transferred to the New York Conference and appointed pastor of the Bedford Street Church in New York City. Here vast crowds thronged to hear him, and so successful was his ministry and so eloquent his preaching that his fame became widespread in his denomination. At the close of his term in this charge he went abroad to enlarge the sphere of his intellect by travel in Europe, Egypt, and Palestine. After an extended tour of Europe he visited the Orient; where he spent nearly two years, principally in the Bible lands—Egypt, Arabia, and Palestine, of which he made a careful study equivalent to a university course. While abroad he wrote many most interesting and scholarly letters for the religious press in New York City, the publication of which gave him wide reputation as a writer. Upon his return to America he found his beloved country plunged in civil strife. Ardently patriotic, he at once offered his services to Governor Morgan of New York and also to

President Lincoln; who promptly decided that he should labor not as a chaplain on the tented field, but as a living voice among the people, sustaining them in their loyalty to the imperilled Government and comforting and cheering them through the terrible ordeal. In this broader field he proved a veritable tower of strength to the Federal authorities, and rendered inestimable service to the Union cause. In 1862 he was appointed pastor of the Washington Square Church, in New York City. Here he repeated his former successes, and the edifice would not accommodate the great number of those eager to hear him. In 1863 the University of Rochester conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity, and in the same year Bishop Ames selected him for the important task of re-establishing the Methodist Episcopal Church in the States of Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, which had been regained by the Federal Government, and where it had not existed since the ecclesiastical secession of 1844. The choice of Dr. Newman for this important and most delicate mission proved signally happy. With that tact for which he has always been remarkable, and with a degree of zeal and Christian devotion which left nothing to be desired, he worked unflinchingly and ambitiously to effect the task assigned him, and by his patriotism, heroism, administrative ability, and denominational loyalty became conspicuous before the whole country. His labors, which extended to almost every department of religious and philanthropic effort, were blessed with abundant results. Wherever he preached immense crowds attended. His suggestions were heeded and his counsels regarded. In the city of New Orleans he reared churches alike for the humble colored folk and for the exclusive white population, inspiring all classes with the true spirit of Christianity. Noting the great need for such an institution, he founded a seminary for the training of young men for the ministry. An orphan asylum with ample buildings and suitable endowment was another of his achievements. And that the work thus started might not lack continued support he established at New Orleans the *Southwestern Christian Advocate*, the first religious weekly published in the South in the interests of the Methodist Episcopal Church. This paper he edited in person while he remained in the South, giving it a force and flavor which compelled attention and made of it a substantial and permanent success. Within two decades the results of Dr. Newman's five-year mission in the Gulf States named found expression in four annual conferences, with three hundred ministers, sixty thousand church members, two denominational institutions, and church property valued at more than half a million dollars. The attention of the United States Senate having been attracted to Dr. Newman by the conspicuous service he had rendered to the Government during the Civil War, and also by his devoted ministrations during the yellow-fever epidemic of 1868,—in the course of which he had buried the son of Vice-President Hamlin,—this august body elected him its Chaplain. Shortly after his arrival in Washington to assume this distinguished position, he was elected pastor of the Metropolitan Memorial Methodist Church by the trustees, who rejoiced at their good fortune in being able to secure the services of such a gifted and tireless worker. Dr. Newman took hold of the task of organizing the Metropolitan Church with his accustomed vigor, and speedily placed it upon a substantial footing. His success at the national capital may be described as phenomenal. The magic of his eloquence created a profound impression, and filled the church to overflowing at every service. There seemed to be an irresistible fascination in this gifted and earnest man, which drew around him a congregation especially notable for the character and eminence of those of which it was composed. The President and Vice-President of the United States, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and several of the Associate Justices, Senators, Representatives, Foreign Ministers, and distinguished strangers from all parts of the world whose duties or business held them for a time in Washington, honored him with a reverent attendance upon his ministry: and before these august assemblages, so remarkable for talent and culture, official station and power, and high social standing, he preached the Word of God with a fearless fidelity and a force seldom equalled,

standing before them not as a caterer to their personal views or prejudices, but as a truthful expounder of the moral law and the divine gospel of Christ, and demanding even greater fealty and service of those in high places as stewards from whom much having been given much would be required. So pre-eminently fitted for this distinguished charge was Dr. Newman that when the three years of his pastorate expired a determined effort was made to have him reappointed; and when it was announced that the policy of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this regard admitted of no change, the appreciative congregation sought to reach its desire by openly suggesting an evasion of the law, feeling that the results would amply compensate for this course should it be adopted. Although profoundly attached to his parishoners and conscious of their warm reciprocation of his personal regard, Dr. Newman's loyalty to the established custom of his denomination caused him to prefer following the usual course, and he did so to the manifest regret of a following which embraced not only the members of the congregation but a large and influential part of the city's population, whose unfeigned regret at his departure and unanimous desire for his return could only be appeased by a promise of his reappointment so soon as the laws of the Church permitted. During the three years of his pastorate in Washington at this period Dr. Newman continued Chaplain of the United States Senate, a position in which his deep religious fervor and commanding talents found most fitting expression. The holding of this high honor was the result of three elections, in two of which he received the unanimous vote. Events having arisen which rendered it desirable for him to have a most trustworthy account of the conditions of the various Eastern consulates, President Grant, in the spring of 1873, appointed Dr. Newman on a confidential mission to the Orient. In discharging the duties of this high diplomatic trust Dr. Newman made a tour of the world, crossing the Pacific, and travelled extensively in China, Japan, and other Oriental countries with which the United States holds diplomatic relations. Aided by his carefully trained habits of observation and by a rare ability to describe what he saw, he pursued his investigations with indefatigable industry and conscientious fidelity, and his elaborate reports to the State Department, which were marked by thoroughness and permanent value, contained many facts and suggestions of great utility to the Government. The importance of this mission was known to but few persons outside of the State Department, until 1876, when, investigations being rife in Washington, Dr. Newman was summoned before a Congressional Committee and questioned concerning his labors. His answers, replete with information regarding the branch of the diplomatic service he had so effectively investigated at such a slight expense to the Government, were a decided surprise to the investigating committee, which did not hesitate to concede their value and to compliment the Doctor on the skill, judgment, and economy with which he had executed his delicate and difficult task. When the prescribed interval had elapsed, Dr. Newman was reappointed pastor of the Metropolitan Church in Washington, where his ministry manifested anew his devotion and unabated popularity. At the close of his second term in this charge he was called by the advice of prominent laymen to the pastorate of the Central Church in New York City. The great public of the commercial metropolis cordially welcomed the eloquent Newman, and the Central Church found its seating capacity taxed to the utmost. Among the notable accessions to its membership was General Grant, who connected himself with the church immediately upon returning from his memorable trip around the world. The friendship which existed between General Grant and Dr. Newman was especially warm. Beneath the quiet and modest exterior of the victorious Union leader the ardent churchman found a pure soul and a loyal heart, to which he became devotedly attached. In the latter years of the ex-President's life, when ill-health and financial troubles overtook him, he seemed to find the support and consolation he needed in the closest intimacy with his pastor, who at the urgent request of the family gave up other cares in order to minister to the dying soldier's spiritual needs, remaining at his bedside to the

very last. This intimate association with General Grant and the great eulogy of him which he delivered after his death stand out among the many conspicuous things that have served to make Dr. Newman famous. Dr. Newman has enjoyed the friendship of many of the most eminent men of his time, leaders in statecraft, as well as leaders in religious thought, distinguished scientists, writers of world-wide fame and officials of the highest responsibility. One of these latter was the late Senator Stanford of California, widely known for his benefactions to science and education, at the death of whose son, Leland Stanford, Jr., a young man of great promise, Dr. Newman delivered a most remarkable address, journeying from New York to California for this purpose at the special request of the parents of the deceased. In 1886 Dr. Newman was again called to the Metropolitan Church in Washington, and soon afterward preached his famous funeral sermon at the obsequies of General John A. Logan in the Senate Chamber. He also pronounced the funeral orations of Chief Justice Carter of the District Court and United States Senator Oliver P. Morton. Events were now shaping themselves to employ his commanding abilities in another and higher sphere of ecclesiastical labor. He had already received nearly every honor that could be conferred upon him by the Methodist Episcopal Church. As early as 1868 he had been a member of the General Conference. At the session of this, the highest legislative body in his church, in 1872, although not a member, he was nominated for the dignity of bishop and received one hundred votes. In 1876 he was again elected to the General Conference, which he entered at the head of his delegation. In this body he was chosen a member of the Fraternal Commission charged with the diplomatic task of adjusting the relations of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church South. The wisdom of his suggestions to this Conference was amply proven by their subsequent adoption. In 1880 Dr. Newman was a member of the General Conference that met in Baltimore; and that he was not then chosen a bishop appears to have been a grievous disappointment to a very large constituency of appreciative and loyal friends, many of them men of the highest distinction in civil and ecclesiastical life. But no bishops were elected at that Conference. In 1881 Dr. Newman was sent as a delegate to the Ecumenical Conference held in London, before which he read an essay marked by rare scholarship and eloquence, and which won for him, from two American colleges, the degree of Doctor of Laws. An honor he received while in London was that of election to the Royal Archaeological Society. In 1888 Dr. Newman developed a strength as a nominee for the episcopal office which proved irresistible, and at the General Conference in that year he was elected bishop by more than two-thirds majority. His advent on the Pacific coast was warmly welcomed by his co-religionists there as well as by all who were interested in preserving and elevating the moral and spiritual tone of that vast and important section. A newspaper of commanding influence in San Francisco commented upon his arrival there in the following vigorous language:

"The Pacific Coast is to be congratulated upon a notable addition to the too few forces in its midst that make for good. Than Bishop John P. Newman, D.D., there is no more broader-minded or more forceful exponent of sound and healthy views on this continent. He is, by reading and study, a full man; by travel, a widely experienced one; by nature, exceptionally gifted; he is, by settled conviction, an earnest believer in the faith he practises as well as preaches. Attached to the Methodist Episcopal Church, his mental and moral influences are likely to be too wide to be wholly claimed by any one denomination. The sermons he has already preached give evidence of what we mean. In the low level to which preaching in too many of the churches in this city has come, his reported sermons stand out like an oasis in the midst of a desert. He aims high, and never misses his aim. He exalts and inspires. He lifts his hearers above things of the earth earthy, and leaves them with higher and nobler impressions of the eternal verities he teaches. Clearly the advent of such a man is a distinct gain to the churches as well as to the community generally. . . . Anything that makes for the

uplifting of the churches will inure to the moral good of our city, and from that standpoint we give hearty welcome to an able and distinguished bishop who is now 'one of us.'"

According to the custom of his church, Bishop Newman has been sent on four foreign missions to South America, to Japan, to Mexico, and to all parts of Europe, and has supervised the affairs of his denomination in all those countries, coming in personal and often intimate relationship with the leaders of thought of the state and of the various ecclesiastical bodies. His labors have been marked by uncommon success and have received the highest commendation. During the ten years of his Episcopate he has presided over nearly all the principal conferences of his denomination, displaying marked ability in controlling and directing them to the most beneficial ends. Apart from his fame as one of the greatest pulpit orators of his time, Bishop Newman has won wide reputation as a writer. His first work, a presentation in book form of his letters from the Holy Land on the occasion of his first visit, and published originally in a leading New York religious newspaper, was issued in book form in 1864, under the title of "From Dan to Beersheba," and attained a very large circulation. It has been honored with a place in the Conference course of study. More recent works from his pen are "The Thrones and Palaces of Babylon and Nineveh," published in 1875; "Christianity Triumphant," which appeared in 1884; "Evenings with the Prophets on the Lost Empires," and "America for the Americans." Among the minor productions of his pen are four monographs bearing title: "The White Stone," "Pearl of Pearls," "Aurora Borealis amid the Icebergs of Greenland's Mountains," and "St. John, the Prisoner of Patmos," in which he has recorded in exquisitely graceful language his impressions while visiting Biblical scenes or dwelling amid the frozen grandeur of the Arctic regions. These charming little essays were presented to his wife—his faithful companion in all his travels and missionary labors—and by her were "lovingly inscribed" to their dear friends, Mrs. U. S. Grant, and Mrs. Leland Stanford, and after publication were donated as one of Mrs. Newman's gifts to the Bible Fund of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. An eminent divine of the Methodist Episcopal Church, recognized as a man of signal ability and a keen observer, and whose own labors in the Christian ministry have been crowned with distinguished success, thus speaks of Bishop Newman:

"Dr. Newman stands in the very forefront of our Board of Bishops. I have always regarded him as the statesman bishop, who more than any other has brought the Methodist Church into touch with the political life and history of our country. He was as close to President Grant as Bishop Simpson was to Lincoln. His service in this respect has been of incalculable value and advantage to the Church. He was a man who did not need the office of a bishop to dignify him. Before it came to him he was the pride of the Church—a great thinker and powerful logician, after the fashion of a classic orator. Self-poised, self-mastered, large-minded, and great-hearted, it is not surprising that he is a master of oratory and of men. Perhaps the highest compliment that could be paid him is this—he is greater than his office, the *man* is greater than the bishop."

Another prominent clergyman of the same denomination, a younger man than the divine just quoted, but already the possessor of a metropolitan reputation, has referred to the labors of Dr. Newman in the episcopate, in the following eloquent strain:

"Since his election to the episcopacy, the principal feature of Bishop Newman's arduous work has been his pulpit and platform oratory. He still retains those remarkable powers which have characterized his gift of utterance from the beginning of his ministry until now. Probably no Methodist clergyman, nor indeed one of any other denomination, can attract as large an audience in New York, the commercial capital, or in Washington, the legislative centre. His great deliverance at the Ecumenical Conference held in the latter city is one of the best specimens of his style, and will be treasured among the classics of his church. The theme was

John Wesley, and after hearing it expounded by the bishop, the venerable William Arthur and all that Conference responded with deep emotion and great joy. His influence through the pen and the guidance of delicate problems of administration, his right of *entrée* into the heart of the nation's councils, his continual and abundant labors and travels, mark him as a true 'episcopos.' He is known as the warm friend of a distressed cause or an afflicted preacher. His gifts to these are innumerable, and he has devoted a large part of his income to the propagation and defence of the Gospel, not only in America, but also in many fields to which the voice of the Church has appointed him in episcopal jurisdiction."

Mrs. Newman should be mentioned with her distinguished husband. She is a worthy helpmeet of such a man. A flourishing Seminary and Collegiate Institute had sprung up at Fort Plain, N. Y., and John P. Newman had been selected as the village pastor, the very best one to interest the students who flocked in hundreds to this popular seat of education. It was here he formed the acquaintance of Miss Angelina Ensign, who was their first preceptress. At the close of his two years' pastorate the young couple were united in marriage, in the year 1855. She was the daughter of the Rev. Datus Ensign, who was known as the true type of the old-school Methodist minister—having been ordained both deacon and elder in the Church of God by Bishop Asbury—and for many years a member of the New York and Troy Conferences. Her mother was a genuine type of Christian womanhood. Such parentage became the rich inheritance of the daughter and teacher. This auspicious union brought to Dr. Newman's assistance the counsel and co-operation of a wise, prudent, and most highly gifted companion. In all the years of their wedded life, from its beginning down to the present time, in the home and in society, as well as in the various benevolent organizations of the Church, and later in the more exalted duties of the episcopacy, Mrs. Newman has employed her cultured powers and discriminating judgment in gentle womanly devotion that has opened new fields of usefulness and brought honor alike to herself and her distinguished husband. Bishop Newman is everywhere recognized as sympathizing with all legitimate measures of reform, and a bold and fearless preacher of the cardinal doctrines of the Gospel in their application to the individual, to society, and the nation. With whatever vigor of argument and appeal he may, therefore, insist upon the importance of a subjective experience—the inner life of the soul—his sermons are marked by freedom of religious thought, deep spiritual insight, and the humanizing elements of Christianity. They derive a perpetual charm from fresh and noble views of truth and life, awaken the tenderest sensibilities of the soul, and send a vigorous and healing impulse to the intellect. Bishop Newman is a splendid example of manhood physically; and what is more, he is a manly man, free from vague prejudices or unseemly cant—a man loyal and courageous in the performance of duty, sincere and affectionate in his friendship, bold as a thinker in speculation, and devout as a saint in feeling—a man alive to all the sacred associations of the past, with a sublime faith in God and in the future of his cause, who looks forward to the overthrow of everything that is false, unjust, and unfriendly to humanity—a man who is truly representative of the Church of our time—broad, liberal-minded, patriotic, and Christian in the deepest sense of the term. Enshrined in the affections of thousands of friends and admirers, followed by their prayers and encompassed by their cheerful respect, Bishop Newman lives and labors to-day as energetically as ever.



Horace Greeley

HORACE GREELEY.

HORACE GREELEY, the most distinguished journalist America has produced, was born at Amherst, Hillsborough County, N. H., on the 3d of February, 1811. He was the son of Zachæus and Mary (Woodburn) Greeley, and his father was a plain, hardworking farmer, struggling to pay for land which he had bought at a high price, and Mr. Greeley's earliest years were passed in such farm labor as a mere boy was equal to—in riding horse to plough, in picking stones, and in watching the charcoal pits. He was a feeble, sickly child, often under medical treatment, but from the first manifested signs of extraordinary intelligence. These his mother, a woman of uncommon intelligence and information, marked with affectionate interest. She was a great reader, and she naturally imparted to her child the same love of books which she herself entertained. It has been stated that so soon as he could form any resolution, he determined to be a printer. In his third winter he attended the district school of Londonderry, where his maternal grandfather resided. He was early distinguished for his recitations and for the skill which he displayed in the spelling exercises. In his seventh year even the limited success which had attended his father's farming ceased, and ruin could be no longer postponed by unflinching hard work. When the child was ten the ruin was consummated, and his father was an exile and fugitive from his native State. He began the hard business of life again in the town of Westhaven, Rutland County, Vt., where he was employed by a country gentleman of large estate. In 1826 young Greeley entered the office of *The Northern Spectator*, at East Poultney, Vt., as an apprentice to the art of printing. He was now at the college of which he was destined to be one of the most distinguished graduates. It need not be said that he went on acquiring, for it was nature with him to acquire. He had a plenty of newspapers to pore over, and a tolerable store of books. He joined the village lyceum, which was also a debating society, of which he was "the real giant." His parents were away upon a new farm in Pennsylvania, but twice he visited them, walking a great part of the distance of six hundred miles, and accomplishing the rest on a slow canal-boat. At this early period he was already a teetotaler, and though the apprentice boarded at a tavern where the drinking was constant, he continued a rigorous abstinent. His fund of information was such that he came to be regarded as a sort of walking encyclopædia, and to him the disputes of the villagers were referred. As a printer he was reckoned the best workman in the office. But the newspaper made no money, and when Horace was in his twentieth year its publication was discontinued. He immediately looked out for work elsewhere, after he had written his parents in Pennsylvania, and he obtained employment as a journeyman in Jamestown and Lodi in New York, and Erie, Pa. It was in August, 1831, that he came to the city of New York—poor in everything except good principles and indomitable energy. He found employment first as a compositor, after much difficulty. Subsequently in copartnership with a Mr. Story he started *The Morning Post*, the first penny daily ever printed in the world, and which soon glided into bankruptcy. The printing-office continued, obtaining some job work, and the concern was becoming comparatively prosperous when Story was drowned. Mr. Winchester came in, and *The New Yorker* was started. This was a literary newspaper which, though its publication was not long continued, won an excellent reputation. In Mr. Greeley's autobiography he gives a touching account of the difficulties which he encountered in this enterprise. The newspaper did a fairly good business, but it was not profitable to the proprietors, and the publication was stopped in 1841. All this time Mr. Greeley was eking out his slender income by other labors. He supplied leading articles to *The Daily Whig*, and had previously, in 1838, edited *The Jeffersonian*, a political

weekly campaign paper, published in Albany and New York. He next threw his energies into *The Log Cabin*, the great Whig campaign newspaper, which he edited in the stormy contests of 1840. The weekly issues of *The Log Cabin* ran up to eighty thousand, and with ample facilities for printing and mailing might have been increased to one hundred thousand. On April 10th, 1841, the first number of the New York *Tribune* was issued. It was a small sheet, retailed for a cent, Whig in its politics, but, to use Mr. Greeley's words, "a journal removed alike from servile partisanship on the one hand, and from gagged and mincing neutrality on the other." The editor went gallantly to his work. He was thirty years old, in full health and vigor, and worth about \$2,000, half of it in printing material. Mr. Greeley was his own editor. Henry J. Raymond, afterward so celebrated in journalism, but then a lad fresh from college, was his first assistant—a post he continued to hold for nearly eight years. George M. Snow took charge of the Wall Street or financial department, and held it for more than twenty-one years. *The Tribune* was started with five hundred names of subscribers, and of the first number five thousand were either sold or given away. The current expenses of the first week were \$520; the receipts were \$92; but soon the income pretty nearly balanced the outgo. About six months after the commencement of *The Tribune*, and when it had reached a self-sustaining basis, Thomas McElrath, who had some capital, took charge of the business, leaving Mr. Greeley free to attend to the editorial department, and the famous firm of Greeley & McElrath was established. In Mr. Greeley's autobiography he pays this warm tribute to the business abilities of his partner: "He was so safe and judicious that the business never gave me any trouble, and scarcely required of me a thought, during that long era of all but unclouded prosperity." Of the subsequent career of *The Tribune* newspaper under Mr. Greeley, it is hardly necessary to speak. Not more in what he wrote for it, than in what others wrote for it, it bore the impress of his vigorous intellect and unswerving integrity; of his unceasing observation of public affairs, and of his indomitable industry. It was a Whig newspaper, but it was not blindly and indiscriminately the newspaper of any party. It was always the advocate of a liberal protection to American industry, but its editor constantly admonished the American workman that by assiduity and intelligence he must protect himself. It boldly discussed social questions; it followed Fourier in his ideas of associated labor, without indorsing the errors of his social doctrine; it exposed the corruptions of New York politics, and when the leaders of the party threatened its destruction, it simply defied them, and went on with its valiant work; it fought for independence of criticism, and for the right to publish the news, in the libel suit which Mr. Cooper brought against it; it introduced a better style of literary work than was common in newspapers at that time, and employed the best writers who were to be obtained. Always, whatever it discussed, *The Tribune*, when Mr. Greeley had hardly anybody to help him in its management and conduct, was wideawake, vigorous, and entertaining. It never forgot those who were struggling for liberty in other lands—whether they were Irish, English, or French, Hungarians, or Poles. It was the newspaper of universal humanity. In 1848 Mr. Greeley was elected a member of the House of Representatives, and he served in that body from December 1st of that year to March 4th, 1849. His career as a national lawmaker was a short one, but he made himself felt. He did not at all mince matters in writing to *The Tribune* his first impressions of the House. In the very beginning he brought in a bill to discourage speculation in public lands, and establish homesteads upon the same. Members did not relish the exposure of their dishonesty, but all their talking did not in the least disturb Mr. Greeley's equanimity. He opposed appropriations for furnishing members with libraries at the public expense. No member was ever more faithful to his duties, and no one ever received smaller reward. In 1851 Mr. Greeley visited Europe, and in London acted as one of the jurors of the Great Exhibition. He also appeared before the Parliamentary Committee having under consideration the newspaper taxes,

and gave important and useful information respecting the newspaper press of America. His letters, written during his absence, are among the most interesting productions of his pen. In 1855 he again visited Europe, for the purpose mainly of attending the French Exhibition. In 1856 he spent much of the winter in Washington, commenting for *The Tribune* upon the proceedings of Congress; and it was at this time that he was brutally assaulted by Mr. Rust, a member of Congress from Arkansas. In 1856 *The Tribune* was indicted in Virginia—at least a man was indicted for getting up a club to promote its circulation, and Mr. Greeley was indicted with him. It was of little use that the tone in which *The Tribune* discussed slavery was moderate; its crime was that it discussed the subject at all. The absurdity was in supposing that such a topic could be kept out of the newspapers. In 1859 Mr. Greeley journeyed across the plains to California. In Utah he had his well-known interview with Brigham Young, by which he was more decidedly not convinced of the beauties of polygamy. At Sacramento and San Francisco he had a cordial public reception. The national convention of the Republican party met in Chicago, in May, 1860, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Presidency. Mr. Greeley attended the convention as a delegate for Oregon, by request of the Republicans of that State. The crisis was an important one, and the opinions of members in regard to the Presidential nomination were various. The choice of Mr. Greeley was Edward Bates, of St. Louis. "I believed," says Mr. Greeley in his autobiography, "that he could poll votes in every slave State, and, if elected, rally all that was left of the Whig party therein to resist secession and rebellion. If not the only Republican whose election would not suffice as a pretext for civil war, he seemed to me that one most likely to repress the threatened insurrection, or, at the most, to crush it." The convention having nominated Mr. Lincoln, with Mr. Hamlin for Vice-President, Mr. Greeley cheerfully acquiesced. The election of Mr. Lincoln, followed by a secession of several of the slave States, brought on the war. Mr. Greeley has left on record the course which at that dangerous and difficult moment he thought it the most prudent and advisable to pursue. He took the ground that if it could be shown, upon a fair vote, that a majority of the citizens of the seceding States really desired such secession, then the remaining States should acquiesce in the rupture. "We disclaim," he said, "a union of force—a union held together by bayonets; let us be fairly heard; and if your people decide that they choose to break away from us, we will interpose no obstacle to their peaceful withdrawal from the Union." This doctrine, nakedly stated, exposed those who propounded it to no little misapprehension and consequent obloquy. Mr. Greeley always thought to the end of his life that, if a fair vote could be taken, it would be found that the South was *not* for secession, and that all the efforts of the disunionists had alienated but a minority of the Southern States or people from the Federal Union. He even insisted that it was *because* of his certainty that a majority of the Southern people were not in favor of secession that he urged the popular vote; and that the vote, wherever fairly taken, fully confirmed that view. He believed that the Confederate leaders had precipitated action because they feared that delay would be fatal to their schemes. When hostilities had actually commenced, he thought that the Government showed irresolution and delay. The result was "weary months of halting, timid, nerveless, yet costly warfare," while the rebellion might have been stamped out ere the close of 1861. In 1864 Mr. Greeley was engaged in another attempt at accommodation. In consequence of overtures made by Clement C. Clay of Alabama, James P. Holcombe of Virginia, and George N. Sanders, a plan of adjustment was submitted by Mr. Greeley to President Lincoln. This proposed the restoration and perpetuity of the Union; the abolition of slavery; amnesty for all political offences; the payment of \$400,000,000 five per cent United States stock to the late slave States, to be apportioned, *pro rata*, according to their slave population; representation in the House on the basis of their total population; and a national convention to ratify the adjustment. Mr. Greeley believed a just peace to be attain-

able. He thought that even the offer of these terms, though they should be rejected, would be of immense advantage to the national cause, and might even prevent a Northern insurrection. The negotiations, it is a matter of history, utterly failed; but it would be difficult to show that they did any injury to the cause of the Union. In connection with the Richmond negotiation, which was simultaneous, they showed that "the war must go on until the Confederacy should be recognized as an independent power, or till it should be utterly, finally overthrown"; "and the knowledge of this fact," said Mr. Greeley afterward, "was worth more than a victory to the national cause." The final victory of the Union arms was clouded by the assassination of President Lincoln. Mr. Greeley summed up his estimate of Mr. Lincoln's character by saying: "We have had chieftains who would have crushed out the rebellion in six months, and restored the Union as it was, but God gave us the one leader whose control secured not only the downfall of the rebellion, but the eternal overthrow of human slavery under the flag of the great Republic." In 1864 Mr. Greeley was a Presidential Elector for the State of New York, and a delegate to the Philadelphia Loyalists' convention. The war finally over, and the Union restored, so far as operations in the field could restore it, Mr. Greeley's mind was at once turned to projects of real and substantial pacification. The armies of the short-lived Confederacy were scattered, and its great chief was a prisoner in the hands of the Federal authorities—an unwelcome embarrassment, since the Government could much better have connived at his escape from the country. He could have been tried for treason; but his conviction was by no means certain should he be brought to trial. Meanwhile his imprisonment was prolonged with what Mr. Greeley thought to be "aggravations of harsh and needless indignity." He could not be tried summarily by court-martial and shot; if tried by a civil court, he could not possibly be convicted at any point where he could legally be tried. The provisions of the Federal Constitution were explicit, that "in all criminal prosecutions, the accused should enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed." Mr. Greeley said frankly to the attorney for Davis, that if his name was necessary upon a bail bond, it would not be withheld. When apprised that his name was needed, he went to Richmond, and, with Gerrit Smith and others, signed the bond in due form. The act was grossly misrepresented, and used for partisan purposes in the unfairest way. It cost Mr. Greeley fair hopes of political preferment; it almost stopped the sale of his "History of the Rebellion"; and when he became a candidate for the Presidency, with Gerrit Smith himself among his most active opponents, the suretyship for a criminal whom the Government never tried, and never had intended to try, was constantly and bitterly urged against him. The unfairness of this will now be acknowledged; then it was considered a sharp and clever electioneering expedient. In 1867 Mr. Greeley was a delegate-at-large to the New York State convention for the revision of the Constitution, where he was prompt and efficient in the performance of his official duties. In 1861 his friends presented his name before the Republican legislative caucus at Albany for United States Senator. There were three Republican candidates before the caucus, viz.: Mr. Greeley, Ira Harris, and William M. Evarts. Mr. Greeley started out with a large support, and for several successive ballots gained largely upon his opponents, but was finally defeated in a nomination, which would have been equivalent to an election, by reason of the supporters of Mr. Evarts going over in a body to Mr. Harris, which secured his nomination, and of course his election. Six years later, in 1867, Mr. Greeley's friends were again anxious to send him to the Senate, and before the meeting of the Legislature the almost unanimous expression of the leading Republicans of the State, as well as that of the principal journals of the party, favored his election. But immediately after the close of the Civil War he had declared, as the basis for reuniting the Republic in the bonds of friendship and brotherhood, in favor of "universal amnesty and impartial suffrage." In this he was, as usual, in advance of his party,

though they since saw the wisdom of his suggestion, and substantially adopted his plan of pacification. Against the judgment of his friends, but in order that he should not be elected under any possible misapprehension as to his views on the pacification of the South, he reiterated them just before the meeting of the Legislative caucus, in a strong and vigorous article in *The Tribune*, over his own signature. This threw him out of line for the Senatorship, as he expected it would, and so said to his intimate friends, who vainly tried to induce him to suppress the article "till after the election." In 1869, in a forlorn hope, after two or three Republican candidates who had been nominated had declined to run for State Controller, he accepted the position, and though defeated in the contest, as every one expected he would be, he ran ahead of the entire Republican State ticket, seven candidates in all, with the single exception of Gen. Franz Sigel, who received a considerable German vote which was not cast for the other Republican nominees. In 1870 he ran for Congress in the Sixth District against the Hon. S. S. Cox, and, though too ill to make a single speech in the district, he reduced the Democratic majority there from about 2,700, two years before, to about 1,000, and ran 300 ahead of General Woodford, the Republican candidate for Governor in 1870. At the Liberal Republican convention, held at Cincinnati, Ohio, in May, 1872, Mr. Greeley received upon the sixth ballot a clear majority of all the votes cast, and was declared the nominee of the convention for the Presidency, and B. Gratz Brown was nominated for the Vice-Presidency. In July following, Mr. Greeley also received the nomination of the Democratic convention at Baltimore, and he was now fairly before the country as the Presidential candidate of two great parties. The canvass which followed developed a faculty in Mr. Greeley for which he had hardly received credit—even from his admirers. He spoke constantly, and in all parts of the country; and the test to which he thus voluntarily subjected himself was admitted by almost universal consent to have been nobly maintained. He discussed all the great questions before the country boldly and without hesitation or concealment. He was attended and eagerly listened to on such occasions by immense throngs of the people; and he bore the immense strain upon both his physical and intellectual powers without flinching. He had, as a matter of course, upon his nomination, retired from the editorial charge of *The Tribune*, but he was still affectionately welcomed by his old readers, with the same cordiality, when he came to speak to them with the living voice. The result of the canvass is known to all. Our system of Presidential elections is such that a candidate may receive, as Mr. Greeley did, a large popular vote, and at the same time a very small one in the Electoral College. Mr. Greeley did not carry many States, but the results of the Liberal movement were at once felt in fresh promises from the incoming Administration; and in an assurance, at least semi-official, that the errors and mistakes of which complaint had been so loud would not be repeated. Mr. Greeley came back cheerfully and philosophically to his old *Tribune* chair, and girt himself for the old work, which, alas! he was not to continue. The strong physical and mental constitution of the man was already broken by many cares, by enormous labors, and by the loss of a wife to whom he was devotedly attached, and who had been for so many years his helper and his cheerer. For *The Tribune* he wrote hardly at all, and at last he was obliged to give up visiting the office regularly. His sleeplessness was followed by inflammation of the brain, and under this he rapidly sank, dying Friday, November 29th, 1872. The earthly life which had been so busy, so laborious, and so fruitful, was over. The obsequies of Mr. Greeley were of a kind rarely accorded to any save great public characters. In the pulpits of New York and of other cities, upon the subsequent Sunday, allusions were made to the event. The remains were taken to the City Hall, where they were visited by an immense concourse of the population. Upon the day of the funeral the streets were thronged by a crowd of spectators, anxious to show their respect for the departed. Among those who attended the funeral were the President and Chief Justice of the United States, several heads of departments,

many Representatives and Senators, and State and city officials. The services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Chapin, pastor of the deceased, and by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. After the procession moved to Greenwood, where the remains of Mr. Greeley were deposited. Such was the life and such the death of Mr. Greeley. Our limits have compelled us to epitomize that which might have been—and, indeed, has already been—extended to volumes. No man was ever more generally respected—no man ever died more generally regretted. As the self-cultivated man of letters, the philanthropist, the reformer, and the unsurpassed journalist, Horace Greeley will be honorably remembered so long as the history of the Republic shall survive.

JAY GOULD.

JAY GOULD, a distinguished American financier, widely known during more than a quarter of a century as the originator and astute and successful promoter of numerous colossal railroad and telegraph lines, and as the creator of one of the largest private fortunes of modern times, was born on the family homestead at Roxbury, Delaware County, N. Y., on May 27th, 1836, and died at his palatial residence in New York City on December 2d, 1892. On the paternal side his ancestry in this country goes back to Major Nathan Gold (afterward spelled Gould, owing to the universal pronunciation of the name), who, about 1645, emigrated from St. Edmondsbury, in the south of England, and settled in Connecticut. He was one of the nineteen petitioners for the charter of the colony, and for many years preceding his death in 1694 sat in the Provincial Council. In 1670 he was the richest inhabitant of Fairfield, where he resided. His son, Nathan Gould, Jr., was Deputy Governor of Connecticut from 1706-24, and became Chief Justice of the colony in 1712. He married Hannah, daughter of Lieut.-Col. John Talcott, Secretary of Hartford, who bore him nine children. Samuel, the fourth son, married Esther Bradley, of Fairfield, in 1716, and two of their sons served with distinction in the Revolutionary War—a struggle in which many members of the family under the name of Gold and Gould rendered faithful and honorable service. One of these sons, Lieut.-Col. Abraham Gould, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, fell at the head of his regiment—the Fourth Connecticut—while gallantly repulsing the British attack on Danbury, April 25-28, 1777. The blood-stained sword of this sturdy patriot and hero is a treasured heirloom in the family to this day. In 1754 Colonel Gould was married to Elizabeth Burr, a descendant of John Burr, who came to New England with Governor Winthrop in 1630 and who was one of the eight founders of Springfield, Mass. One of the six children of this marriage, Capt. Abraham Gould, Jr., described as “a grim, earnest, and honest man,” joined with other Puritans from Connecticut in establishing a settlement at Roxbury, Delaware County, N. Y., in 1789; and his son, John Burr Gould, who came into the world in 1792, was the first white male child born in that village. As a man the latter took a prominent place in the community. He was well read, public-spirited, held strong convictions on vital subjects, and had great courage as well as force of character. During the anti-rent troubles in 1844 he defended his home and individual rights, gun in hand, his little son, Jay, then but eight years old, pluckily standing by to render such assistance as he might. This son, the subject of this sketch, who in his boyhood's years was called Jason, grew up a slender, delicate lad, with no aptitude or inclination for work on his father's farm, but with a burning thirst for knowledge and the grit to acquire it, however hard he had to labor to this end. Like other boys who have made brilliant successes in life, he had a most excellent mother, a woman of sincere religious convictions and of a most amiable dispo-



Longfellow

sition. This worthy woman, whose maiden name was Mary More, was a granddaughter of John More, a sturdy Scot who had come from Ayrshire in 1772. She had many of the traits of her Scotch ancestry, and the impress of her character was reflected in that of her son down to the last years of his life. John B. Gould was the owner of a small farm, which, notwithstanding his industry and intelligent exertion and careful management, yielded only a sufficient income to support his rather numerous family in a style of severe simplicity. During his early years young Jay worked on his father's farm; and all the educational advantages which he obtained at this period he gained from the district school, whose session covered only half the year; while his other opportunities for study were heavily handicapped by the severe and exacting duties which always fall to the lot of a small boy in a farmer's family. Even this district school was unfortunately closed before he reached his tenth year, on account of the troubles occurring by the breaking out of the famous "anti-rent war." Soon after this, dissatisfied with farming life, Mr. Gould accepted a position as clerk in the country store of Burhans Brothers, in the village of Roxbury. His pay was \$16 per month, which was considered good wages in those days and in that locality. At the age of fourteen, however, we find that he entered Hobart Academy, New York; and that at this time he was also keeping the books of the village blacksmith; while from his elder sisters, who were young ladies of considerable culture, he obtained instruction which enabled him to start in his favorite study—mathematics. He supported himself during his stay at Hobart Academy, and was of no expense to his father. At this time he is said to have been of a reserved nature, giving all the time possible to close application to his studies, until he made such remarkable progress that in a little more than six months he had passed through the prescribed course of instruction to the entire satisfaction of his tutors. Leaving the Academy, and at the same time the service of the village blacksmith, he obtained employment in a hardware store—still devoting his leisure hours to systematic study, and turning his attention to surveying, trigonometry, and engineering. It is a curious fact in the young man's life that he should thus early have devoted himself to a study which was naturally to lead up to the prevailing business of his after-life. It is said of him at this time that the only recreation he permitted himself consisted in the perusal of the great historians; and this study also continued to his taste as he grew to maturity. With the determination to acquire a practical knowledge of surveying, he borrowed an old compass and a set of surveying implements, and practised surveying on a limited scale, with the assistance of the boys of the village acting as flag and chain bearers. It is characteristic of the man, and illustrative also of his remarkable inventive talent, that he obtained the services of these youths by making them presents of toys of his own invention and construction. An anomaly in the history of boys of his age is presented in the fact that when only fifteen years of age he was made full partner in the business in which he was engaged, and shortly afterward was entrusted with the entire charge. Under his skillful management this business grew largely, involving frequent visits to New York and Albany for the purpose of making purchases of hardware and other stock. During these visits he made so favorable an impression upon those with whom he had dealings that he was permitted to open an account with the well-known firms of Phelps, Dodge & Co., of New York, and Rathbone & Company and S. H. Ransom, of Albany, upon their best terms for credit. But the hardware business did not prove suited to his taste, and in the spring of 1852 he gave up his business to his father (who had, in the mean time, sold his farm), and, still continuing his interests in surveying, he obtained the charge of a surveying party, to complete a new map of Ulster County, at a salary of \$20 per month. In this, his first surveying expedition, young Gould started out with only \$5 in his pocket. It was bitterly cold weather, he had no overcoat, and he walked sometimes at the rate of forty miles a day to keep his blood in brisk circulation. The surveying party came to pecuniary grief, his employer

becoming embarrassed and unable to pay him; and he determined to carry out the enterprise on his own account, connecting with him two others of the party, none of whom was in possession of any capital, but all ambitious and determined. The hardships of this period have been told by Mr. Gould in his own language, as follows:

"I was out of money—that is to say, all that I had at my command was a ten-cent piece, and with that last coin I had determined not to part. (I did not part with it, and I never shall. I keep it now as a memento.) Fall was approaching, and unless our surveys were completed before the winter set in, the completion of our enterprise would have been delayed until the next season, subjecting us to additional expense. This I saw would probably cause the abandonment of the enterprise, and I was determined to carry it through if possible. Had I had sufficient money to last me on a journey back to Delaware for fresh supplies, I could not have afforded the time. I was among entire strangers and consequently without credit. I could neither advance nor retreat without money, and so deeply did I deplore the prospective ruin of our enterprise that I could not refrain from tears. When things are at the worst, however, they can only change for the better, and just when the clouds of my despair were thickest, fortune came smiling through them. Tired out with my last day's tramp, hungry and dejected, I was resting in a rocky nook, near the town of Shawangunk, with my tears trickling down on the face of the compass, when I was suddenly hailed by one of the farmers of the neighborhood, who asked me to accompany him home and make him a noon-mark, which is a north and south line drawn so that the shadow of an upright object thrown on it indicates the time of midday. Arrived at the farm, I was invited to take dinner first, an invitation which I joyfully accepted, as I had supped on a couple of small crackers the previous night, and, although I had been hard at work since daylight, had eaten nothing else, and consequently felt exceedingly faint. After a hearty dinner I made the noon-mark, and was about bidding the hospitable farmer 'good day' when he asked me what my charge was for the mark. I told him he was welcome to it, but he generously insisted on paying me half a dollar, assuring me that that was the price his neighbor had paid for one. I accepted the money and started on my way rejoicing. Had I that moment discovered a new continent I could not have been more elated, for with sixty cents in my pocket, and the prospect of making other noon-marks along the route, I could now see a way to carry my enterprise to a successful termination. I can never forget that day. From that time forward I prosecuted my labors with a light heart; the fame of my noon-marks preceded me; applications from farmers came in all round, and out of this new source of supply I paid all the expenses of my surveys, and came out at the completion with six dollars in my pocket."

At about this time young Gould was wandering disconsolately along the banks of the Hudson and Delaware Canal when he met Oliver J. Tillson (a youth of twenty years of age) and introduced himself, at the same time remarking that he was just the fellow that he had tramped a good many miles along the towpath that Sunday morning to see. With real tears in his eyes he related the story of his life. He said he had heard that young Tillson had some knowledge of surveying and civil engineering, and he had come to see whether they could not form a partnership. He was in debt and entirely without ready money. The young men continued in conversation till they arrived at Tillson's house, by which time the latter had made up his mind to adopt Gould's plan and form a business partnership with him and his friend Brink. Not one of them had any ready money, but finally they raised sufficient to buy two odometers, one for Tillson and the other for Brink. Gould had his own odometer. They went earnestly to work, taking different routes, and trundling the odometers wheelbarrow fashion over the rough country roads. According to agreement, they met every Saturday afternoon at the house of Tillson's father in Rosendale, where on that day and on Sundays they "fixed things up," as Gould used to call it, and compared notes. The map of Ulster County was completed in December, 1852, and Gould said he would like to sell out and go back to his father's home.

They held an auction among themselves, and Tillson and Brink together bought out Gould's right and title in the map. The following is a verbatim copy of the receipt:

DECEMBER 27, 1852.

Received of Oliver J. Tillson and Peter H. Brink ninety dollars and wheel, in full of all debts and demands and dues against them and the Ulster County Map.

JASON GOULD,
for
JOHN B. GOULD.

John B. Gould was Jason's father, and had advanced his son a trifle. Besides, at the time the receipt was given, he was a minor and believed that was the correct way of signing. The "wheel" which is here mentioned was the odometer he used to trundle all over the wild western portion of the country while making his surveys. The accuracy of the Ulster County map had attracted the attention of the late John Delafield, who applied to the Legislature of the State for aid in the completion of a topographical survey of the entire State, to be undertaken by Mr. Gould. Before success was met in the Legislature, Mr. Delafield unfortunately died. But with the boldness and energy which had already so demonstrated themselves as a part of his character, Mr. Gould determined to prosecute the enterprise without waiting for legislative aid. In the spring of 1853 he began the survey of Albany County, and completed it by the following fall. During the ensuing winter he drafted out his surveys, and produced a map which he sold on its completion at a very handsome profit. Meanwhile, during the summer of 1853, he was employed by the Cohoes Company to survey and make a map of the village in which their manufactory is situated. This map netted him \$600. During the same year he surveyed and laid out the Albany and Nisecayuna Plank-Road. This was a task involving embarrassing difficulties of engineering, but Mr. Gould mastered them all, completed the work to the satisfaction of the company, and was liberally rewarded. As will be readily judged, the year 1853 included for him an almost incredible amount of work; and he rose at daybreak and seldom retired for rest before midnight. The following year he sent a company of surveyors into Delaware County, N. Y., for the purpose of taking surveys for a map of that locality; and also organized and despatched similar expeditions for two counties in Ohio and one in Michigan. Personally he attended to the supervision of the drafting department, but he kept himself also thoroughly familiar with all the details of the business. During the summer he surveyed a proposed railroad from Newburgh to Syracuse; but this last effort proved too much for his already over-worked constitution, and he was taken seriously ill with typhoid fever, followed by inflammation of the lungs, and altogether it was a long time before his health and vigor were sufficiently restored to enable him to attend to active business. He sold out his interest in the Ohio and Michigan surveys, and the map of Delaware County having been completed, he sold that. Meanwhile his investigations in Delaware County resulted in the collection of his notes and recollections, which he shortly afterward published in a history of Delaware County, a thoroughly well-written and entertaining volume of about four hundred and fifty pages. This edition was made in 1856; and up to this time from his different surveys he had accumulated about five thousand dollars. It chanced that his attention now became accidentally directed to the business of tanning, and with his usual interest in any new matter which came before him, he made a study of the details of the business, conceived that it might prove more profitable than the work on which he was engaged, and at once entered upon a journey through the tanning regions of New York and Pennsylvania for the purpose of inspection. Being attracted to the extensive forests of Luzerne and Monroe counties, Pa., just rendered accessible by the opening of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, he made extensive purchases of land upon the Lehigh, bordering upon those counties, determining to establish there a site for

a settlement which he had in his mind. Prior to this period Mr. Gould had made the acquaintance of Hon. Zadock Pratt, of Prattsville, the well-known tanner. He now returned to New York from his trip through Pennsylvania, and laid his plans before Mr. Pratt with such force that the latter made a journey to the location, approved it, and work was immediately commenced by the two, under the firm name of Pratt & Gould. A sawmill and blacksmith's shop were put up, and soon the firm was doing a large lumber business. Teams, wagons, and the necessary tools and materials for clearing the forest were brought from New York, skilled mechanics and laborers were engaged, and within one hundred days from the time the first tree was felled the tannery was in full operation. This settlement was named by Mr. Pratt "Gouldsboro," as a compliment to his young and energetic partner. Next a good road was constructed, connecting the settlement with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; and, having been appointed postmaster, Gould applied to Congress and procured the passage of an act making this route a daily stage route. A company was organized under the name of the Delaware and Lehigh Plank-Road Company. A charter was obtained; Mr. Gould was chosen President, and, the work being prosecuted vigorously, the road was completed at a cost of \$25,000. It is a most interesting fact, and most creditable to the founder of Gouldsboro, that among the first acts of his early days of prosperity were the establishment and maintenance of a school at his own expense, and the gift of a lot and a liberal subscription for the erection of a church. In the year 1857 he took an active part in the establishment of the Stroudsburch Bank, in which he was the largest stockholder. This was the beginning of his career as a financier. He soon became recognized as one of the most capable and industrious of the members of the Board of Directors, and to such an extent that his influence prevailed with the administration of the bank and enabled it to pass over the disastrous panic of that year, which destroyed so many older financial institutions. With that individuality and self-confidence which had grown to be such powerful factors in Mr. Gould's nature, he now determined upon conducting his operations at Gouldsboro by himself, and accordingly he bought out (in 1859) Mr. Pratt's interest. Shortly after he associated with himself Messrs. Charles M. Leupp & Company, one of the oldest and most respectable firms in the trade, selling them an interest in his tanning business for \$80,000. The sudden death of Mr. Leupp in October, 1859, made a settlement of his estate necessary, and Mr. Gould was obliged to cancel important arrangements for the extension of his business, with great loss to himself. Misunderstandings occurred with the surviving partner of Leupp & Company, Mr. Lee, who is said to have gone down to Gouldsboro with a posse of armed men, driven Gould's men out, and taken possession of the tannery. Mr. Gould was away at the time, but on his return he organized a force which he led in person, routed the enemy, and regained possession of the tannery. The complete stagnation which occurred in the trade at about this time, however, necessitated the closing of the tannery, but it was shortly afterward reopened by Mr. Gould with two hundred and fifty men employed, and manufacturing a million and a half pounds of sole leather annually. Through all his varied engagements and lines of business it is apparent that Mr. Gould's attention, owing to his early predilection for surveying, had been more or less directed to the consideration of railroad affairs, and the immense value of transportation in a newly opened country. There is no doubt that, while he was working his tannery at Gouldsboro and starting the Stroudsburch Bank, he had also his eyes open to any possible opportunity that might offer itself in the matter of railroading. It was about this time that the celebrated Schuyler frauds had given a great shock to railroad securities, many of which declined to a nominal value. At this crisis he invested the bulk of his own capital, and every dollar that he could borrow besides, in the purchase of bonds of the Rutland and Washington Railroad, which he acquired at ten cents on the dollar. At the same time he secured for himself the control of

the mortgage bonds of the Troy and Rutland Railroad. This was a most daring and dangerous speculation, but it proved to be profitable beyond even the most sanguine expectations of the investor, and in less than two years from the time that he assumed control of the roads, Mr. Gould succeeded in extricating them from their pecuniary embarrassments and consolidating them with the Saratoga, Whitehall, and Rensselaer Railroad, under the title of the latter. The bonds of these roads were, by Mr. Gould's skilful management and able financiering, worked up above par, and the road became one of the most prosperous in the State. With the capital which he had accumulated from this, his first railroad investment, he removed to New York City in 1859, where he established himself as a broker. At this time the Erie Railroad was in what was considered by railroad men and financiers almost a hopeless condition of embarrassment; and it was questioned by such men if it were even possible to save that magnificent property from bankruptcy and ruin. Mr. Gould entered the directory of the Erie Company, and shortly afterward became President, holding that office until the reorganization of the company in 1872. Fully understanding the difficulties with which he had successfully contended in his previous railroad management, he conceived that he would be able by judicious administration to lift this road out of its condition of stagnation, and place it where it had been before, on a par with the leading trunk lines of the United States. In his first battle toward this end, he met with those giants in railroad management—Daniel Drew and Commodore Vanderbilt—and in a battle that has no parallel in the story of such struggles he completely defeated them. The methods which he used were new in railroad management, but they were effectual, and the result was, after much litigation and serious disturbance of securities, that he rescued the road from ruin and established its independence on an enduring basis. How much of this conclusion was due to Mr. Gould's foresight and administrative capacity is of course a question between his friends and his enemies. At about this time he became the owner of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh road, of which he made a success, afterward leasing it to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He next made large purchases of stock of the Union Pacific, Wabash, Texas Pacific, St. Louis and Northern, Missouri Pacific, and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad companies, taking the latter out of the hands of a receiver. Concerning the Missouri Pacific Mr. Gould has made the following statement publicly:

"I bought from Mr. Garrison the control of the road, which ran from St. Louis to Kansas City, being two hundred and eighty-seven miles long. I gave him a check for it in full. I did not care for the money I made, for I had passed the point where I cared to make money. It was more of a plaything to see how much I could develop it; and I did develop it until now (in 1883) we have in the system some twenty thousand miles, extending from St. Louis through Kansas City to Omaha, with another line shorter than that on the east side of the St. Louis (?) River. Then there are two lines extending to Mexico; another line from St. Louis to Galveston. They concentrate at St. Louis, Chicago, Detroit, and Toledo. I think the property when I bought it was earning about \$70,000 a week gross. I have just received an account of the gross earnings for last month, and I find them to be \$5,100,000. We have incidentally developed cattle-raising, coal-mining, and cotton, so that we have created this earning power by the development of the system."

This statement on the part of Mr. Gould is given to illustrate the enormous grasp of a mind which could foresee such vast ultimate benefits to accrue from the consolidation of isolated roads into a single grand system. Mr. Gould was currently credited with being a "railroad wrecker." The same was frequently said of the late Samuel J. Tilden; yet the latter was not only a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, but received a majority of the popular vote and is by very many believed to have been elected to that high office. With regard to the matter of railroad wrecking, it is to be said that ninety per cent of all the railroads in the United States have been at one time or another in the hands of a receiver. Railroads are the

pioneers of settlement, and it is unfortunate for those who first undertake them that they almost invariably prove losing investments. Their truly great value to the country consists first in their active influence as pioneer agencies, and next in their reorganization and recapitalization, when they become valuable and permanent objects of investment. As stated by Mr. Gould in the passage quoted above, the uses of such railroad lines in the opening up of new sections of the country, organizing and encouraging new industries, and advancing the progress of agriculture and civilization, are certainly among the most magnificent objects to be gained by application of human intelligence to the use of human instrumentalities. Mr. Gould's great interest in railroads naturally drew his attention to the telegraph system of the United States, and he invested heavily in the stock of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company at its start, but he soon found out that his railroad interests lay more with the Western Union. He accordingly sold the Atlantic and Pacific stock to the latter company, but owing to the fact that he was not permitted to appoint, as the head of the united company, the man whom he had selected for that position, he started the American Union (1879) in opposition to this, and continued this opposition until 1881, when that company was also merged into the Western Union. In December, 1880, official records showed that Mr. Gould was in control of ten thousand miles of railroad, being more than one-ninth of the entire mileage of the country. Early in 1881 he became interested in the elevated railroad system in New York. One of the most interesting incidents known to the history of finance in America occurred in 1882. At that time some doubt had been cast upon the financial standing of Mr. Gould, and on March 13th he summoned several of the leading capitalists of New York to his private office, and there spread before them for their examination certificates of stock, all in his own name, having a face value of \$53,000,000, and offered to produce \$20,000,000 more if desired. As may be imagined, this act set at rest all questions as to his means. In 1883 he stated, in regard to the holders of the stock of the Western Union Telegraph Company, that of \$80,000,000 of that stock, \$60,000,000 was held by the investors, while only \$20,000,000 was in the hands of the brokers. While testifying before a Senate Committee as to the relations between capital and labor, being asked to give a description of the valuation of the Western Union plants, franchises, etc., Mr. Gould answered as follows:

"I do not suppose that I can give you as intelligent an answer to that as a practical man could. I judge of these properties by a broader rule, by their money-earning power. It would be impossible to duplicate it, because our contracts with the railroads cannot be duplicated, and you cannot appropriate the services of the railroads. We have patents that are very valuable. We receive a share of the gross earnings of the telephone throughout the country. These are all elements of wealth and value. The telegraph is growing; it represents the entire growth of the country. A railroad represents only a partial growth. We are building lines now that are in advance of civilization, and will drag civilization after them."

Here, as in the previous quotation from Mr. Gould, is to be observed the largeness of his mental vision, in its application to the true value of great properties and growing interests. While a "practical man" would have stated to the Senate Committee, after proper preparation, the sum in dollars and cents represented by the wires, the posts, the batteries, and the other plant of the Western Union Telegraph Company, Mr. Gould, acknowledging his incapacity to make such a definition as this, in a few glowing words of absolute truth and plain meaning to those capable of understanding, sets forth such a presentment of the values pertaining to the question as a "practical man" could not by any possibility have offered. In March, 1887, Mr. Gould purchased a controlling interest in the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad, which then had an aggregate mileage of nearly nine hundred miles and was connected with the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, the Atlantic and Pacific, and the western portions of the Southern

Pacific railroads. These, with the projecting links, gave him control of an additional three thousand miles of rail, and he at once became an imposing factor in the railway world. It is obviously impossible even to mention all the numerous and enormous transactions in which this financial giant was engaged. A complete history of his activities after he became a resident of New York City would be a virtual presentation of the stock movements of his time. During this period no American business man was more widely known, and few even of the most brilliant of American statesmen received more attention at the hands of the press. And this is not strange in view of the fact that his movements in finance and his gigantic railroad and other operations influenced the market to a greater extent than did those of any other man or body of men in the United States or Great Britain. The boldness and audacity of his undertakings, his foresight, and the determination and tenacity of purpose which carried out every plan conceived by him, regardless of all obstacles, were qualities which made him feared, but which also inspired respect and not infrequently admiration. Concerning the net result of his acquisition of great railroad properties and his consolidation and after-administration of them, it is impossible to deny that the advantage lies with the sections of country traversed by such roads. While individuals at times may have suffered, the country at large was incalculably benefited. From his boyhood up, Mr. Gould displayed qualities of industry and earnestness and understanding in every business to which he applied himself, which are certainly worthy of being recommended to youth in general. Furthermore, it is to be said of him that, whoever he may have injured during the progress of his career, he never directly harmed the poor man. Rev. Dr. Talmage, after a trip through the West at the time when the great railroad strikes were in progress there, delivered a lecture on the subject of his trip and generally on the conditions of labor and capital. In the course of this lecture he spoke as follows:

"All this contention of Jay Gould and the Knights of Labor only make matters worse. Men have a right to band together in the interest of their occupation or profession, whether they call themselves 'Grangers' or 'Knights of Labor,' or an association of plasterers or carpenters or plumbers or clerical unions, and there is a legitimate and righteous use of such organizations. On the other hand, if a man by business application gets wealth, he has as much a right to it as the other man has to his poverty. For instance, many suppose that Mr. Gould has made and enlarges his fortune out of the laboring classes. Mr. Gould makes his money out of capitalists. Being an adroit business man, he absorbs the estates of those who compete with him in the great money markets. His regular diet is not poor men, but capitalists. Capitalists stewed; capitalists boiled; capitalists roasted; fricasseed; capitalists on the half-shell. Mr. Gould is one of the kindest of men, and would not hurt a fly; but he plays 'ten pins' in Wall Street with many adventurers who come there to play with him, and their balls go down the side of the alley, and he makes a ten-strike or has two or three spares, and the fellows beaten fill the land with their howls. If people would keep out of the Wall Street bowling-alley, and play checkers and dominoes with their wives and children, much of this trouble would be over."

Mr. Gould was married on January 22, 1863, to Miss Helen Day Miller, a beautiful and most worthy young woman, whose father, Mr. Daniel S. Miller, a wealthy and respected merchant of New York City, descended from an English family that had settled at East Hampton, Long Island, in colonial days. It was a love match and the union was ideally happy. Mrs. Gould found her world in her family, and her greatest pleasure outside of this sphere in acts of charity, privately performed but numerous, effective, and far-reaching. Her death, which occurred January 13, 1889, was the severest blow of Mr. Gould's life and plunged him in deepest grief. Never a well man himself Mr. Gould began to fail in health materially a year or so after the demise of his beloved wife; but although informed that his disease was consumption, he continued at the helm of his affairs and sedulously concealed his condition from the public.

Shortly before this ill turn of health he had become somewhat less aggressive in his financial operations, and henceforth he conducted them with a view principally to prevent the impairment of his extensive properties and to obviate any shrinkage in their value consequent upon his death. Mr. Gould's possessions now were so great that this alone was a huge task, and could not have been conducted with success had he been cast in a less heroic mold. During these later years he had, as one of his most trusted lieutenants and ablest assistants, his eldest son, Mr. George J. Gould, for whose character and ability he had a genuine esteem, and whose five years of faithful service he remunerated with the princely compensation of \$5,000,000. When his end came he was prepared for it, and he died as he had wished, without pain and surrounded by his loving children. These children, all now living, are George Jay, Edwin, Helen Miller, Howard, Anna, and Frank Jay. Two were married previous to their father's demise, namely, George Jay, to Miss Edith Kingdon, and Edwin to Miss Sarah Cantine Shrad; and Anna, the younger daughter, has since become the wife of Count Paul Marie Ernest Boniface de Castellane, of France. By will Mr. Gould divided his vast fortune, estimated to approximate one hundred millions in actual value, equitably and satisfactorily among his children. In reviewing the leading incidents of Mr. Gould's life and the extraordinary influence which he wielded it is proper to take into consideration his personal appearance, his habits, and characteristics. Like Napoleon he was short in stature, and his weight could hardly have exceeded one hundred and twenty-five pounds. His hair and beard were black, and his eyes, of the same color, were singularly expressive but completely under control. The whole countenance was of that type that defied analysis; but the nature of which it was the mask held deep affection and an almost womanly gentleness, both exhibited in the home circle and to close friends. Mr. Gould knew the value of time too well to acquire a reputation for generosity; but that he cared too little for money to be ungenerous is attested by numerous incidents. His dealings with the late Cyrus W. Field offer an illustration. At a crisis in that gentleman's affairs he lent him \$1,000,000, then bought from him seventy-eight thousand shares of the stock of the elevated railroad, paying therefor \$9,360,000, and later made him a second loan of \$300,000. At the time he was a severe sufferer from neuralgia, yet his interest in the fortunes of his friend caused him to be forgetful of self. It should be said here that the purchase alluded to was made when there was a prospect of loss; and it is a fact that within a few days after it was made the stock declined in value three and three-quarter millions. Instances of his generosity might be cited that would surprise cavillers were it not that he laid a promise of secrecy upon all whom he assisted. He himself was authority for the statement that many whom he had befriended became his enemies. Among his numerous public benefactions that to the city of Memphis was notable. Hearing of the exhausted condition of the treasury of the Howard Association there, consequent upon the demands growing out of the second visitation of yellow fever, in 1879, he sent by telegraph the sum of \$5,000 and authorized the association to draw on him for as much more as was needed to aid the association in its work of nursing the sick and burying the dead. Memphis was ever grateful for this generous kindness, and some years afterward, when he was in that city, a public reception was tendered him at the Merchants' Exchange. One of his closest business associates, Mr. Morosini, is authority for the statement that in some years he disbursed privately in charities in excess of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Remembering his own early struggles he seems always to have had a warm place in his heart for poor but ambitious young men, and he designed founding a great institution where all such might secure without cost a thorough technical training. It is true that no provision was made in his will for such an institution, but this was owing to the fact that he intended to carry out this project himself. His serious illness and unlooked-for death prevented the execution of this noble project. Owing to Mr.

Gould's intense reticence and reserve much of his real character was as a sealed book to the outside world. It seemed as though he preferred to be misjudged rather than to seek ample vindication by a demonstration of facts. Speaking once of newspaper statements regarding himself he said:

"I never notice what is said about me. I am credited with things I have never done and abused for them. It would be idle to attempt to contradict newspaper talk and street rumors. As to enemies, any man in my position is likely to have them. With me the bitterest enemies have always proved to be men to whom I had rendered services. As a general thing, I do my best to be on good terms with everybody I come in contact with. I am not of a quarrelsome disposition. But, on the other hand, I have the disadvantage of not being sociable. Wall Street men are fond of company and sport. A man makes \$100,000 there and immediately buys a yacht, begins to drive fast horses, and becomes a sport generally. My tastes lie in a different direction. When business hours are over I go home and spend the remainder of the day with my wife, my children, and the books of my library. Every man has natural inclinations of his own. Mine are domestic. They are not calculated to make me particularly popular in Wall Street, and I cannot help that."

With such tastes and inclinations, a nature above petty vices, habits scrupulously temperate, and a passionate love for home, family, and flowers, Mr. Gould's private life fell little short of the ideal. In the relations of husband and father he was wise in counsel, tender in admonition, generous and affectionate. By his own fireside his sovereignty was both kindly and gentle. Among his associates and his employees he was unassuming and modest to a marked degree. On all occasions he was undemonstrative and generally the last to speak; and yet so clear and concise were his utterances that they seldom failed to command instant attention, as his suggestions did instant approval through their simplicity and directness. Both in speech and in writing he was felicitous in expression. He appreciated the arts and scholarship, and his fine residence on Fifth Avenue, New York City, was enriched by a splendid collection of paintings and statuary, and by a large and well-selected library. On his fine estate, Lyndhurst, at Irvington-on-the-Hudson, where he built a castle-like home of stately proportions and solidity, he maintained a conservatory which rivalled the most famous in the world. This magnificent estate is now the property of his elder daughter, Miss Helen M. Gould, a young lady who in the most noble manner reflects the life-teachings of her worthy mother, and whose many gracious acts of kindness and philanthropy have already earned for her a warm place in the hearts of the poor and unfortunate, and a well-deserved prominence among the philanthropists of the country. Apart from the numerous acts of public and private beneficence with which Miss Gould's name is so frequently associated, she will be specially remembered for the generous-minded patriotism which prompted her in May, 1898, to give \$100,000 to the United States Government to be used in the emergency of war with Spain, and her subsequent co-operation and liberal support in the various relief measures evoked by the necessities of that conflict. She was particularly active in the work of the Women's National War Relief Association, to which she contributed in August, 1898, the sum of \$25,000. In closing this imperfect sketch of Mr. Gould's life, it is proper to add that, in the opinion of dispassionate critics, the United States owes much of its great prosperity and material and commercial progress to his initiative and determination; for it cannot be questioned that through his enormous extension of railroad lines and telegraph systems this vast country has been consolidated and cemented into one great unit of force, power, and influence which the nations of the earth hesitate to antagonize. Great financiers comprehend the splendid services which he rendered to his native land in developing its material resources and increasing the productiveness of its industries. A leader among them, Mr. Henry Clews, regarded Mr. Gould as "one of the wonders of the world, abnormally great among men of affairs." A jurist of eminence, Judge John F. Dillon, declared him to be "the most con-

summate railroad manager our country has ever produced." It was feared at one time that the cessation of his impelling energy might result in a slackening of the onward movement if not the possible failure of various schemes which, if carried out by him, would prove highly useful to the general prosperity. Happily this fear has proven groundless, for Mr. Gould's sons are gentlemen of uncommon ability in affairs, and their management of the great properties left by their father has been judicious as well as progressive. Studied impartially, Mr. Gould's marvellous activity in the fields in which it was exercised can be compared only to the great forces which act in obedience to nature's laws. Thus regarded it cannot be considered otherwise than as a beneficent evolutionary power which has forced the development of the country along progressive lines with giant strides. A century hence, if no sooner, the work he performed will be appreciated at its true value, and posterity will not fail to render homage to his great talents and achievements and to do full justice to his memory.

MARCELLUS HARTLEY.

MARCELLUS HARTLEY, a distinguished citizen of New York, one of the founders and for many years past head of the old established and widely known house of Hartley & Graham (formerly Schuyler, Hartley & Graham), special agent of the United States Government in Europe during the War of the Rebellion, President of the Union Metallic Cartridge Company, of the Remington Arms Company, and of the Gun Implement Company, and an officer in a number of other manufacturing corporations and also in several leading financial, educational, and philanthropic institutions, was born in New York City, September 23, 1828. At the present period, when so much attention is being given to genealogical research, and when the English-speaking peoples evince so strong a tendency to unite for humane and commercial, if not for political, reasons, it is interesting to trace the descent of Americans from the parent stems across the sea. Mr. Hartley's ancestry, in both the paternal and maternal lines, runs back to some of the best blood in England, the Hartleys being an excellent family of great antiquity in Yorkshire, with branches of importance in Dorset, Berkshire, and Cumberland; and the Munsons, his mother's people, having an unbroken record in the English heraldic annals since about the middle of the fourteenth century. The American family of Hartley, to which the subject of this sketch belongs, is an offshoot of the branch established at Cockermouth in Cumberland, England, by Henry Hartley, Esq., in the middle of the sixteenth century, which in itself was a scion of the Hartleys of Chorton, of whom was Sir John Hartley, knighted by Charles I. in 1633. Henry Hartley was succeeded by his son, Anthony Hartley, who in turn was succeeded by his son, Gen. Christopher Hartley, through the marriage of whose daughter and sole heir the estate diverted. The younger branches of the family, however, never lost their social prestige, and several of them have held substantial estates for many generations. Among the more prominent of the Hartleys in the mother-country during the present century may be named Maj.-Gen. James Hartley, a prominent English officer in India; Sir Charles Augustus Hartley, Engineer-in-Chief of the European Commission for the Navigation of the Danube, and several High Sheriffs of Cumberland, the last being Thomas Hartley, Esq., of Armathwaite Hall, whose ancestor, John Hartley, Esq., of Whitehaven, espoused Eliza Milham, through which marriage the honorable surname of Milham appears to have entered the family. The more immediate ancestor of the American Hartleys under consideration was the Rev. David Hartley, B.A., of Lincoln College, Oxford, subsequently Vicar of Army, Parish of Leeds, Yorkshire. He was third in descent from Anthony Hartley, previously mentioned, and was the great-grandfather of Isaac Hartley, the founder of the New York branch of the family. As illustrative of the

Marcellus Hartley

mental attainments of the Hartleys it may be stated here that both a son and grandson of the Vicar of Armly became famous. The son referred to, Dr. David Hartley, was a metaphysician and philosopher of note, and the author of numerous works, chief among which stands his "Observations on Man," many editions being necessary to satisfy the demand. He numbered among his friends and admirers the poet Coleridge, who, in his "Religious Musings," refers to him as—

"Hartley, of mortal kind
Wiseest, he first who marked the ideal tubes
Down the fine fibres from the sentient brain
Roll subtly surging."

The name of Hartley Coleridge, bestowed upon his son, testifies to the poet's regard for this singularly amiable and very learned man. A son of Dr. David Hartley, David Hartley—third of the name in succession—achieved fame as a scientific inventor, and won a permanent place in history as an enlightened and humane statesman. Far wiser than most of his compeers in the English Parliament, in which he sat from 1774 to 1780, he steadily opposed the coercion of the American colonies by the mother-country. Appointed His Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to treat with the United States of America, he signed the Treaty of Paris in 1783, his colleagues on the Commission being John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, and John Jay. The original document is preserved in the archives of the State Department at Washington. He resolutely opposed the African slave trade, and was one of the first persons in the House of Commons to move its abolishment. He wielded a facile pen and was a prolific writer, mostly on political subjects, which he discussed with singular justice and vigor. A volume of his "Letters on the American War" was published in London in 1778-79. Six volumes of his miscellaneous letters are among the treasures of the Letter collection at Washington, while several others are to be found in the British Museum. In her admirable "History of the City of New York," Mrs. Martha J. Lamb discourses at considerable length regarding the ancestors of the New York Hartleys, and in addition to much interesting information concerning them gives a fine portrait of David Hartley, M.P., and also the ancient coat-of-arms of the family, the motto of which, "*Vive ut Vivas*," she declares, "seems to have breathed throughout the character of a long line of generous, of learned, and philanthropic men." Mr. Marcellus Hartley descends from the worthy Vicar of Armly through his son James, a man "distinguished for eminent piety and intellectual vigor." This estimable gentleman was the father of Robert Hartley, born at Baughton, Lancashire, in 1736, who married Martha Smithson, daughter of Isaac Smithson, whose family derives its name from an ancient town in the North Riding of Yorkshire, where its representatives were at the time of the Battle of Hastings, in 1066. In the famous "Doomsday Book" instituted by William the Conqueror, the name appears in its peculiar Saxon-Norman form, "De Smethton." Several members of this old family have won fame and fortune in one way or another. Hugh Smithson, Esq., of Stanwick, Yorkshire, was conspicuously devoted to Charles Stuart during the Civil War, and at the Restoration, in 1660, was created a baronet by Charles II. Isaac Smithson, father of Martha Smithson Hartley, was second in descent from Sir Hugh. Among his kinsmen in the elder branch were Sir Hugh Percy Smithson, the fourth baronet, who married Lady Elizabeth of Somerset, and the Earl of Northumberland, who succeeded to the same titles which are still continued in the family of Smithsons. Closely allied to Isaac was the eccentric philanthropist, James Smithson, who bequeathed half a million dollars for the establishment of a national scientific institution in the United States, now world-famous as the Smithsonian Institution in Washington. Isaac Hartley, son of Robert and Martha Smithson Hartley, and grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was

a woollen manufacturer at Cockermonth at the close of the last century. He married Isabella Johnson in 1787, and ten years later removed to America, establishing himself in business at Schenectady, on the Mohawk. His eldest son, Robert Milham Hartley, father of Marcellus, born at Cockermonth, England, in 1796, was but a year old when he was brought to America. As he grew up he developed scholarly tastes, and, encouraged by his parents to prepare himself for the ministry, began in youth a course of study embracing the classics, which, however, he was obliged to relinquish uncompleted owing to ill health. Prevented from qualifying for the ministry, he engaged in mercantile pursuits, and became widely known and respected through his active philanthropies. During his long and busy life he found in work of this character a congenial outlet for the humane feelings that were denied expression in the Christian ministry. Among the noble institutions in New York City which he was instrumental in founding may be named the Society for the Relief of Ruptured and Crippled Children, the Association for the Improvement of the Children of the Poor, and the Presbyterian Hospital, his associates in these benign labors being some of the most eminent of his fellow-citizens; among others, Luther Bradish, James Lenox, James Brown, John David Wolfe, Robert B. Minturn, John C. Green, Horatio Allen, and A. R. Wetmore. He was himself an officer in several of these institutions, and as such performed most effective work; and his published reports, numbering some thirty-four volumes, form a valuable library of reference and statistics in the department of social and economic science, bearing upon the welfare of indigent city children. He was the author of several works on kindred topics, and during nearly half a century contributed regularly to the press. Like many members of the Hartley family he reached a round old age, dying in New York City, March 5, 1881, aged eighty-five years. A fine "Memorial" of him (a large octavo volume) has been published by his son, Rev. Isaac Smithson Hartley, D.D., a distinguished divine, who has filled the presidency of the Synod of the Reformed Church in America, and who was at one time President of the Oneida Historical Society. Such in brief is the history of the paternal ancestry of Marcellus Hartley. A glance at the history of his maternal ancestry reveals that in this line also he comes of ancient and worthy lineage. His mother, whose maiden name was Catherine Munson, was a native of New York, and a lineal descendant of Capt. Thomas Munson, one of the early English settlers of New Haven, one of the founders of Hartford, and for nearly half a century a prominent and influential personage in the civil and military history of the latter town. For his service in the Pequot and King Philip's war Captain Munson received an allotment in the Soldiers' Field in the vicinity of Hartford, and a large tract of land elsewhere in the colony. The parents of Catherine Munson Hartley were Reuben Munson and Elizabeth Hall Munson, the latter also a descendant of one of the early settlers of Connecticut, a connection of Lyman Hall, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and a relative by marriage of Admiral Foote, one of the brilliant heroes of the Civil War. Reuben Munson was a citizen of more than ordinary prominence, who amassed a comfortable fortune in his business as a manufacturer in New York, and who took quite an active part in public affairs, serving as Alderman for twelve years and as a member of the State Assembly for two terms, and enjoyed the friendship and esteem of many leading public men, among them Governor DeWitt Clinton. He was well known in financial circles, especially in connection with the Tradesmen's and Bowery Savings Banks, of each of which he was an incorporator; and he was connected with several charitable institutions and took a warm interest in philanthropic work. His daughter, the mother of the subject of this sketch, was a woman "whose nobleness of character, purity of purpose, and graceful manner, blended with deep Christian principle and love for her native soil, left an abiding impression on all her children, which contributed largely to their personal attainments and success." Of ancient and most honorable ancestry and blessed with parents of the highest and purest character, whose worth, wealth

and social prestige gave them rank with the best people of the city and State, Marcellus Hartley began life under the most favorable auspices. His early education was obtained chiefly at a well-known classical school in his native city; and well equipped mentally for whatever tasks might devolve upon him, he took up a business career while still a youth in years, entering the counting-room of Francis Tomes & Sons, dealers in guns and fancy hardware, and one of the leading importing firms in New York. Having acquired a thorough acquaintance with the trade, he formed, in association with Mr. J. Rutsen Schuyler and Mr. Malcolm Graham, the firm of Schuyler, Hartley & Graham, which began business in Maiden Lane in 1854, and continued under the original style until 1876, when, Mr. Schuyler having retired, the firm assumed its present style of Hartley & Graham. The principal business of the house is in arms and ammunition, and it is the largest and most influential in that line of business in the United States. During the Civil War it came into special prominence in supplying the loyal States with arms. The War Department at Washington, then under the charge of the late Edwin M. Stanton, recognizing the necessity of securing a loyal, patriotic citizen to purchase arms for the troops being fitted out, selected Mr. Hartley for that purpose, appointing him agent of the Government, and commissioned him a brigadier-general, with plenary power, opening him an unlimited credit on Baring Brothers & Co., of London, the fiscal agents of the United States. His instructions were not only to buy all the guns in the markets of Europe, but to prevent any from falling into the hands of the Confederate Government. With this view he visited the various manufacturers of England, France, and Germany, making contracts with them for all they could turn out for a year, and by surreptitiously outbidding the agents of the South, likewise purchasing arms, for such lots as were put on the market from time to time, prevented any considerable number falling into their hands. In making these purchases he expended several millions of dollars. Mr. Hartley prosecuted this important work at a great sacrifice to his personal interests, as his compensation was the pay of a brigadier-general—a sum insignificant in comparison to what his emoluments would have been had he given his services exclusively to his firm; but he was a true patriot and gladly made these sacrifices for his country in her hour of peril and need. During his long sojourn abroad he came into close relations with the Hon. John Bright, Member of Parliament for Birmingham, and other distinguished statesmen, and seized every opportunity to enlighten them and the British public in general as to the cause and aim of the war. One incident of his interesting war experience while in England has been related by him in an article published in the *New York Times* of January 22, 1898. Describing it he says:

"I was in Birmingham one day, and seeing a notice of a meeting to be held at the Town Hall, at which John Bright was scheduled for a speech, I attended it. I was within a few feet of the platform, and the hall was crowded to overflowing. Mr. Bright commenced his speech by referring to matters in his own country, but after a while drifted to the American question and England's position. He soon showed how he was going to treat the subject; that was in favor of the North; but before he had given full evidence of this there was an uproar seldom heard at a meeting, and he was not allowed to proceed. He stood his ground, however, until the disturbance had ceased; then started again, with the same result,—but he was not to be put down. Standing silent, resting one hand on the table and the other in the breast of his coat, he gazed at the audience. After a while he was allowed to continue. Mr. Bright spoke for over an hour. I listened with wonder and admiration to his eloquent and masterly presentation of the cause for which he pleaded. It seemed impossible to present the claims of the North more forcibly. When he had finished he had his audience with him, and they cheered with the same zest as they previously hissed. If I am not mistaken, this was the first speech that had been made in England in favor of the North, and from that time forward public sentiment began to change. When I left the meeting that night I determined, if possible, to have the speech printed and distributed throughout England, so as to give it greater publicity than it

would receive at the hands of the press, which was generally hostile to the North. Mr. Bright was the guest of the Mayor of Birmingham, and the next morning I called on him at Edgbaston, reaching there early and while they were at breakfast. I sent in my card, making it known that I was from New York. He arose from the breakfast table and came to me, inviting me to breakfast. I had already breakfasted, and thanked him for his kindness. I told him that I had listened to his speech the night before, probably being the only American in the hall, and had come to express my gratitude and to beg that he allow me to have it printed. After some hesitation he consented to do so, provided I would let him correct a copy. He sent me the speech, and I had ten thousand copies struck off and distributed throughout England where I thought they would do the most good. Afterward I had five thousand more, and took some of them myself to Paris and had a copy placed under the plate of every American at the Hotel du Louvre, who were mostly from the South."

On his return home, in 1863, Mr. Hartley rendered a further service to the Union cause by procuring the preparation and publication at his own expense of a pamphlet on the "Philanthropic Results of the War," for gratuitous circulation abroad. A large bound edition of this paper, which he presented to the Metropolitan Fair, instituted for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission, met with a ready and large sale. A man of remarkably enterprising spirit, Mr. Hartley has not contented himself with a limited field of operations, for besides being at the head of the great firm of Hartley & Graham he has branched out into other important industrial enterprises, in which his rare business sagacity, pluck, and remarkable facility in coping with difficult problems and directing large undertakings have borne fruitful results. Prominent among these may be named the Remington Arms Company of Ilion, N. Y., and the Gun Implementation Company and Union Metallic Cartridge Company of Bridgeport, Conn., in all of which he is President. He is also a director in the Equitable Life Assurance Society, the Manhattan [Elevated] Railroad, the Western, Lincoln, and German-American Banks, the American Deposit and Loan Company, the American Surety Company, the Mercantile Trust Company, the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company of Pittsburgh, the United Electric Light and Power Company of New York, and other leading industrial institutions. Mr. Hartley is one of the oldest members of the Union League Club of New York City, and for more than a generation has been a staunch supporter of that influential organization and of the patriotic principles which called it into existence. He is likewise a member of the Lawyers' Club and the Chamber of Commerce, a patron of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and a member of the Council of New York University. He is also officially identified with many leading charitable institutions and societies, and a generous benefactor of the Hartley House, organized under the auspices of the New York Association for the Improvement of the Poor, and named in honor of his worthy and respected father, who devoted the maturity of his life to its organization and carrying out its wise, beneficent designs to help the needy poor. With all his vast and varied interests Mr. Hartley is singularly modest, quiet, and reserved in manner. His punctual and methodical habits enable him to carry on with comparative smoothness and ease the numerous and extensive enterprises in which he is engaged, and the demands and duties of which would break down one less fortunately endowed with health and strength. His chief relaxation is in horseback riding after the close of the business of the day, which he seldom, if ever, misses. To this he ascribes in great part the unusual good health he enjoys. Mr. Hartley married Frances Chester White, daughter of the late Dr. S. Pomeroy White, of New York City. Of the four children born to this marriage but one survives, viz., the wife of George W. Jenkins of Morristown, N. J., a lawyer by profession, but now President of the American Deposit and Loan Company of New York City. Mr. Hartley's eldest daughter married Norman Dodge, and a twin daughter became the wife of James Stokes, both of whom are deceased. The other child died in infancy. Mr. Hartley has been too much occupied by his important business duties to give any



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heed to the suggestions not infrequently made that he enter the arena of politics, but he has always been conscientious in advocating and supporting such legislation as in his judgment best subserved the interests of the municipality, State, and nation. In early life he was a Whig and an ardent admirer of Henry Clay. To this day he refers with great pleasure to a visit paid by him to that distinguished statesman in Kentucky in the early fifties, and to the warm greeting he received. When the disruption of the Whig party took place he allied himself to the newly formed Republican party, and ever since has given it a loyal and consistent adherence. To his honor it can be said that he has never allowed partizan zeal to blind him to such a degree as to support unworthy men or measures. The remarkable success of Mr. Hartley as a business man may be ascribed to sound judgment, far-reaching sagacity, intense earnestness, great tenacity of purpose, and an undeviatingly honorable course in every relation in life. His vitality and energy are truly wonderful, and the amount of business he despatches and the care he bestows upon every detail of the vast interests over which he presides and to which he gives daily attention, even though he has passed his seventieth birthday, stamp him as one of the remarkable business men of his time. Notwithstanding this somewhat exceptional assiduity he is still a hale and hearty man and as diligent and attentive to his multitudinous affairs as at any time in his long and busy-career. The lesson for youth in his life is that devotion to business is not the dull, monotonous grind that the shiftless, the thoughtless, and the lazy seem to consider it. Many struggling young men have profited by his example and views as repeatedly expressed for their benefit, that the business in which one may be engaged should be made one's greatest enjoyment; and he asserts, and his own life proves it, that with proper sleep and a due amount of outdoor exercise daily, one may continue fresh and capable to the end and derive substantial and satisfying pleasure from the prosecution of any legitimate occupation or business.

JOHN WELSH.

HON. JOHN WELSH, LL.D., President of the Board of Finance of the Centennial Exhibition of 1876, in Philadelphia, and subsequently Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to England, was born in Philadelphia, November 9, 1805, and died in the same city April 10, 1886. His early ancestors were Swedish and British settlers in America. His father, after whom he was named, lived near Christine, Del., whence he removed to Philadelphia in 1786, becoming there a prominent and prosperous merchant. He had three sons—Samuel, William, and John; and these he trained to a mercantile life, and as they became qualified gradually surrendered to them his large and growing enterprises. John Welsh received his education at a boarding-school, kept by an English gentleman, in the neighborhood of Philadelphia, "and after a few years of hearty study," to use his own words, he was put to work to earn his living. Leaving school before he was fourteen he entered into mercantile pursuits, and subsequently became a partner in the firm of his brothers, S. & W. Welsh, for more than half a century one of the largest commission houses in Philadelphia. Meanwhile the subject of this sketch interested himself greatly in public and charitable affairs, and for more than twenty-five years prior to his decease he was a leader in all great public movements which were undertaken in Philadelphia. From his early youth Mr. Welsh was a member of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, for fifty-four years a member of the vestry, and for eighteen rector's warden, besides frequently serving at the diocesan convention as a lay delegate, and as treasurer of the fund for the support of the Episcopate. In connection with his relations to the church, he also took an active part in the foundation and support of the Episcopal Hospital, making himself entirely

responsible for the building fund of that institution, which between the years 1862 and 1876 amounted to the sum of \$331,992. Prior to 1866 Mr. Welsh had himself contributed to this fund more than \$12,000. In the next four years he added over \$18,000 to his gifts, and in 1876 gave \$10,000 more, making nearly \$41,000 in all. Mr. Welsh was one of the founders and the president of the Merchants' Fund, an organization which in an unpretentious way has done a vast deal of good by assisting merchants who have suffered business reverses, or who by age or sickness have become incapacitated for active work. In 1864, when the great Central Sanitary Fair was held at Logan Square in Philadelphia, Mr. Welsh served as chairman of the Executive Committee having it in charge. In this position he obtained the experience and confidence in himself which served him so well in his greatest work, that of managing the finances of the Centennial Exhibition of 1876. The Sanitary Fair was held in buildings whose aggregate length amounted to 6,500 feet, and yet which were constructed in the brief period of forty working days. The profits of the Fair amounted to over one million dollars. In money and supplies the Philadelphia agency of the United States Sanitary Commission received from this source over a million and a half dollars, nearly all of which was expended by the Commission in promoting the health and comfort of the soldiers and sailors of the Union forces. About \$200,000 was expended directly in Philadelphia and vicinity for similar work. The success of the fair was justly attributed in a large degree to Mr. Welsh's untiring efforts; and at its close he was presented with ten richly bound volumes of souvenirs bearing a complimentary inscription. Nine years afterward (in April, 1873) the Centennial Board of Finance was organized under an Act of Congress passed June 1, 1872. Mr. Welsh was chosen president of this organization, with the full belief that he would bring to the new enterprise the same energy which had been of so much service in the Sanitary Fair, with the added experience which he had obtained while conducting that colossal beneficent undertaking. These expectations were fully realized. Mr. Welsh successfully managed and directed the vast finances of the Exhibition, sometimes lending his personal credit to save the enterprise when it was threatened with failure, and he remained president of the Board of Finance until the final adjustment of all the accounts of the great Exhibition. It was the opinion among those best qualified to judge, that his continuous and arduous labors contributed more to the success of the Centennial Exhibition than did those of any other one person. In order better to understand and appreciate the services rendered by Mr. Welsh in this direction, it should be remembered that while there was a Centennial Commission in general charge of the undertaking, the Board of Finance, of which he was president, selected the grounds, erected all the buildings, and raised all the money required for that purpose. The money problem proved to be one of extreme difficulty, particularly when unexpected demands for space compelled the enlargement of the original plans, and required the expenditure of much more money than had been collected. There were times, indeed (though unknown to the general public) when the failure of the enterprise seemed inevitable; but Mr. Welsh never lost heart, and aided by the able efforts of his co-laborers, he persistently renewed the struggle until success was at last achieved. One and a half million dollars were borrowed from the United States Government, and Mr. Welsh became one of the principal sureties on the bond for the return of this money, which was paid back to the Government in the settling of the affairs of the Board of Finance. On July 4, 1876, the Directors of the Exhibition, desiring to exhibit their appreciation of his great services, presented to Mr. Welsh a fine gold medal. Immediately after the close of the Exhibition a number of prominent citizens, at an informal meeting held on November 15, 1876, united in starting a subscription for the purpose of presenting a suitable testimonial to Mr. Welsh. Their call met with a hearty response, and in a few weeks a list of five hundred and thirty-nine subscribers had made up a fund of \$50,000 for this purpose. The following correspondence in regard to the matter took place:

"PHILADELPHIA, January 25, 1877.

"*Mr. John Welsh.*

"DEAR SIR:—The citizens of Philadelphia, while they can offer to you no return for what you have done for them and for your country by your zealous and unselfish labors in promoting the success of the Centennial International Exhibition, feel that it is eminently right and proper that some enduring memorial of their gratitude should be preserved among us.

"For this purpose a considerable number of them have subscribed to a fund of fifty thousand dollars, and have requested the undersigned, a committee of their number, to ask you to designate such an appropriation of this fund as may seem to you best calculated to insure a perpetual commemoration of the sincere gratitude felt by all your fellow-citizens in your connection with the Centennial International Exhibition. We are, dear sir, very respectfully and truly,

"Your obedient servants,

"GEORGE W. CHILDS,
JOS. PATTERSON,
D. B. CUMMINS,
A. J. DRENEL,
E. C. KNIGHT,
JAMES A. WRIGHT,
M. BAIRD,
CHARLES PLATT,
JAMES C. HAND,
N. PARKER SHORTRIDGE,

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
G. W. ROBERTS,
FRANKLIN B. GOWEN,
HENRY LEWIS,
LEMUEL COFFIN,
HENRY D. WELSH,
GEORGE N. ALLEN,
THOMAS C. HAND,
JACOB RIEGEL,
JOHN P. WETHEILL."

Mr. Welsh replied as follows:

"PHILADELPHIA, January 26, 1877.

"GENTLEMEN:—One is seldom called on to acknowledge a letter so agreeable in its tenor as that of the 25th inst. received from you, to which I now have the honor to reply. Although I am not sensible that anything which I have done has given me a claim upon my fellow-citizens, let me assure you that their kindness as expressed through you is very gratifying to me. Their approbation of my services in connection with the International Exhibition adds to the satisfaction which I derive from the consciousness of having faithfully discharged my duty, but they exceed my greatest desire when, in their lavish kindness, they propose to honor me by 'an enduring memorial of their gratitude.'

"Knowing full well the sincerity with which this proposal has been made, and valuing the friendship which has prompted it, in obedience to their request, I will not hesitate to express my wish in regard to it, and therefore respectfully suggest that the fund to which you have alluded shall be given to 'The Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania,' as an endowment for 'the Professorship of History and English Literature,' in that venerable institution. Such a memorial, while it honors me, will, through successive ages, cause those who enjoy its advantage to revere the memory of those men from whom those advantages have been derived.

"With a renewed expression of my high appreciation for the motives which have induced this extraordinary act of kindness, I am, with very great respect,

"Your obedient servant,

"JOHN WELSH."

The committee made their arrangements in accordance with Mr. Welsh's wish, stipulating that the professorship should be known as "The John Welsh Centennial Professorship," and that permission should be given to erect in the chapel of the University a marble tablet commemorating the circumstances and the endowment. On February 22, 1877, the occasion of this endowment was publicly celebrated in the Chapel Hall of the University, in the presence of a

large assemblage of well-known citizens. The tablet of black marble over the main door of the University chapel contains the following inscription:

"IN GRATEFUL COMMEMORATION
OF THE ZEALOUS AND UNSELFISH LABORS OF
JOHN WELSH
IN PROMOTING THE SUCCESS OF
THE CENTENNIAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION,
THE CITIZENS OF PHILADELPHIA
HAVE ENDOWED
THE JOHN WELSH CENTENNIAL PROFESSORSHIP
OF HISTORY AND ENGLISH LITERATURE
IN THIS UNIVERSITY.
1876."

On October 30, 1877, President Hayes appointed Mr. Welsh Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. James. This appointment met with universal approval, not only in Philadelphia, where he was so well known, but in New York and other great trade centres, where his long and honorable career as a merchant and as President of the Philadelphia Board of Trade, as well as by his broadly recognized services during the Centennial, had made his character and ability well known. On the evening of November 27, 1877, a farewell dinner was given to him at the Aldine Hotel in Philadelphia, a large number of distinguished citizens being present. On the following evening at the Academy of the Fine Arts a public reception was given to Mr. Welsh, tickets admitting twenty thousand people being issued, and for two hours a steady stream of people poured through the building, paying their respects to the guest of the occasion. During the evening the Hon. Morton McMichael presented to Mr. Welsh, on behalf of the women of Philadelphia, a pair of elegantly embroidered silk flags—one English and one American. Mr. Welsh sailed from New York on December 1st, having been escorted from Philadelphia on a special train by a committee of citizens. He had previously received congratulatory addresses from many public bodies, and on the steamship dock he was given a reception by a committee of New York bankers and merchants. The steamship *Adriatic*, on which he sailed, arrived in Liverpool on December 11th, and at the Town Hall of that city he was given a public welcome, while the various commercial organizations united in doing him honor. Mr. Welsh served as United States Minister with entire satisfaction, not only to his own country, but in such wise as to gain the respect and esteem of the public men of England. There were few diplomatic incidents of importance arising during his term of service, but his general course was beneficial to his country and to the cause of humanity. In particular, he had warmly interested himself in securing the release of the Fenian prisoners, Condon, Melady, and O'Meara, for whose liberation individual sympathizers and societies in the United States had for many years exerted their efforts unsuccessfully. In less than nine months after Minister Welsh entered upon his duties, and in response to the intercession made by him, for the United States Government, in their behalf, the three prisoners were (in August, 1878) granted a release. During Mr. Welsh's ministry occurred the payment to the British Government of the sum of \$5,500,000 on the part of the United States, awarded by the Halifax Fishery Commission. Minister Welsh, under instructions from the President, accompanied this payment with a protest, in which, after explaining that the United States Government was desirous of placing the maintenance of good faith in treaties and the security of the value of arbitration between nations above all question in its relations with Great Britain, he gave

notice that in future like cases "Her Britannic Majesty's Government should be distinctly advised that the Government of the United States cannot accept the result of the Halifax Commission as furnishing any just measure of a participation by our citizens in the inshore fisheries of the British provinces. It protests against the actual payment now made being considered by her Majesty's Government as in any sense an acquiescence in such measure, and as warranting any inference to that effect." On May 10, 1879, Minister Welsh notified President Hayes of his intention to resign the mission to England and return home, and in response he received a very complimentary letter urging him to reconsider his intention. This, however, he declined, as the reasons which induced him to retire were personal. Mr. Welsh arrived home on Sunday, August 31, 1879, and was met at Newcastle by a committee, of which Mr. L. C. Madeira was chairman, and escorted to his Germantown residence. Because of the day a formal reception was not given him; but a few days later he was given a reception and home-welcoming in Independence Hall, which was attended by many thousands of people. In January, 1880, Mr. Welsh was invited by the most prominent business men of New York to attend a complimentary dinner at Delmonico's in that city. This invitation, however, he was obliged to decline. Mr. Welsh was one of the trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, and was active in the movement for the enlargement of that institution over twenty years ago. He headed the list with a \$10,000 subscription, and as chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means became practically the manager of the movement; \$150,000 were collected. Afterward, when the University was pressed for money, he never failed to respond to its need. In various ways he gave from \$25,000 to \$30,000, besides the \$50,000 with which he founded the Professorship of History and English Literature already mentioned. He was a member of the Select Council for two years; was President of the North Pennsylvania Railroad one year; Commissioner of the Sinking Fund of the city twenty years; President of the Board of Trade for about twenty years; and director in various financial institutions, and Commissioner of Fairmount Park. He was also a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania for more than twenty years, and a trustee of the Academy of Natural Sciences, toward whose new building he gave \$5,000. Among the honors conferred upon Mr. Welsh are the following: the degree of LL.D., by the University of Pennsylvania and the Washington and Lee University of Virginia; Knight Commander of the Order of St. Olaf, by the King of Sweden and Norway; Commander of the Order of the Rising Sun, by the Emperor of Japan; Grand Officer of the Order of Nizan Iftakan, by the Bey of Tunis, and Chevalier d'Honneur Ordre de Melusine, by Marie de Lusignan, Princess of Cyprus, Jerusalem and Armenia. In addition to the specific duties heretofore mentioned, Mr. Welsh gave considerable attention to public affairs—national, state, and municipal—preparing and delivering many addresses on trade and on economic and other subjects. After his return in 1879 he took little part, however, in public matters, but was active in urging before the Pennsylvania Legislature the bill providing for a water loan of \$3,000,000 for the extension and improvement of the water system of Philadelphia. On April 30, 1829, Mr. Welsh married Miss Rebecca B. Miller, a daughter of Alexander J. Miller, who died in 1832, leaving two daughters. On February 6, 1838, he married Mary Lowber, a daughter of Edward Lowber. By her he had six sons and three daughters. He left four sons and four daughters—John Lowber Welsh, Samuel Welsh, Jr., William Lowber Welsh, Herbert Welsh, Mrs. J. Somers Smith, Mrs. J. B. Young, Mrs. George Strawbridge, and Mrs. Stokes, who, as Miss Ellen Welsh, presided over her father's household at the Legation in London. The following splendid and just tribute to the memory of John Welsh appeared in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* on the morning of April 12, 1886, the day before that assigned for his funeral, which took place at St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church:

IN MEMORY OF JOHN WELSH.

"No private citizen's death within the present generation has been mourned as widely and as feelingly in Philadelphia as that of John Welsh, who passed away on Saturday. But few, if any, will be likely to say no to the declaration that he stood first in the front rank of the good citizenship of the city and State, with no one to outrank him in that respect anywhere. We have used the term 'private citizen,' for Mr. Welsh's incumbency of the distinguished office of American Minister to Great Britain could add nothing to the high position he already occupied; his holding of the office rather conferred dignity upon it. Nearly all that make up the distinction and elevation of his character come from the good and great work he voluntarily did in his capacity of citizen—as citizen of Philadelphia, of Pennsylvania, and of the United States.

"On another page of this day's issue there is a brief biographical sketch with instances of some of the noble work in which most of his time was employed; but these refer only to what had a broad public side, such as the promotion of the Episcopal Hospital; the rehabilitation of the University of Pennsylvania and its housing in its stately home in West Philadelphia; the Great Sanitary Fair in 1864, which covered the whole of Logan Square with its roof and put a million of dollars into the fund for the comfort and health of the soldiers and sailors of the Union, and the illustrious Centennial Exhibition of 1876. These with others are among his prominent contributions to the advantage and welfare of his fellow-citizens that reach the public eye and hearing because of their broad public character. But they are few in number compared with his other benevolent and beneficent works that were the labors of love of his every-day life—in looking after the financial interests of Philadelphia as the head of the important Sinking Fund Commission; the pleasure of the people as Commissioner for their unequalled Park; the interests of manufactures and commerce as President of the Board of Trade; the promotion of education as Trustee of the University of Pennsylvania; the alleviation of suffering as the largest benefactor of the Episcopal Hospital; the time and study he gave to the numerous financial and fiduciary trusts with which he was connected; the mitigation of private misfortune, affliction, and distress. To give any full account of these would require the publication of an itinerary of his daily life, for he was nearly always upon some errand of mercy or beneficence with kindly heart and most generous hand—no personal gain or selfish gratification ever entering into his labors, except the satisfaction of extending help where it was needed and in doing good. It would be easy to occupy large space in reciting kindred facts; but we have yet to consider other qualities of Mr. Welsh's character. As a merchant and factor and as custodian of the funds of the commercial correspondents and consignors to his house, he, with his brothers, Samuel and William, achieved and maintained the highest position for personal probity and mercantile honor. His and their pledged word was good as any bond. No one who had that ever felt mistrust or misgiving. He was always in request as counsellor and adviser, and it was this that brought him to the foreground on many occasions when he would have preferred to be less prominent. He was one of that precious type of men whose first thought is to extend the helping hand, and to that end to avoid controversy—to harmonize differences—and he was nearly always successful. While he seldom failed to bring those who differed from him round to his way of thinking on important points, this was done, not only by his mastery of the subject, the clearness of his judgment, and the force of his reasoning, but largely also by the gentleness of his persuasion and the uniform amenity of his manners. We all know of well-meaning and indeed useful men with whom it is almost impossible to avoid quarrel, but, to the opposite of that, such was his equanimity of temper it was quite impossible to have an angry word with John Welsh. His business ability and financial sagacity, together with his lofty integrity as a business man, were some (but only some) of the qualities that made him a tower of strength to the Centennial Board of Finance, for the great undertaking of that Board was not more indebted to those characteristics than to his earnestness of purpose, his untiring devotion, his never flagging cheerfulness and encouraging spirit, and his confidence of success, which he made contagious. Without the Board of Finance the Centennial Exhibition, that shed such unfading lustre on our country as well as upon Philadelphia, in 1876, would have dropped helpless from the hands of the Centennial Commission appointed by the governors of the States; and without Mr. Welsh as President of that Board, it would have been shorn of its

greatest strength. He desired to be relieved from that position when he was elected in the spring of 1873, pleading that he was then sixty-seven years old, but his fellow Directors knew he could bring to them what could not be brought by any younger man or by any other man at any age. Mr. Welsh's way of doing good was always the quiet and retiring way. Thus, when the University was to be rehabilitated and the Episcopal Hospital was to be built up, but few persons outside of those to whom he made his personal appeals were aware of the hundreds and thousands and tens of thousands of dollars he was entering up for those institutions in his little pocket memorandum book through his individual influence. Those institutions are two of his material monuments; and, as to the hospital, we may cite this characteristic of his methods: On the eve of one of his tours to Europe and the Holy Land he made a visit to the hospital, and, casually looking over the books, noted to himself the amount of the hospital's unliquidated debt. It was about eighteen thousand dollars; and two days afterward, when he was on the sea, the hospital received his check for the full amount. He was then out of reach of praise for his thoughtful care of the institution. Altogether he contributed there forty-one thousand dollars. In kindred quiet fashion he procured the release of the American Fenian prisoners Condon and his comrades. Many efforts had been made to get them pardoned and liberated, and Congress had adopted resolutions to that effect without avail. But, without any diplomatic demonstration in the matter, Mr. Welsh had them set free while he was Minister to London. He had been waiting a favorable opportunity when he found himself, on a social occasion, sitting near Richard Assheton Cross, who was then British Secretary of State for the Home Department. He said to Mr. Cross, in a chatty way, that a good thing would be done if Condon and his fellow-prisoners should be released; it would not be much of a strain for the British Government, and the act of clemency would be well received in the United States. That is about all there was of it; but it was done in Mr. Welsh's gentle, winning way, and the men were soon after set free. One further illustration of his manner in such matters: On one occasion in 1875-76, when it was in the last degree important that the great buildings for the Centennial Exhibition should be pressed forward and the funds in hand were low, he asked the chairman of the Building Committee about his needs. Upon being answered that about three hundred thousand dollars were required at once, Mr. Welsh, without saying anything further, came into the city from the Centennial grounds, and before the day was over had secured that amount on his own personal assurance and responsibility. But gracious and winning as was the manner of Mr. Welsh, he had supreme tact also in his intercourse with men, and especially with men whose views were opposed to his own. This was well illustrated at the reception given him by the Chamber of Commerce at Liverpool, when he reached that city on his way to London as American Minister. One of the speakers, in what was intended to be a welcoming address, was so inconsiderate as to introduce an appeal for free trade, to which Mr. Welsh replied off-hand in the most felicitous manner, he being a protectionist and an Ambassador to a free-trade country. He said: 'England does what it considers beneficial to the English nation, and, in like manner, America looks to the interest of the American people. Both doubtless have a good common object, but they differ in the mode of procedure.' Nothing could have been happier than this response, which, while being in perfect good taste, brought total discomfiture to the over-zealous orator. Mr. Welsh's life has been most exemplary as to what is best in individual conduct, in the family relation, in the duty of the citizen to society at large, in the practical exercise of the teachings of morals and religion. It has been one continuous and impressive example, and we all have been fortunate and have reason to be grateful that he has been one of us and so near to us. Profoundly beloved by his family—brothers, sisters, children, all—strong in the affection, gratitude, and reverence of his fellow-citizens, his death was in accord with his peaceful, useful, and honored life. Reviewing his career we find fitting close in the impressive words of Bishop Stevens' prayer at the University ceremony in 1877: 'We thank Thee for raising up such a man to be a tower of moral strength and a landmark of probity in our midst; one who finds his highest honor in advancing Thy honor and his best reward in promoting the welfare of his fellow-men.'"

CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD.

HON. CHARLES STEBBINS FAIRCHILD, LL.D., a distinguished jurist and financier, late Attorney-General of the State of New York, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States in the cabinet of President Cleveland, and since his retirement from that office in 1889 President of the New York Security and Trust Company, was born in Cazenovia, Madison County, N. Y., April 30, 1842. His father, the late Sidney T. Fairchild, eldest son of John and Flavia Fairchild, of Norwich, N. Y., was a native of that town, but resided during the greater part of his life at Cazenovia, where, in 1834, he married Miss Helen Childs, second daughter of Perry G. Childs, a prominent citizen of that place. Sidney T. Fairchild was graduated at Union College in 1829, studied law and was admitted to the bar at Utica in 1831, and for a time practised law there. In 1835, upon the death of his father-in-law, he returned to Cazenovia, which remained his home until his death in 1889. Few lawyers in the State of New York were better known than Mr. Fairchild, who was almost ideally skilled in his profession. For many years he was the general attorney of the New York Central Railroad Company, with offices in Albany. He held many other positions of trust and responsibility, among them the presidency of the Cazenovia and Canastota Railroad Company, the secretaryship and treasuryship of the Third Great Western Turnpike Company, a directorship in the Madison County Bank, and a trusteeship in the Union Trust Company of New York. A life-long Democrat, he was universally recognized as one of the purest and most patriotic members of his party, and was the trusted and valued friend and adviser of its greatest leaders in New York, being especially close to Seymour, Richmond, Cassidy, Hoffman, Tilden, Robinson, and Cleveland. A just and unselfish man, noble-minded and large-hearted, he was an ornament to the bar, to his party, and to the large social circle in which he moved. Charles Stebbins Fairchild, the subject of this sketch, was named after the late Charles Stebbins of Cazenovia, an able lawyer and the partner of his father for many years. His early education was obtained in the public schools and at the Oneida Conference Seminary in his native town. At the age of seventeen he entered Harvard College and was graduated with his class in 1863. From his learned father he inherited certain aptitudes which led him to choose the law as a profession. A thorough course at the Harvard Law School, completed in 1865, when he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws, was followed by further study at Albany, where, in 1866, he was admitted to the bar and at once engaged in active practice. In 1871, having already made a name for himself in the profession, he was invited to become a member of the widely known and prosperous law firm of Hand, Hale, & Swartz of Albany, and remained connected with it until 1876. Following the example of his distinguished father, Mr. Fairchild, at the beginning of his career, connected himself with the Democratic party. He had been bred, so to speak, in this school, and his affiliation in manhood was dictated by a sincere regard for the founders, leaders, and principles of the party rather than by motives of policy. While devoted to his profession he was yet active in party matters, and he had not been long at the bar before he was recognized politically as one of the most promising of the younger generation of lawyers. When that old war-horse of the Democratic party, the Hon. Daniel Pratt, was elected Attorney-General of New York (in the fall of 1873) he selected young Mr. Fairchild as his Deputy Attorney-General, and the latter entered upon his duties as such in January, 1874. For two years he discharged these duties with remarkable energy and rare judgment. As the representative of the people of the State of New York he conducted in person, early in 1874, the celebrated case against the New York Police Commissioners Gardner and Charlick, gaining great prominence though the masterly skill in which he handled the prosecution, although opposed by a number of the ablest



HON. CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, LL.D.,
SECRETARY U.S. TREASURY. 1887-9.

lawyers of the metropolis, counsel for the accused. Thoroughly appreciating the vigorous and incisive measures instituted by Governor Samuel J. Tilden to reform the canal service of the State and to punish the perpetrators of the alleged gigantic frauds which had almost paralyzed the effectiveness of these inland waterways, he co-operated heartily with the executive, and during his entire term of office was "the right arm" of Mr. Pratt in the more than usually onerous and important legal proceedings conducted by the latter as Attorney-General in taking action on the reports transmitted by the governor of the State from the Canal Investigating Commission, then in session. His ability as a prosecuting officer was widely noted and drew warm eulogium from the bench and bar of the State and from the leading journals of the day. The advanced age of Mr. Pratt prevented his seeking renomination, and as soon as the canvass opened, in the summer of 1875, Mr. Fairchild was at once suggested as his successor. As the time for holding the Democratic State Convention drew near he was recognized as the strongest candidate for the office, and at the convention he received the nomination by acclamation. In presenting his name the Hon. Rufus W. Peckham, in the course of an eloquent speech, paid the following high tribute to the nominee:

"It is not too much to say, that by reason of the necessary and unavoidable engagements of Judge Pratt on other and official business, the department of the office of Attorney-General devoted to the investigation of these alleged canal frauds, and to their prosecution, has devolved upon Mr. Fairchild, and that, as to those special matters, he has been for the last year practically Attorney-General. That he has discharged those duties with ability and conspicuous fidelity and discretion, no one conversant with the subject for one moment doubts. He has thus become familiar with the questions at issue in these cases, both upon the law and upon the facts, and these questions will, without doubt, be the chief ones which will be discussed under the Attorney-General's coming term of office. Under such circumstances it would be not only impolitic but ungrateful to set aside a faithful and able public officer, and place one in his stead not hitherto connected with the office."

Mr. Fairchild's popularity in the State was attested by an official majority in excess of twenty-three thousand votes. He entered upon his duties as Attorney-General in his thirty-fourth year, and with the exception of Martin Van Buren and Aaron Burr, his predecessors in office, each an incumbent at the age of thirty-three years, was the youngest man ever elected to that high position. During the three years he served he distinguished himself by his fearless and energetic prosecution of the ringleaders of the canal and other frauds then laid bare by official investigations. The multifarious duties of the Attorney-Generalship were not alone those which occupied his attention during this period, for by virtue of his office he was also a Commissioner of the Land Office and of the Canal Fund of the State, a member of the Canal Board and also of the State Board of Charities, and a trustee of the State Capitol and also of the State Hall. His labors gave wide satisfaction and were cordially approved in his own party, strengthening his position as a public man and placing him in the line of promotion as a servant of the people. Four years of arduous work rendered a vacation necessary, and Mr. Fairchild went to Europe so soon as freed from the cares of office by the close of his term. He remained abroad about two years, during which he visited several countries and enjoyed brief sojourns in the principal capitals. Returning to America refreshed by travel and profited by his exceptional European experiences, he resumed the practice of his profession, opening offices in New York City. In the Presidential campaign of 1884 he took an active part in support of the Democratic candidate. Upon Mr. Cleveland's inauguration as President of the United States he honored Mr. Fairchild by calling him to the post of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Daniel Manning having been chosen for the Secretaryship. The health of the latter failing to some extent consequent upon the strain of his official duties, Mr. Fairchild was re-

quently called upon to represent him, and when Secretary Manning was finally compelled to relinquish active labors, Mr. Fairchild became Acting Secretary. Mr. Fairchild's relations with the Executive were especially close and cordial, and upon the resignation of Mr. Manning, on April 1, 1887, President Cleveland immediately appointed him his successor. As Secretary of the Treasury Mr. Fairchild was intimately concerned with some of the most important monetary events of recent times. He came into the cabinet when the increased silver circulation under the Bland-Allison Act of 1878 was beginning to be a troublesome factor in the conduct of the country's finances, and the intelligent comprehension of the situation which he manifested marked him as an able financier. As an adviser of the President he proved especially efficient at many critical functions, and his wisdom and skill in the affairs of his own department were seldom questioned even by the leaders of the opposition. His integrity as a public official was above question, and when he retired with his chief at the close of the latter's first term in the Presidential chair, in March, 1880, he shared with him the esteem of the whole conservative business element of the country. Although active as a Democratic leader Mr. Fairchild has held no political office since he laid down the Treasury portfolio. Quite recently he has been named with ex-United States Senator George F. Edmunds of Vermont, Col. George E. Leighton of St. Louis, C. Stuart Patterson of Philadelphia, Stuyvesant Fish of New York, Prof. J. Lawrence Laughlin of Chicago University, and half a dozen other eminent financiers, as one of a Monetary Commission "to consider our entire financial organization and formulate a plan, in the form of a bill to be recommended to Congress for legislation." This Monetary Commission was appointed by the Executive Committee of the Monetary Conference held at Indianapolis, Ind., in January, 1897—a convention composed of delegates from boards of trade and commercial clubs of one hundred and eight cities of the country, having three hundred members in attendance, which has for its object "to eliminate the money question from politics and thereby to overcome the periodical shocks to business by reason of continuous agitation for political issues." For ten years past Mr. Fairchild's business activities have been wholly along financial lines. He took part in the organization of the New York Security and Trust Company, formed about 1888, and was at once chosen its President. His successful management of its affairs gives further demonstration of his capacity as a business man and financier. Ex-Secretary Fairchild has long been interested in every movement making for the purification and improvement of municipal government in New York, and has given much thought and labor to this vital subject. To use a remark of his, which has attracted wide attention: "The city is the heel of our American Achilles, the place where our popular government may be wounded to its destruction." The solution of the social problem in the cities is a task which in his opinion should enlist the services of all honorable citizens. He believes that the leavening should be downward—that those who have enjoyed advantages social, educational, financial, or official, should reach out a helping hand to their less fortunate brethren, aiding them to comprehend true principles and assisting them to rise to a plane where they may co-operate with the best elements of the community, eventually joining that element themselves and working as part of it toward a vigorous reform of municipal conditions. He has done some very practical work as President of the Charity Organization Society of New York, which he was instrumental in establishing. He was for several years President of the Reform Club. He was chairman of the New York State Democracy in 1891, and prominently identified with the Citizens' Union movement, New York City, in the fall of 1897. He was the candidate of the Citizens' Union for Comptroller of Greater New York and received a total vote of 113,881. On numerous occasions he has delivered public addresses, and his utterances on all subjects evince a thorough acquaintance with affairs in general and an intellectual grasp of their bearings and latent possibilities reaching in every direction. His fine scholarship, extended legal experience,



J. B. Whipple

high official training and broad and varied responsibilities in the past, combine to render him a powerful factor in any movement for the public weal, and insure him universal respect and esteem. The Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Mr. Fairchild in 1888 by Columbian University (Washington), and by Harvard University.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT.

JOSHUA BALLINGER LIPPINCOTT, familiarly known to the world as J. B. Lippincott, the publisher, of Philadelphia, came from Richard—the progenitor of all the Lippincotts in America—through Restore, son of Richard, and James, son of Restore, and Jonathan, son of James, and Levi, son of Jonathan, and Jacob, son of Levi; Joshua Ballinger being the only son of Jacob. His mother's name was Sarah Ballinger, and the Ballingers—mainly of New Jersey—have long been noted and are still remarkable alike for their retiring modesty and their quiet industry. Both of his parents were members of the Society of Friends, as most of his ancestors had been for several generations. Of the four surviving sons of the original Richard, three were especially noted for their religious tendencies, relationships, and usefulness. Restore, the ancestor of J. B. Lippincott in the second American generation, was particularly noted for his “firmness in every fortune,” for an unusual business-like integrity, and as a “public-spirited citizen.” They were all upright and diligent men, but there is marked here a distinction of character which found a singular reassertion in the career of J. B. Lippincott, founder and organizer of the Philadelphia publishing house and company still bearing his name. Joshua Ballinger Lippincott was born in Juliustown, Burlington County, N. J., March 18, 1813. Little is known of his childhood and early life. He was an only child, and it was never his habit to talk much about himself. With such advantages of early schooling as he had been able to gather, he came to Philadelphia at about the age of eleven years, and at the age of fourteen secured a position in the store of a bookseller named Clarke, and so began to try his own hands at the work of earning a living and making his way in the world. After he had been with Mr. Clarke about four years the latter failed, and his business was purchased by his creditors. So industriously had he applied himself in those years, and so thoroughly mastered all the details of the bookmaker's and bookseller's calling, that at this juncture—at the age of eighteen years—and at the request of his former employer's assignees, Mr. Lippincott took sole charge of the concern. In the language of an article in the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*, published at the time of his death, “he remained in this responsible position to the entire satisfaction of all the parties in interest until 1836, when he was enabled to begin business on his own account at Clarke's old stand, at the southwest corner of Fourth and Race streets, under the title of J. B. Lippincott & Co.” Those were busy and eventful years. He was not only making himself familiar with all the details of the book business, he was practising self-control, learning the value of money and its uses, putting by his regular savings, measuring his own knowledge of his calling and his ability with other men, and slowly seeking to understand the responsibilities of the position he won in later years. The period of 1830 to 1836-40 was not especially noteworthy in American literature and bookselling, and the facts that have come down to us indicate that at the age of twenty-three to twenty-five Mr. Lippincott had studied the period and its demands. At first the operations of his house were confined mainly to the publication of Bibles and Prayer-books. But the Lippincott editions of these standard English publications were sufficiently distinct in the taste displayed in their manufacture to give them notoriety, and they soon became famous and much sought after by the public, and so

readily found a place in the stock of every enterprising bookseller. This first specialty of Mr. Lippincott's work is very typical of his later business career, for if any one thing is truer than another of him it is that it was not luck or happy venture, but good work and a clear foresight of the public demand for certain kinds of work that brought him prosperity. The book business in his own name prospered as it had under his management of Mr. Clarke's concern. And while he was still under thirty years of age, he conceived the idea of placing himself at the head of the Philadelphia book trade. In 1844 he made his first visit to Europe. On October 16, 1845, he married Josephine Craige, daughter of Seth Craige, who was a member of an old Philadelphia family and a leading manufacturer; and from this marriage have come Craige Lippincott, Walter Lippincott, Josephine Sarah Lippincott, wife of James J. Goodwin, Esq., of Hartford, Conn., and New York, and J. Bertram Lippincott. The original firm of J. B. Lippincott & Co. continued in business at the corner of Fourth and Race streets until 1850, by which time Mr. Lippincott had built up a handsome and prosperous trade and made a comfortable fortune for himself. In the execution of his cherished purpose he, in 1843, bought out the then well-known firm of Grigg, Elliott & Co., doing business at No. 14 North Fourth Street, above Market, which at that time was not only the largest and most prosperous publishing house in Philadelphia, but, in a pecuniary sense, was said to be the most successful in America. When Mr. Lippincott made this purchase it required about all the capital he had so far accumulated, and many of his friends and associates thought the venture too daring; but succeeding events proved the clearness of his foresight and gave him the realization of his coveted position. In 1850 he formed the partnership of Lippincott, Grambo & Co. The various departments of stationery articles were added to the publishing and selling of books and periodicals, and greater facilities for manufacture and more room were needed. To meet this demand Mr. Lippincott purchased and enlarged the building at Fourth and Commerce streets (to which the new firm removed), and erected another for manufacturing purposes at Fifth and Cresson Streets, prosperity in all lines attending his enterprise and skill. The firm of Lippincott, Grambo & Co. expired by limitation on the 30th day of June, 1855, when Mr. Grambo retired, and the concern was recognized under the old title of J. B. Lippincott & Co. From 1855 to 1860 the increase in all departments of the business was as remarkable to the people of Philadelphia as it was flattering to Mr. Lippincott's energy and ability. The range of their publications was constantly widening, especially in the lines of standard works; and in the distinctive character of printing and binding the firm became noted for the strength and elegance of their productions. In that period Philadelphia was by distance, convenience, time, and sympathy by far the nearest largacity to the prosperous South, then the leading section of the country, and Mr. Lippincott had gradually been building up a profitable Southern trade. Along in the years 1858-59 he noticed that there was an unusual Southern demand for books on military and naval tactics, and he was quick to perceive that such a cry for military books meant war in the near future. So clear was this conviction that, in making the first purchase of the right to publish Prescott's historical works, Mr. Lippincott insisted that in case of a civil war the liberal terms of his contract should be modified. At first the representatives of Mr. Prescott strenuously opposed this feature of the contract, but in the end such an understanding was arrived at. Previous to this period the firm had been intrusted with the publication of some important government books, notable among these being Schoolcraft's "History of the Indian Tribes," in six folio volumes, the cost of which was nearly one hundred thousand dollars. In 1855 appeared the first edition of "Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer of the World." Scarcely was this work well before the public when Mr. Lippincott despatched its able editor, armed with sufficient funds, for a two years' sojourn in Oriental countries, the object being the construction of a biographical dictionary that should be a fit companion to the "Gazetteer," the result in due time being

"Lippincott's Pronouncing Dictionary of Biography and Mythology," a ponderous royal octavo volume of over two thousand three hundred pages. Not only in Philadelphia, but throughout the country American bookmaking and bookselling received an impetus and an elevation by the appearance of these volumes. As early as 1860 Mr. Lippincott saw that the rapid increase of his business would make it necessary to provide still larger quarters for its accommodation, and with this in view he purchased the lot of ground running from the north side of Market Street to Filbert Street, above Seventh, and in 1861-62, two of the darkest years in our country's history financially and otherwise, he built the commodious store in which the business is still carried on. In August, 1865, Mr. Lippincott made his second visit to Europe, this time taking his wife and all his children with him, making the grand tour of Europe, and being absent from home just one year. In 1868 the firm of J. B. Lippincott & Co. was changed, several of the members dropping out at the expiration of their term of partnership and others being added, but there was never any break in the steadily prosperous business of J. B. Lippincott & Co. In 1871 the large fireproof manufacturing department, fronting on Filbert Street and meeting the Market Street store midway between Market and Filbert, was erected. This has long been recognized as one of the completest bookmaking concerns in the United States. During the generation from 1855 to 1886 the literary ground covered by this firm included dictionaries and works of reference, medical and scientific works, educational and law publications, Bibles and Prayer-books, history and biography, religious and juvenile works, and many lines of fiction and poetry. At the commencement of the war in 1861, Mr. Lippincott's trade with the South fell off enormously, entailing heavy losses on the house, but his courage and his private fortune carried them through; and from that period the firm gave special attention to the trade of the North and West, which soon grew to many times the proportions of the Southern trade in its best days. In 1867 *Lippincott's Magazine* was projected, and its publication commenced in 1868. In 1874 Mr. Lippincott made his third visit to Europe, going this time to Egypt and the Holy Land, and there contracting the Syrian fever, from which he never fully recovered. During the later period of Mr. Lippincott's life, the standard publications issued by his house in the various lines mentioned were too numerous to name or summarize in a personal sketch of the man, and to emphasize some of them without naming them all might seem invidious to the persons whose works would be omitted. An exception, however, should be made in the case of the J. B. Lippincott & Company's American edition of "Chambers' Encyclopedia," which in itself was a large business undertaking, their management of the series of Worcester's Dictionaries, and the publication of "Allibone's Dictionary of Authors" and of Wood's "United States Dispensary,"—all of these being works of unusual magnitude and importance. Early in his career Mr. Lippincott established such intimate relations with leading London publishing houses as have made his firm a favorite source of American supply for the best English publications. In 1878 he made his fourth visit to Europe, going this time to Spain and Portugal, and thus completing his travel in every country of the Old World. In 1868 Mr. Lippincott built his residence, 204 South Nineteenth Street, better known as Rittenhouse Square, and there he entertained frequently and liberally, his guests being alike representative of the wealth and culture of Philadelphia and the country. In 1876 he purchased the Rush family mansion, on Chestnut Street, west of Nineteenth, and from new designs rebuilt and extended the mansion, converting it into the Aldine Hotel. In 1884 he purchased the old First Unitarian Church property, at the northeast corner of Tenth and Locust streets, and built there a block of stores and dwellings adapted to the changed character of this once fashionable neighborhood. He took great interest in building, and gave his personal inspection to the erection of all these structures. Mr. Lippincott did not confine his attention to matters connected exclusively with

his own personal, social, and business life. In the language of the obituary article in the *Philadelphia Ledger* :

"He was a public-spirited citizen, and had closely at heart the best interests of Philadelphia, often taking an active part in movements for the development of its resources and prosperity. He was a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, a director of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, a director of the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities, of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, and of the Philadelphia Savings Fund. His connection with these institutions was not merely nominal; he took an active interest in their affairs, his keen business insight and practical experience making him a valuable member. Mr. Lippincott was also for many years actively interested in the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; he was one of the members of the old Union Club, out of which grew the Union League; and he was connected also with the Municipal Reform Association, and other organizations."

He was a good talker, having an exceptional memory and great powers of observation; and his unusually wide experience of life and men furnished him with a store of interesting anecdotes. Like most men who are able and energetic, he expected much of others, and was impatient of slowness and incapacity, but he was very tender-hearted to the weak and helpless, and easily roused to anger by any act of tyranny or injustice. He took a strong interest in the Veterinary Hospital in West Philadelphia, and a tablet erected to his memory in the chapel of the University of Pennsylvania is a permanent record of his generous acts toward that institution. From about 1878 Mr. Lippincott relaxed somewhat from his previous close application to business, no doubt with the feeling that his establishment was in excellent hands. During the years 1884 and 1885 the results of more than a generation of taxing industry and a complication of physical ailments began to indicate that the end was not far away. In all probability he read the signs clearer than his physicians or friends, and with the forethought characteristic of his whole life he, in the beginning of the year 1885, changed the firm of J. B. Lippincott & Co. into a stock company bearing his own name. At first the stock was held mainly by himself, as it is now held mainly by his children. On January 5, 1886, the Philadelphia newspapers announced the fact that Joshua B. Lippincott, the well-known publisher and bookseller, was dead, and the best papers throughout the country gave appreciative notices of his life and career. After Mr. Lippincott's death the family were the recipients of many earnest letters of condolence sent by men and women of wealth, character, and culture from all parts of the world. There were many other tokens of respect of a more public character, and one of these it is proper to mention here. On January 7, 1886, a meeting of publishers, booksellers, and others engaged in collateral branches of the trade in Philadelphia was held and the following resolution or minute was earnestly adopted and a copy of the same forwarded to the family. The resolution says:

"In the death of Joshua B. Lippincott Philadelphia mourns the loss of one of her best known and most active citizens, and the book trade her foremost and ablest member, one to whose energy, decision of character, and foresight is due the building up of the great house which has aided in making Philadelphia known and respected, not only in this country, but also over the whole civilized world. As a business man he laid the foundations of the house which bears his name upon the broad principles of commercial honor and personal integrity, and did much to make the name of a Philadelphia merchant respected and trusted. As a citizen he was enterprising and public-spirited, and as a wise and safe counsellor he did much to promote many of the great enterprises in which our city is so deeply interested. Straightforward in all his dealings, frank and courteous in his manner to all, he ever held to the high principle that a merchant's word should be as good as his bond. His name will be one of the memories of the



Martin W. Michael

book trade of Philadelphia, and the great house which he founded and which bears his name his lasting monument.⁵

At the same meeting a resolution was passed that all the book-stores of the city should be closed during the hour of the funeral, which took place January 8, 1886, from his residence on West Rittenhouse Square, and was attended by a large number of prominent persons, representing not only the book trade, but the commercial and professional interests of the city. The interment was at Laurel Hill.

MORTON McMICHAEL.

For over fifty years actively employed in journalism, most conspicuously as the proprietor and conductor of the *North American* and the *United States Gazette*—which he consolidated and which is now the oldest daily journal in the country—an orator of power, a politician of the highest type, a statesman, a leader in the social life of Philadelphia and in the public affairs of the municipality, commonwealth, and nation, Morton McMichael perhaps impressed himself more thoroughly upon the community and exercised a greater measure of and more varied strength than any man of his time. His career was an exceptional one as regarded its length, activity, the multifarious nature of its achievements, and its success. Morton McMichael was born in Burlington County, N. J., October 2, 1807, and his early education was acquired in his native place, but the family removing to Philadelphia when he was quite young, he completed his course of studies in the University of Pennsylvania. He then read law with the distinguished David Paul Brown, and was admitted to the bar in 1827, when only twenty years of age. Very little of his attention, however, was to be devoted to the legal profession, for he had already discovered his literary and journalistic taste and ability, and nearly all the strength of his young manhood and vigorous intellect naturally flowed in those channels. As early as 1826 he succeeded T. Cottrell Clarke as editor of the *Saturday Evening Post*, a journal which had been established five years before as an outgrowth of *Benjamin Franklin's Pennsylvania Gazette*, which was originated in 1728. He became editor-in-chief of the new *Saturday Courier* in 1831, and in 1836, associated with Louis A. Godey and Joseph C. Neal, began the publication of the *Saturday News*. In 1844 he and Neal were the editors of the *Saturday Gazette*, commonly called *Neal's Saturday Gazette*. On January 1, 1847, he became associated with George R. Graham, under the firm name of Graham & McMichael, as proprietors of the *North American*, first issued under that name on March 26, 1839, but which had in a few months absorbed the *Daily Advertiser*, on the lineal descent of which journal the *North American* very justly bases its claim of seniority over all the daily newspapers of the United States. The *Commercial Herald* and the *Philadelphia Gazette* had also passed from individual existence to give strength to the new aspirant for public favor, which soon became prosperous and powerful. Before the first year of Mr. McMichael's joint ownership of the *North American* had expired, the paper was further advanced in value and influence by its absorption of the *United States Gazette*, quite a phenomenal measure when it is taken into consideration that the two journals were of like character and standing, both prosperous, both advocating the doctrines of the Whigs and the policy of protection, both giving great attention to the commercial and manufacturing interests of city and State, and both much the same in general tone and class of patronage. From these very facts, however, it was evident to Mr. McMichael that neither journal could reasonably hope for much increase in prosperity while the other existed, and it was the recognition of this situation which led him to suggest the consolidation. Dr

Robert M. Bird, who had formerly been identified with the press of the city, but then living in retirement at New Castle, Del., furnished a portion of the capital, and, after the dissolution of the firm of Graham & McMichael, in August, 1848, became a partner with Morton McMichael, under the firm name of McMichael & Bird. The *North American* had been published at the northeast corner of Fourth and Chestnut streets, but after the consolidation the publication office was located at No. 132 S. Third Street, from whence it was removed in 1878 to the northwest corner of Seventh and Chestnut streets. Mr. McMichael, upon the death of Dr. Bird in 1854, became the sole owner of the property, and he exercised active personal supervision over its editorial and business departments until a few years prior to his death in 1879, when he withdrew from the more onerous line of duties, being succeeded in the editorial department by his son, Clayton McMichael, who soon showed that he had inherited journalistic acumen, while another son, Walter McMichael, became general business manager. Mr. McMichael, during his long ownership of the *North American*, advanced its influence and value by methods which were usually conservative, even slow, but sure and solid. It has been prized as a commercial paper, and its circulation has been largely among business men, though it has also been a favorite family journal, because of the purity of its tone. Its weekly and tri-weekly editions have had a good country circulation. It became Republican in politics, by a natural progression from its advocacy of the Whig party, but it has at times independently dissented from the prescribed political creed. It is, and has ever been, a strong supporter of the protection of American industries, and is considered the especial exponent of the views of Philadelphia manufacturers. Col. John W. Forney, speaking of Mr. McMichael as a journalist, in a memorial address delivered before the Pennsylvania Historical Society, drew the following characterization:

"His newspaper was characteristically clean, pure, elevated, impersonal. He never wrote or talked about himself; never spoke of an adversary by name unless he had cause to praise him; and never stained his pages by printing scandal. . . . I know there are those who sneer at what they call the ultra decorum of such an example; men who think that our fast age requires fierce, fast writing, and that modern progress means modern pruriency. So much do I differ from them that I feel I may refer them to themselves to disprove their own argument—in a word, to the extraordinary improvement of the newspapers of all countries during the last twenty-five years. Take the Philadelphia papers of to-day and place them side by side with the Philadelphia papers of forty years ago, even with the journals when Morton McMichael began to write for Atkinson & Alexander's daily *Chronicle*, and the difference is even more marked than it is between the old Conestoga wagon and the modern steam-engine. For this unspeakable change in journalism, so productive of sweeter manners and better laws, we are more indebted to Morton McMichael than to any other contemporary character. But, because he was a gentleman, proud of his great profession, he was not therefore a carpet-knight. No one could strike deeper, quicker, or surer, and if he did not use the battle-axe or the broadsword, he wielded lighter weapons with fatal effect. A conservative by birth and breeding, he kindled instantly at wrong or injustice. All his impulses were chivalric."

He had high abilities in other than the journalistic sphere, but it was undoubtedly there that his greatest potentiality was exercised and his greatest usefulness exerted. It was the strength and the logical devotion to a natural sequence of progressive ideas, always arguing right before expediency with a courage that was invincible, which won for his journal the unqualified admiration of earnest men, and made his counsel sought for by the leaders of the Whig and Republican parties. Such statesmen as Webster, Clay, Clayton, Lincoln, Seward, Chase, Blaine, and a host of others were his friends and correspondents. They appreciated his intimate and minute knowledge of the needs of the great protectional party of the country, and his broad though conservative views, and they valued his advice accordingly.

While he had a potential voice in national and state affairs, he was none the less devoted to the best interests of Philadelphia, for which he had a deep and abiding love and a sublime faith in its future. During his whole half-century of journalistic duty it is doubtful if he ever missed an opportunity of advocating progressive measures, and securing advantages to the municipality, its commerce and manufactures. No one contributed more than he to the carrying forward of such great projects as instituting and improving the public-school system, consolidating the city, creating Fairmount Park as a perpetual glory of Philadelphia, and a score of other measures of almost equal importance. He was pre-eminent among that class of prodigious workers who seek no pay, and indeed can be accorded none adequate for their splendid services unless they find it in an approving conscience and the love and respect of mankind. He never sought public place, and the few offices to which he was elected, though some of them were positions of marked honor, were not commensurate with his deserts. While still a young man he served some years as an Alderman of the city; he was High Sheriff from 1843 to 1846, and exhibited fitness for the office and high courage in suppressing the fierce anti-Catholic riots of 1844; he was Mayor of Philadelphia from 1866 to 1869, and in 1867, upon the organization of the Park Commission, was chosen President of that body, a position which he held up to his death. In 1873 he was appointed a delegate-at-large to the Fourth Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of William M. Meredith. Prominent as Mr. McMichael was as a journalist, he was almost as widely and as popularly known as an orator, and he exercised this gift chiefly as he did his ready pen, in the capacity of an exalted and exalting public servant. He gave powerful voice to his positive opinions on public matters, but with the same courtesy which characterized his editorial writings, so that it happened he was nearly always on good terms personally even with his most pronounced political antagonists. One who knew him says that as an orator he was certainly unsurpassed. His "speeches on all subjects were characteristically fresh and chaste. Prepared or unprepared, they were always finished models. Whether spoken from the hustings, or the public hall, or in the private *salon*, or in a religious temple, they were fascinating and delightful productions, and, not infrequently, as impressional and contagious as they were scholarlike and correct. He was always original, classic, and magnetic. His speech at the Chinese Museum during the Irish famine was a marvel of electric eloquence. The great audience was literally carried away by the fervor, the force, and the beauty of the appeal. Not less memorable was his splendid defiance of the mob in 1838, when they attempted to set fire to the Shelter for Colored Orphans, in charge of the Society of Friends, on Thirteenth Street above Callowhill, the day after the destruction of Pennsylvania Hall on Sixth Street. His display of courage brought to his assistance the strong men whose efforts prevented the second sacrifice. In an agricultural address at Boston, Mass., on the 26th of October, 1855, his oratory was so irresistible that Robert Winthrop and Edward Everett, and other statesmen of the period who were present, spoke of him in terms of spontaneous amazement and delight." But it was perhaps during the portentous years preceding the War of the Rebellion, and pending the issue of that great convulsion, that his voice reached its most exalted and stirring strength. He was unceasing in his appeal for the Union, and in the darkest hour the manifestations of his sublime faith and courage inspired many weaker hearts with hope, and were the means of strengthening the sinews of those who fought and labored for the cause. It was characteristic of Mr. McMichael that when the final triumph of right had been won, he should have been among the foremost in urging clemency for the defeated, and contribute as greatly to that end with tongue and pen as he had to the defeat itself. Mr. McMichael was a very popular president of public assemblages, rendered so alike by his tact in controlling such bodies, and his powers of oratory. Probably his best speech upon such an occasion was upon the Fourth of July, 1873, as President of the Park Commis-

sion, making a formal transfer of ground to the United States Centennial Commission, or perhaps his oration on the presentation of the John Welsh endowment to his Alma Mater, the University of Pennsylvania. These were literally productions of the highest order, thoughtful, chaste, brilliant. In the social life of Philadelphia he was a conspicuous character. It was the long, varied, public career of the man, together with what all recognized as genuine kindness and unselfishness in a strong character, garnished with the so-called little graces that combined to make Mr. McMichael in some sense an idol of the people. His death occurred January 8, 1879, in his seventy-second year. At a meeting held to express the sense of the public loss, and presided over by the Mayor, one of the speakers said:

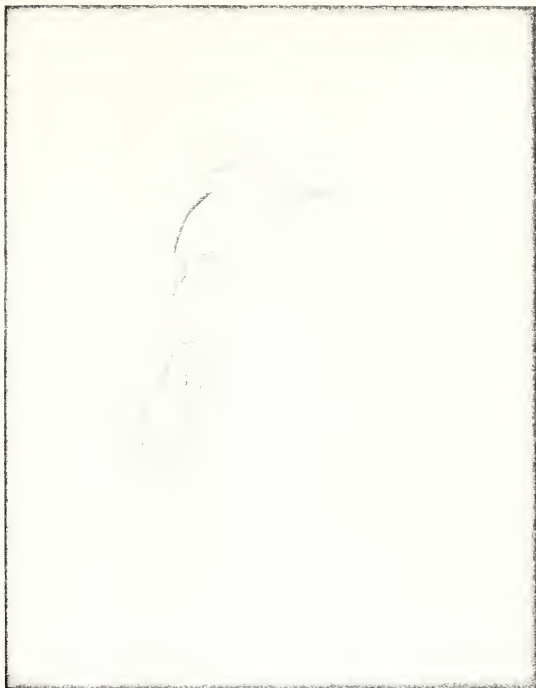
"Not only is the great citizen dead, Mr. President, but the happy philosopher. When I saw him last it was the first day of the New Year. Death was on his face, but life was in his heart. He suffered but he smiled. He even told me a story, and welcomed others, and shook me by the hand. I could almost hear him say with the illustrious French orator 'To-day I shall die. Envelop me in perfumes, crown me with flowers; surround me with music, so that I may deliver myself peaceably to sleep.' He lived less than a week after this, and he passed to his final compt in the midst of the sighs of a people that he loved wisely and not too well. I dwell upon his fate, sir, with a certain satisfaction. He is the only human being I ever envied. I envied him his genial nature, his contagious wit, his electric eloquence, the fervor of his poetry and charm of his conversation, the delicious sympathy of his society, the admiration he excited in others, and his superb composure under disaster."

In Fairmount Park, which Mr. McMichael did perhaps more than any other person to create, there is a simple but substantial monument to his memory, erected by his fellow-citizens and inscribed with an epitome of the public estimate of the man: "An honored and beloved citizen of Philadelphia."

JEROME WHEELOCK.

JEROME WHEELOCK, an American inventor of international reputation, and founder of the great engine-manufacturing corporation known as the Wheelock Engine Company, of Worcester, is a native of Grafton, Worcester County, Mass., and was born on June 20, 1831. Of the seventh generation of his family in America, he descends from Ralph Wheelock, born in 1600, who came hither from Shropshire, Wales, and after a brief residence at Dedham in the Massachusetts Bay Colony removed to the town of Medfield, where he died at the advanced age of eighty-three years. Samuel, the third of the four sons of Ralph, settled at Marlboro, Mass., and his son, also named Samuel, born in 1696, became a resident of Shrewsbury, in the same colony, in 1700. Paul, son of the latter, was born in Shrewsbury, in 1727; and his son, Paul, was born in the same place, in 1750. These two last-named ancestors were farmers at Millbury, Mass., where Daniel Wheelock, son of Paul Wheelock, Jr., and father of Jerome Wheelock, the subject of this biographical sketch, was born on November 7, 1799. In his twenty-second year Daniel Wheelock married Susannah Pratt Prentice, daughter of Henry Prentice, of Weathersfield, Vt. While still a young man he removed from Millbury to Grafton, Mass., and there followed the trade of stone-cutter, and was also engaged successfully in business as a building-mover and general contractor. Jerome Wheelock is the fourth of a family of six children whose names are given in Pierce's "History of Grafton." He attended the public schools in his native place until the age of fifteen, and received a substantial grounding in the English branches commonly taught—in fact, a good education for the practical affairs of life and one which in his case, as in that of many others reared in New England,





Jerome Wheelock

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has proven amply sufficient to start its possessor on the road to success. It is not clear from an inspection of his genealogical tree how Jerome Wheelock came to have a taste for mechanics rather than for farming, but it is a fact that he early lost interest in the peaceful pursuits of agriculture and developed a marked mechanical aptitude. When but sixteen years of age, having exhausted the local possibilities in the way of schooling, he left home to make his own way in the world. At this juncture he was fortunate enough to attract the attention of a gentleman of high character and considerable prominence—the Hon. Abraham M. Bigelow, who appears to have discerned the budding genius of the determined boy and to have placed it within his power to advance along congenial lines by exerting his influence to secure for him suitable employment. This was found in the famous Taunton Locomotive Works, where as an apprentice the promising young Grafton lad spent the ensuing three years, mastering the trade of machinist under conditions which could scarcely have been surpassed. The steam-engine possessed a fascinating interest for him, and he made it his special study. He was but twenty years old when his time expired; and with a recommendation in his pocket, setting forth that he was a “good mechanic, steady, honest, and of industrious habits,” he commenced to apply the acquirements of apprenticeship. In 1858, after three years’ work in various places as a journeyman, he settled permanently in the city of Worcester. Here he secured a lucrative and responsible position as engineer of the Washburn Iron Works. While thus employed he invented the sectional ring piston packing, which he patented in 1864, and which is now known far and wide as the Wheelock Steam Cylinder Packing. Simple, economical, and durable, and adapted to all classes of engines and every variety of service, this packing came speedily into general use, and to such an extent grew the demand that in 1865 Mr. Wheelock began its manufacture on an extensive scale, quitting the service of the Washburn Iron Works and forming a partnership with Mr. Charles A. Wheeler. Two years later Mr. Wheeler died, and, assuming his interest, Mr. Wheelock continued the business alone. In connection with the manufacture of packing he was engaged to a considerable extent in repairing engines, and in this latter work found further opportunities for studying along his favorite lines and for making experiments and instituting tests, having in view the development of a perfect mechanism. In 1869 he established his plant at shops in Union Street, and before the close of the year built an engine which embodied the several important improvements he had devised. Constant experiment and incessant labor improved on this construction very materially; and in 1875 he introduced to public notice, at the American Institute Fair in New York City, a four-valved engine, which, after thorough and exhaustive tests in competition with the most prominent first-class engines of the country, was awarded the Gold Medal of Progress—the high honor especially reserved for the “machine, product, or process, which shall be adjudged so important as to make a decided advance and great improvement, and be satisfactorily shown to be a discovery or invention of the first order of importance.” In this engine, known as the Wheelock Improved Variable Cut-off Engine, he employed a rotary, tapered valve, suspended on hardened steel spindles—then a new type, but since extensively known and used. Other improvements were added, and a still more perfect engine, exhibited at the Centennial International Exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876, won a medal and testimonials of the highest commendation from the judges and from the Chairman of the Bureau of Agriculture; the latter, Major Burnet Landreth, stating over his signature that the one hundred and twenty-five horse-power Wheelock engine employed in driving the shafting located in the Agricultural Building, “did its work admirably . . . was admired by all visitors, during the six months of operation, . . . the engine ever being in perfect order.” It is worthy of note that this powerful and efficient engine was in charge of Mr. Wheelock’s son, a boy fourteen years of age. Stimulated by success he continued his experiments with unabated zeal, and among additional improvements which he invented were “feed-water heat-

ers," "condensers," and other attachments, which simplified the working and increased the efficiency of the main construction. In 1878, at the Exposition Universelle of Paris, the automatic cut-off engine exhibited by Mr. Wheelock attracted and deservedly received marked attention. It furnished power to operate the machinery in the department of the United States, and in the sections of Sweden and Norway. The simplicity and economy of this engine and its excellent performance secured for it the distinguished honor of "a grand prize," after a thorough and exhaustive examination by the International Jury. A leading French paper referred to it as "one of the marvels of the American display, . . . one of the giants of the exhibition." "The engine is a monument to American brain, and the jury, when they made the award, recognized the ingenuity of a mechanical masterpiece." The late Col. John W. Forney, in one of his letters to the *Philadelphia Press* descriptive of the exposition, closes a highly eulogistic reference to the Wheelock engine by pleasantly alluding to the distinguished inventor and his son as follows: "A lad of sixteen was the sole master of this exquisite thing, so delicate and powerful, so graceful and strong. The inventor has gone home to Worcester, Mass., leaving his little son and namesake, Jerome Wheelock, to superintend the whole engine. The boy had a check apron on over his ordinary clothes and rough shoes, and I said as I took him by the hand and looked into his bright, laughing eyes: 'Your father has given you a prouder name and a richer heritage than any king in Europe could give to his son.'" The "Grand Prize" awarded to Mr. Wheelock at this Exposition was the only one accorded to an engine, and was one of eight awarded to exhibitors from the United States. This Grand Prize, be it remembered, was won in competition with all the most prominent builders of Europe as well as of America, more than three hundred engines being entered. In the words of an editorial on the victory of the Wheelock engine published at the time in the *San Francisco Daily Report*: "This was clearly a case where honest mechanical skill was pitted against national pride, favoritism, strong financial backing, and other potent influences; but scrupulous judicial fairness prevailed and honest merit was fairly recognized. At one or the other of these trials every prominent automatic cut-off engine of this country or Europe was entered for the test, and in each case the Wheelock engine carried off the honors. The exhibits referred to were not what might be termed fancy shows; but the engines were submitted to every practical test that skilled engineers and experts could devise, aided by the most perfect appliances. It will thus be seen that the Wheelock engine is recognized by the highest mechanical authority in this country and Europe as the most economical and perfect engine now made, and the honor belongs to an American mechanic who is now reaping the reward of his ingenuity and brilliant mechanical achievements." Of perfect automatic action and the simplest construction, the Wheelock engine challenged the admiration of the world, and was admitted to approach more nearly than any other the line of theoretical mechanical perfection. While other engines could not be operated except by the highest mechanical skill, and were of such construction that frequent repairs were necessary, "the Wheelock" was found to require no greater skill than possessed by the ordinary fireman and to entail no expense for repairs in years of steady operation. Most remarkable of all, perhaps, it was shown that the engine could be successfully operated for a great length of time with three of its valves stopped. In fact, at the Paris Exposition of 1878, all that pertained to these valves was removed and placed on the floor before the jury, while the engine was continued in motion—an advantage of great importance should repairs be needed. In the able technical work of Tholhausen on the steam engines at the Paris Exposition of 1878, four pages of letter-press and diagrams are devoted to the description of Mr. Wheelock's famous invention. Following upon his distinguished European success came an American honor scarcely less gratifying to Mr. Wheelock, when his engine, in competition with the first engines of America and in most exhaustive tests which cost fifteen thousand dollars, won the highest prize awarded at the

First International Millers' Exposition, in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1880. This prize was five hundred dollars in gold; but in deference to Mr. Wheelock's wishes the reward was changed to a gold medal of equal intrinsic value, which, as evidence of his notable victory and also as an exquisite work of art, is one of Mr. Wheelock's most cherished possessions. All the matter relating to the engine tests at this Exposition was submitted to Prof. Robert Grimshaw of Philadelphia, one of the greatest living authorities, who called to his aid several gentlemen of high engineering standing and celebrity. Together they carefully and impartially studied the printed report of the experts concerned in the tests, and after a thorough and exhaustive examination decreed the award to the Wheelock engine, thus placing it at the head. At the Ninth Industrial Exhibition, held in Cincinnati, in 1881, Mr. Wheelock exhibited an improved form of his engine. It was employed to furnish power for the main shafting during the whole period of the Exhibition, and was thus constantly under the eye of the critical experts. In the report of the jurors it was declared that "its performance has been faultless," and the highest honor, a gold medal and accompanying money prize, was recommended and awarded. At the Fourteenth Exhibition of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association held in Boston, in 1881, the beautiful and highly finished engine exhibited by Mr. Wheelock was employed to operate the shafting and general machinery. "For its undoubted excellence as an engine, its fine workmanship, and unexceptional performance of duty, we are happy," declared the board of jurors in their report, "to award it a Gold Medal." It is worthy of note that this engine was chosen from among all submitted, and was purchased by the Association to become a permanent fixture in the Exhibition building. President Slack, in his closing address, declared that its superb working "stamps the machine as one of the finest ever employed by the Association, and worthy the Gold Medal which has been bestowed for its construction." So far from sleeping upon his laurels Mr. Wheelock studied and wrought incessantly to improve upon his inventions. His plant was greatly enlarged to meet the demands made upon it, which, up to 1884, embraced orders for many engines of five hundred horse-power, and, subsequently, for massive constructions of one thousand horse-power. For several years after the successes last mentioned he gave much thought to the development of a new system of valves, which is regarded in scientific circles as the most important step in the evolution of steam engines since the invention of Corliss. This system may be described technically for the scientific reader as combining the valve, valve seat, and operating parts within a shell or tapering plug, which is driven into a corresponding hole in the cylinder and retained in its place without bonnets or bolts. As applied, together with a novel method of driving the valve, and still other important improvements which secured economical results in the use of steam, this system may be said to have made the Wheelock of recent date a new and practically perfect machine. To protect his invention patents were secured by Mr. Wheelock in the great manufacturing countries of Europe as well as in the United States. In 1886-87 Mr. Wheelock spent some months abroad making arrangements for the manufacture of his engines, which are now made at Manchester, England, at Lille and Anzin, France, and also in Belgium. The increased home demand finally necessitated greatly enlarged quarters, which were found on Southgate Street, Worcester; and there, in its reorganized form as a joint stock company, under the style of the Wheelock Engine Company, Mr. Wheelock's business has been conducted since 1888. Under licenses granted by the patentee the Wheelock engines are also made at Scranton and New Castle, Pa., at San Francisco, Cal., and at Galt, Ontario, Canada. The reorganization of the business was effected principally to relieve Mr. Wheelock of the burden of its management and direction, leaving him free to devote his time to its scientific side, as an inventor and mechanic, and to a general oversight of the widespread operations under his patents. At the present time (1898) there is hardly a State in the Union in which these engines are not found in active and successful operation, and they are

to be found likewise in all the progressive countries of Europe, and have made their way even to India, where constructions of one thousand horse-power drive 100,000-spindle mills for English owners. For many years the Chicago City Railway Company has employed the Wheelock engines, which Mr. C. B. Holmes, the distinguished president of that system, declared to be "by long odds the simplest and most efficient." This was after an extended experience and covered a thorough knowledge of the working of machines of one thousand horse-power. Of late years the Wheelock system has been applied to engines of six thousand horse-power, which are running with as great ease and success as smaller constructions. Some of the finest "blowing engines" are now operated with the Wheelock system. In fact, the general introduction of these engines into every branch of industry is assured, since the highest authorities unhesitatingly pronounce them "unequaled by any engines in the world." At exhibitions in London (1885), at Edinburgh (1886), and at Brussels (1888) the Wheelock engines received the highest awards—Gold Medals. They are now recognized everywhere as standing in the highest rank among the steam-power generators of the world, and their exhibitors have been honored by decorations from France and Belgium. Mr. Wheelock's battleground has been the world, not a single country; and his competitors have been the oldest, ablest, and strongest inventors living, men of the very highest inventive and technical skill; yet everywhere and over all he has been successful. This success has been earned by years of labor, experiment, and the closest study; and while the honors won belong to the man, the American mechanic and inventor, they add lustre to the American name and to the character of the country for mechanical genius and application. The intensity of Mr. Wheelock's devotion to his scientific tasks may be inferred from the fact that though one of the best known and most popular citizens of Worcester, who has been a large employer of labor and a successful man of affairs, he has never permitted himself to be dragged into the maelstrom of politics as a candidate for office of any description. While it is to be said that he has little time for public affairs, it cannot be said that he is wholly indifferent or passive. On the contrary, justice demands that it shall be recorded of him that he performs his political duties as a citizen with keen interest and scrupulous fidelity. Politically, he is a Republican, and during many Presidential campaigns has enthusiastically supported the national candidates of his party. He has often been considered as a likely candidate for the mayoralty of Worcester, and on one occasion he was named in connection with the nomination in a list comprising several of the most distinguished men of the city. He was particularly aggressive in the campaign in which the late James G. Blaine was the Republican presidential nominee. During his frequent journeys abroad he has come into direct contact and personal relationship with a number of the leading men of the times. Among these were the late President Carnot of the French Republic, and many of the most eminent scientists and inventors of Great Britain. Among the numerous foreign compliments paid to him may be mentioned his election (without solicitation on his part) to membership in the Iron and Steel Institute of Great Britain. In his own country he is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, and the Worcester County Mechanics' Association. In his religious views he is very liberal, with a firm reliance on that supreme intelligence that governs the universe, too wise to be unjust and too good to be unkind; with a conscience based on the theory that sixteen ounces make a pound and one hundred cents a dollar, he is opposed to all shams and humbugs which masquerade as reform, and has the courage of his convictions in attacking these, however substantial or prominent their defenders may be. In the brotherhood taught and practised in the widespread sect known as the Masonic Order, he finds much that is congenial and to his liking, and he has steadily advanced in this fraternity until he now holds the sublime thirty-second degree. His affiliation with Masonry began in 1855, when he

was admitted to membership in Franklin Lodge F. and A. M., of Grafton. In appearance Mr. Wheelock is a man of mark. Of substantial build, with power stamped in limb and feature and cranial development, he would attract attention in any assemblage. A writer who has had exceptional opportunities for observing him says: "Personally, Mr. Wheelock is a man who creates an excellent impression wherever he appears. . . . He is not wordy in what he says, but his words, like his valves, are just fitted to their places. When he calls to see you, you will at once get the idea of a man who knows his wants and is seldom beset by doubts. He wastes neither time nor speech." This writer also detected in his countenance a strong suggestion of the face and power of Brooklyn's famous preacher, one of the few great geniuses America has produced—the late Henry Ward Beecher. This likeness is strangely apparent in Mr. Wheelock's portraits, which, like those of the celebrated divine referred to, show a masterful nature, great powers of application, and firmness of purpose combined with affectionate instincts. His wonderful inventive genius and great power of concentration have made him a force in the affairs of the world, a potent factor in its material development and in a clearly defined sense a public benefactor, taking rank in the latter class with Watt, Stephenson, Fulton, Morse, Field, McCormick, Corliss, Edison, Bell, and others, whose inventions have been as revelations of the Deity to man and the very wheels under the car of modern progress. Mr. Wheelock married on June 8, 1858, Miss Lydia Ann Robinson, daughter of Henry and Myra (Haynes) Robinson, of Concord, Mass. Of the five children born to this marriage two sons are living, Herbert and Harvey. Both have received a good education—Harvey, graduating at Harvard College in the class of 1896, is now taking a law course at Columbia University, New York. As a second-year student he successfully passed the bar examination, and was admitted to the New York bar in June, 1898. Inheriting from their father the taste for mechanics and the inventive genius which have won him fame and fortune, these sons are fitting their shoulders for his mantle and are likely to be heard of in the near future. While Mr. Wheelock's own early education was somewhat limited, his mind is of that calibre which constantly seeks and readily absorbs knowledge, however presented or encountered. To-day he is one of the best-informed citizens of Worcester, a capable writer and engaging speaker, and likewise an excellent talker. A lecture delivered by him several years ago at Mechanics' Hall, Worcester, upon "The Rise and Progress of the American Locomotive," proved that he was the possessor of a good literary style and of considerable oratorical power. This lecture was delivered in a praiseworthy effort to interest capital in a project for establishing a locomotive plant in Worcester. In the course of it he gave a most interesting account of George Stephenson and of his early and successful career. The Worcester *Spy*, commenting on this lecture, said: "His description of the locomotive in use during the early part of this century and the troubles encountered by the builder was pleasing and instructive; and his appeal to Worcester mechanics and capitalists to establish locomotive works in this city should not be allowed to pass unnoticed." In a variety of ways Mr. Wheelock has manifested a deep interest in Worcester. His residence on Eastern Avenue is one of the most comfortable in the city. Several years ago he devised a system for ventilating large halls which has been successfully tested in Mechanics' Hall, Worcester, with the result of making that elegant and wonderfully well-arranged interior "the most perfect concert room in the world." For his zeal and efficiency in furthering the improvements in this hall, Mr. Wheelock received a special vote of thanks from the Worcester County Musical Association, who occupy the hall for their annual festivals. In concluding this sketch it should be said of Mr. Wheelock that he is a man of the highest character in both social and business relations. As an inventor his name occupies a high place on the roll of those distinguished engineers whose works adorn their country and their age.

JOSEPH PANCOAST.

DR. JOSEPH PANCOAST, of Philadelphia, one of the most eminent practitioners of medicine and surgery, and known throughout the medical world by reason of his writings and inventions, was a native of Burlington County, N. J., and was born November 23, 1805. His ancestors were English, and came to this country before William Penn did, settling in the Duke of York's grant in northeast New Jersey. He early decided upon following the profession for which time fully demonstrated his great genius, and graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1828, and immediately began practice in Philadelphia. He very soon decided to make surgery his specialty, and accordingly, in 1831, commenced the teaching of that branch of science together with practical anatomy, probably on the theory that he who teaches is himself taught. His talents obtaining ready recognition, he was, in 1834, appointed one of the physicians of the Philadelphia Hospital [Blockley], and not long after was elected physician-in-chief to the Children's Hospital in the same institution. In 1838 he was elected to the chair of surgery in the Jefferson Medical College, but he still retained connection with the Children's Hospital, and was visiting physician there until 1845. In 1841 he was chosen professor of anatomy in the same college, a position which he only resigned in 1874, when he was succeeded by his son, Dr. William H. Pancoast. Thus for a period of thirty-six consecutive years he held two of the most important professorships in this justly celebrated school, and, upon his retirement from that last mentioned, he was, in evidence of the high esteem in which he was held by the trustees, elected emeritus professor of anatomy. On March 27, 1854, he was elected one of the surgeons of the Pennsylvania Hospital, which post he held for a period of ten years. It would appear from these facts alone that Dr. Pancoast's life was an exceedingly busy one, but they fall far short of indicating his real activity in the sphere of his chosen science and profession. It must be borne in mind that in addition to his duties in these elective positions in the celebrated college and the great hospital, he carried on a large private practice, was a constant student, keeping himself fully abreast and, in some senses, ahead of his times, that he was a voluminous writer upon medical topics, and gave the world many valuable inventions in instruments for and operations in surgery. He came into the field of activity well equipped by natural endowment and by close study just at a time when medicine and surgery were taking their greatest strides of progress, and he became one of the leaders in the intellectual march. He identified himself with the leading philosophical and medical societies and closely applied himself to the study and production of literature within the sphere of his profession, becoming, in fact, a distinguished author, and winning fame on two continents by his masterly treatment of special subjects within the scope of medicine and surgery. As early as 1831 he translated from the Latin, and added notes to a "Treatise on the Structure, Functions, and Diseases of the Human Sympathetic Nerve," by J. Frederiek Lobstein. His "Treatise on Operative Surgery," which became very popular, was published in 1844. It passed to a third edition in 1852, and appeared in a revised and enlarged form. Of this work there were sold during the first nine years of its existence upward of four thousand copies. It was also in 1844 that he remodelled the able work originally written by Dr. Casper Wistar—to which the late Professor William E. Horner has made valuable additions—entitled "A System of Anatomy for the Use of Students." Such works as "Laennec on the Great Sympathetic Nerve," "The Cerebro-Spinal System in Man," and "Quain's Anatomical Plates," were edited by him from time to time. He published also various monographs on pathological and surgical subjects, and was an almost constant contributor to *The American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, *The American*



Joseph Hancock

Medical Intelligencer, and *The Medical Examiner*. He likewise published sundry essays and introductory lectures to his class—one, in 1856, being entitled "Professional Glimpses Abroad." His literary contributions to medical knowledge made his name known abroad as well as at home, and brought him into correspondence with eminent practitioners both in England and America, thereby enlarging his information and affording a stimulus to further research and endeavor. Any reputable movement looking toward organized effort in advancing medical science met with his hearty support. He was active in promoting the welfare of such organizations as the American Philosophical Society, the Academy of Natural Sciences, the London Medical Society, the College of Physicians, the College of Pharmacy, the Philadelphia County Medical Society, as well as several others of which he was a member, and he took a warm interest, too, in assisting individuals who exhibited aptitude and application in seeking knowledge. He was a bold, rapid, and skilful operator, and in diagnosis almost invariably correct. It has already been remarked in this sketch that Dr. Pancoast achieved much fame as the originator or inventor of new or improved methods of performing surgical operations. He originated the operation for soft cataract of the eye with a fine needle bent near the point. He devised many new operations in plastic surgery, among them the formation of a nose by means of the plough and groove or plastic suture, introduced in 1841. He was the first who formed a substitute for the eyebrow, formed from a flap of the scalp; introduced the use of a catheter for empyema, the instrument being inserted in the pleura by raising a flap of the integuments over the ribs; devised the operation of turning down flaps from the skin of the abdomen for the relief of exstrophy of the bladder—first performed by him in 1868; also the raising of a flap over the coronoid process, and the removal of that process and part of the lower jaw to divide the nerve trunks of the fifth pair that cause pain in facial neuralgia. He discovered that in some cases of strabismus the internal oblique muscle must be cut. He has restored the voice by dividing the muscles of the soft palate that have become contracted from ulceration, and he also devised an abdominal tourniquet which he first used in 1860, for compressing the aorta and thus preventing loss of blood in amputation at the hip-joint or upper thigh. To this enumeration of his achievements might be added a much longer list. Indeed, Dr. Pancoast was chiefly noted for his many remarkable surgical operations, and his ingenuity in devising new methods which in numerous cases saved life when it must inevitably have been lost by the old methods of procedure or in the absence of any operation. The good to individuals who came under his skilled hand, large as it was, represents but a small part of what was attained through the boon his inventions gave to the medical profession, and thus to the world. It is thus that the physician reaches the greatest usefulness of his noble calling. Whole generations of practitioners the world over are benefited by a single one who, like Dr. Pancoast, combined genius, application, enthusiasm, and conscientiousness in the study and practice of his profession. He appears to have been as admirable a man as he was a physician. In social life, Dr. Pancoast was a most agreeable companion, full of interesting reminiscence and entertaining and instructive experiences, interspersed with the pungent wit and pertinent anecdote of the accomplished conversationalist. Besides his exceptionally active and laborious professional life and labors—in the over-zealous pursuit of which he doubtless taxed his energies to such an extent as to impair his health and shorten his life—he devoted much time to business enterprises of varied natures. In the development of the anthracite coal properties in the Lackawanna Valley, he was among the first who invested capital on a large scale, being associated in this venture with the late Eli K. Price, of Philadelphia, and Dr. B. H. Throop, an honored and distinguished citizen of Scranton. The Pancoast Coal Company of Scranton, organized years ago, and named in honor of Dr. Pancoast, is one of the most prosperous of that section, and yields the estate a large and constant income. The city of his adoption, his country, the men of his profession, and the world at large

suffered a loss when the operations of his splendidly informed mind and kindly heart were cut off by death. A long life was permitted him in which to exercise those functions with which he was so liberally endowed and gave of as liberally for the benefit of mankind. He nearly reached the age of fourscore years, dying March 7, 1882.

WILLIAM H. PANCOAST.

DR. WILLIAM H. PANCOAST, late President of the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, was the son of Dr. Joseph Pancoast (see preceding biography), and was born in Philadelphia, October 16, 1835. He received his literary education at Haverford College, and graduated therefrom in 1853 as A.B., later, on furnishing original papers, receiving the degree of M.A. He probably inherited from his father those traits of mind which led him to seek knowledge, and imbibed from him the tastes which directed his attention to medicine as his special field of study and occupation. He graduated from the Jefferson Medical College in 1856, and subsequently supplemented his education by three years of residence at the great medical institutions of London, Paris, and Vienna, and gained much of general information by travel upon the Continent and in England. Returning well equipped so far as the best schools of the world could do that work, he quickly obtained a large practice and thus supplied the deficiency that experience alone is capable of supplying. Like his father, he turned his attention chiefly to anatomy and surgery, and devoted himself to them with an intelligence and a persistency of purpose that soon brought him into eminence, which in turn urged him to continual study of the current discoveries in these branches of science. His ability was generally recognized in the profession, and, in 1862, it received a flattering attestation in his appointment as Demonstrator of Anatomy, and, subsequently, that of Adjunct Professor, in his Alma Mater. He held that position in Jefferson Medical College for twelve years, acquitting himself so creditably that when his father resigned the chair of Anatomy and Clinical Surgery, in 1874, he was chosen by the trustees to fill the vacancy, and that advanced station he occupied until the spring of 1886, proving himself fully adequate to the duties of the professorship, both in the thoroughness of his knowledge and his faculty for imparting it to the students who came before him—a gift which does not always accompany the possession of information. The esteem and affection in which he was held by the pupils were expressed upon his resignation by their many kindly words individually spoken, and by a general request that he should sit for a portrait, which they afterward presented to the trustees of the college. Professor Pancoast, during his connection with Jefferson Medical College, as well as before, was an exceedingly busy man. Not only were his labors at that institution quite onerous, but he held various positions of other nature—each placing upon him a more or less heavy additional load—and performed various duties pertaining to his profession. He was Visiting Surgeon to the Philadelphia Hospital for eighteen years, the managers of which subsequently appointed him, on his resignation in 1885, Emeritus Surgeon of the institution, this being the first time that rank was established in this old and celebrated hospital. He was also Senior Surgeon, second in command, of the Sixth and Master Street United States Military Hospital; and during the war did service at the front on several occasions, for which he was elected a member of the Loyal Legion. He was in the first Bull Run battle, in the Chickahominy, and in command of the fine hospital steamer, the *Spanlding*, which, well equipped with medical assistants and stores, he took to White House landing. He was likewise in the second Bull Run battle, where he also represented the Governor of Pennsylvania, being placed in charge of all the supplies sent by that State. He was offered the commission of Bri-



Wm H. Pancost A. M. M. D. & C.

gade Surgeon to the Union League Brigade, but was obliged to decline it, on account of his duties as Demonstrator of Anatomy and Assistant to the Chair of Anatomy in Jefferson Medical College. Since 1859 he had been Surgeon and Consulting Surgeon of the Charity Hospital and one of its trustees. He was President of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, a First Vice-President of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, a First Vice-President of the American Medical Association, a member of the International Congress held in Philadelphia in 1876, a member of the American Association of Medical Editors, and permanent member of these and other medical and scientific societies. In the effort to maintain the integrity and success of the Ninth International Medical Congress, he took a prominent and active part, and, during the important convention of the body held at Washington in September, 1887, he was a member of the executive committee of the congress and president of the Section on Anatomy, and a delegate from this Ninth International Congress to the national medical societies of Europe, to advance its interests. In 1884 he settled a question long mooted among medical men of America and Europe, by procuring, aided by his colleagues, the bodies of the Siamese twins and demonstrating beyond a doubt that the band which united them could not have been separated without destroying their lives. Dr. Pancoast carried on during the whole period of his professorship a large private practice, and it was not therefore strange that, although a very healthful, strong man upon resigning his chair in the Faculty of Jefferson College, he should have desired that rest and recreation which only a change of scene and complete cessation of labor can give. He consequently went abroad, with the idea of making extensive travels in Europe and the far East—a purpose which he did not succeed in carrying out. He had been abroad only a brief season when he received an urgent and flattering invitation to return home, and one which he could not well ignore. The trustees and faculty of the Medico-Chirurgical College were anxious to develop that institution for the purpose of affording a higher medical education, and they sought his services to that end. It was far more through his public spirit, his love of his native city and his profession, that he was led to accede to their call for aid than through any desire for personal benefit—and, indeed, there appeared little or no promise of the latter. He came reluctantly, but, having once espoused the cause, he labored for its interests most zealously. "Other talented gentlemen," said a Philadelphia newspaper, "also allied themselves with the Medico-Chirurgical College, and the distinguished faculty, thus reinforced, was eminently qualified to bring about the remarkable growth and prosperity which the college has shown during the several years past. As a medical school this institution now rivals the best in this country. Its well-managed hospital, which does an active and extensive work in Philadelphia, affords excellent opportunities in its daily clinics, which are conducted by able professors of ripe experience. The union of the largest dental school in the world—the Philadelphia Dental College—with the Medico-Chirurgical College, and the further coalition with the Polytechnic College of Pennsylvania, have been important epochs in the medical history of Philadelphia." In the remarkable success of these institutions Professor Pancoast exercised a leading and dominant influence. He was one of the trustees of the Polytechnic and an enthusiast in the united interests of all. On Dr. Pancoast's identification with the Medico-Chirurgical College, he was elected to the chair of General Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy and Clinical Surgery. In 1889 he received the highest honor in the gift of the trustees, in being elected President of the college. When the International Medical Congress held its session in Washington, during September, 1887, Dr. Pancoast had the pleasure of conferring one of the degrees of the college—that of Fellow of the Medico-Chirurgical College—upon eighteen eminent physicians from England, Scotland, France, Germany, Russia, Italy, Egypt, and Roumania. The prosperity attending the reorganization of the college under Dr. Pancoast's presidency soon compelled the erection of extensive new buildings, which gave the faculty greater facilities of instruction and afforded accommodations

for an increased attendance of students. The college trustees rejoiced in having secured the services of so distinguished a physician, educator, and manager as Professor Pancoast, and he in turn was proud of his connection with the prosperous institution, an honor to Philadelphia, and destined to become more and more so as the years go by. Dr. Pancoast was a member of many city, state, and national societies, and of learned bodies in London and Paris. He was also President of the International Red Cross Society of Philadelphia, which, under his management and that of the executive committee, performed most valuable services, lending additional lustre to the fair fame of Philadelphia and promoting the interests of humanity. Dr. Pancoast's contributions to medical literature consist of published addresses, papers, and clinical lectures furnished to the different medical journals: *The Medical and Surgical Reporter*, *The Medical Times*, *The Photographic Review of Medicine and Surgery*, *The Medical Register*, etc. Three of these papers have had a wide circulation in Europe, viz., on the surgical anatomy of the band connecting the Siamese twins, on the anatomy of the union of the Carolina twins, and a new method of treating fracture of the neck of the thigh bone. He was one of the proprietors and the associate editor of *The Medical Register*. He devised some valuable medical instruments and some new methods in surgery. His urethrotome, therapeutic knife, splint chair for treatment of fracture of the neck of the thigh bone, and black iron-dyed silk ligature are accepted and well known. He lived to accomplish much and worthily for his profession and his generation. He died at his home in Philadelphia, Pa., January 5, 1897.

ALBERT CURTIS.

ALBERT CURTIS, one of the oldest, most influential, and esteemed citizens of Massachusetts, active and prominent for upward of seventy years in the business and political affairs of the city of Worcester, founder of several flourishing industries in that municipality in which at various periods he held official position, lately President of the Curtis Manufacturing Company and Vice-President of the Society of Antiquity, and distinguished for his many philanthropies, was born in Worcester, Mass., July 13, 1807, and died at his home in that city, July 27, 1898. Mr. Curtis was a fine type of the self-advanced and successful American business man, and a study of his career is of interest and value through the demonstration it affords of the power of manly and honorable endeavor to conquer adverse circumstances and to win not only wealth and position, but likewise the enduring regard of the community. Mr. Curtis was a lineal descendant of Henry Curtis, gentleman, who is mentioned in the colonial annals of New England as having been one of the proprietors of Watertown, Mass., as early as 1636-37. This Henry Curtis, who was born in England in 1609, came over in the good ship *Elizabeth and Ann*, Roger Cooper master, sailing from the port of London, May 6, 1635. He is recorded in the entry of passengers as a member of the Church of England, although in other records he appears to have figured as a Puritan after his arrival in America. Settling at Watertown, he married there, about 1641, Mary, daughter of Nicholas Guy, and in that year became a proprietor in Sudbury, where he died, May 8, 1678. He was a proprietor also in Northampton in 1653. His eldest son, Ephraim Curtis, gentleman, born in 1642, "lived at Sudbury before the great Indian war, in which he was very active at Brookfield." The latter was an adventurous as well as brave man, for in 1673 he appears to have pushed forward in the wilderness as far as the site of the present city of Worcester, and would seem to have been the first white man to take up land there, fifty acres of which he sold in 1717 to John Stearns, of Watertown, for £50. In the fourth generation of the descendants of this hardy pioneer was Samuel Curtis, of Worcester,



Albert Curtis

who married Eunice Taft. This worthy couple had a large family of children, of whom Albert, the subject of this sketch, was one of the younger. When but ten years of age Albert had the misfortune to lose his father by death. He was then placed temporarily in the care of his uncle at Auburn, N. Y., but subsequently went to live with an elder brother, married, residing in Tioga County, N. Y., with whom he remained until he was about seventeen years old, working in the mean time on a farm and getting such schooling as was possible in the locality and under the circumstances. In 1824, being then quite a robust youth, ambitious of success and desirous not only of making his own way in life but of helping toward the support of the younger members of the family, he returned to Worcester and entered upon an apprenticeship to the trade of machinist with Messrs. White & Boyden, manufacturers of woollen machinery. At the end of three years he was out of his time and was at once given employment as a journeyman with the same firm, his compensation being fixed at \$1.25 per day. With the exception of a sojourn of several months in Pittsburg, he remained in the employ of Messrs. White & Boyden until the summer of 1831, when, in association with Abel Kimball and John Simmons, shopmates to whom he had become attached during his apprenticeship, he formed a copartnership under the style of John Simmons & Co. This firm established its shop at New Worcester, then a village quite distinct from the town, and engaged in the manufacture of broad and narrow shearing machines, pressing machines, and napping machines—all of which found ready sale to cotton and woollen mills throughout New England. In February, 1832, this copartnership was dissolved and the firm of Simmons & Curtis was organized. About a year later Mr. Curtis purchased the interest of his partner and continued the business alone, thus through personal enterprise, industry, and skill becoming a manufacturer on his own account when but twenty-six years of age. Mr. Curtis admitted William Henshaw to partnership in 1834, and the firm then created, known as Curtis & Henshaw, continued in operation with considerable success until its dissolution early in 1839. About the year 1840 Mr. Curtis broadened his field of operations by engaging in the manufacture of woollen goods. He was compelled to take this step, it is said, in order to protect himself against loss, certain individuals to whom he had advanced loans being unable to repay him. In this way he became the owner of the Ramshorn water privilege and mill, containing two sets of satinnet machinery. In course of time he added other plants and water privileges to his possessions, and besides satinets he manufactured cotton sheetings, and finally woollen goods. At the time of his death he owned and operated seven sets of woollen machinery, this business being conducted under the name of the Curtis Manufacturing Company. In 1843 fire destroyed the machine shop of Mr. Curtis. Building new and enlarged shops on the same premises, this progressive and enterprising man developed therein one of the largest plants of its kind in the locality, occupying a building three stories in height, on a site fifty-two by thirty feet. Thoroughly trained as a machinist and gifted with inventive talent of a high order, he made many and great improvements in cloth-shearing machinery, and to him belongs the honor of building the first machines for shearing or trimming cotton cloth built in America. A shearing machine made in France having been sent to him from a Pawtucket mill to be repaired, his trained eye quickly perceived that it was susceptible of improvement. He at once began building the machines according to his own plans, and put on the market constructions having from two to five sets of shears, which speedily displaced the French models armed with but one set. His most recent constructions have a shearing capacity twelve times that of the machines first brought to this country. In 1863 Mr. Edwin T. Marble was admitted to partnership in this branch of Mr. Curtis' business. Some twelve years later the firm of Curtis & Marble purchased and removed to Worcester all the patterns, special tools, and stock of C. L. Goddard's wool-burring machine works of New York City. In 1895 Mr. Curtis retired from the business, which was then reorganized and incorporated as the Curtis & Marble

Machine Company. As a business man, Mr. Curtis was noted for his energy and shrewdness. On two occasions during his business career he suffered severely from destructive fires, but, undismayed by disaster, he rebuilt without delay and took advantage of the opportunities presented to improve and enlarge his plant. Like most men whose early years have been spent upon a farm, he retained through life a deep interest in agricultural pursuits and owned and managed with success a considerable farm property. As early as 1840 Mr. Curtis was chosen a selectman of the town of Worcester, and served two years. He was likewise chosen a member of the first common council of the city of Worcester, and in 1857 was elected an alderman. Originally a Whig in politics, he united with the Republican party immediately upon its formation and remained unswervingly devoted to its principles down to the close of his life. Among his warm personal friends were many of the noted men of this party. Beyond serving the interests of his fellow-citizens in the official capacities mentioned, Mr. Curtis held no public office. It may be said that his extensive business cares precluded his engaging in politics late in life, but, though declining public service in this direction, he courted rather than evaded the duties of a public-spirited citizen, and in everything pertaining to the welfare and advancement of his native city bore a conspicuous as well as useful part, and for years, though not an officeholder, was a power in municipal affairs. Notwithstanding the restricted opportunities of his earlier years, Mr. Curtis became in later life somewhat of a scholar. This was due in large degree to a taste for reading, which led him throughout his long and busy life to devote a considerable portion of his leisure to the task of acquiring a good knowledge of authors, both ancient and modern. Historical and antiquarian research especially appealed to his tastes, and in both departments he was exceptionally well informed for a non-professional man. He took a warm interest in the work of writers and investigators in both the fields named, and among the learned bodies which he became affiliated with was the Society of Antiquity of Worcester, of which at one time he was Vice-President. Possessed of a sound mind in a sound body, Mr. Curtis kept his heart young to the very close of his life. He never lost his faith in human nature, and, above all, he sympathized with the young in their hopes and ambitions. It has been said of him that "he remained a boy in spirit to the last." It is certain that he retained a youthful buoyancy of disposition, however oppressed by business cares or annoyed by the frowns of fortune. An organization in which he took great pride, and which he served with zeal for many years, was the Worcester County Mechanics' Association, of which he was one of the charter members and a director as early as 1842. He was also a member of its building committee in 1854. Among other local bodies of which he was a member may be named the Board of Trade of Worcester and the Worcester Agricultural Society. For thirty years he was Superintendent of Hope Cemetery, and latterly chairman of the commission. Mr. Curtis was a man of deep religious feeling, and through life a reader and student of the Bible. He was a regular attendant at religious services in Union Church, Worcester, contributed \$25,000 toward its erection, and had the honor of being selected to lay its corner-stone. The Congregational Church of Sterling, Bethany Church, and Auburn Church were each the recipients of generous gifts at his hands. Other noble benefactions of his which deserve mention are his gift of \$25,000 to the Young Men's Christian Association of Worcester, and of \$5,000 to the Young Women's Christian Association of the same city. In graceful recognition of the first-mentioned gift, Curtis Hall, in Worcester, was so named. In 1891 Mr. Curtis presented Curtis Chapel, in Hope Cemetery, to the city of Worcester. This edifice was erected by him at a cost of \$16,000. It is no hackneyed phrase to say that no deserving cause was ever presented to his attention without receiving practical aid. He seemed to recognize that he had been blessed by fortune, and willingly shared his substance with the needy. To the aged poor he was a liberal friend, his benefactions of a notable character to them comprising a substantial sum toward the erec-

tion of the Home for Aged Men in Worcester, and a gift of land (with the Knowles heirs) for the new Home for Aged Women in that city. The cause of education found in him a sympathetic and generous friend. Besides educating privately at his own expense a number of young people, he gave the sum of \$1,000 annually for a number of years toward the support of Mr. Moody's school at Northfield, Mass., and made several large contributions to Doane and other small colleges in the West. The City Hospital of Worcester, with which he was connected for some years as president of the Jaques Fund and as trustee of other funds, was indebted to him for frequent gifts of books and instruments. To enumerate all his benefactions would be impossible, as they covered many substantial gifts to aid the worthy and succor the needy, running through more than half a century. All these kindnesses were bestowed gracefully and with sincere good feeling. Indeed, this quality in the character of Mr. Curtis won for him a warm place in the hearts of all who knew him and entitles him to rank among the philanthropists of his time. Whether viewed as a self-made man, an energetic and brainy manufacturer and inventor, or as a friend of the young, the struggling, the needy, or the aged, Mr. Curtis appears to the highest advantage, and his life affords a model which may well be copied by others desirous of emulating his good deeds and earning enduring fame. The large fortune which rewarded his earnest and legitimate efforts in business was drawn upon most liberally to promote the general welfare, and brought him a happiness in well-doing which no contemplation of the gratitude earned by posthumous benefactions could possibly engender. Down to the very close of his long and especially worthy and useful life, he remained a loved and venerated citizen of "no mean city"; and on his recurring birthdays in later years received from widely separated sources and from individuals of widely differing stations in life the sincerest felicitations and profoundest expressions of gratitude. Mr. Curtis was twice married, and survived both his wives. His first wife was Mrs. Sally (Houghton) Griffin, of Sterling, to whom he was married in 1833. This lady, who died a few years subsequently, brought to his household a daughter by her former marriage, who was the mother of Mr. Charles G. Stratton, the present Superintendent of the Curtis Manufacturing Company. Mr. Curtis' second wife, who died in 1896, bore him no children. She was Mrs. Rosella (Perrin) Bancroft, widow of the Rev. David Bancroft, formerly of Tolland, Conn. Down to the close of his life Mr. Curtis retained excellent health, considering his advanced years, and even read without using glasses. His demise, the unfortunate result of the inhalation of illuminating gas accidentally escaping in his sleeping-room, was sincerely deplored wherever he was known. For years preceding his death Mr. Curtis gave liberally toward the support of numerous religious, benevolent, and educational institutions, and his private benefactions to individuals must have amounted annually to a large sum. By his will, which disposed of a fortune estimated at \$500,000, he bequeathed about \$100,000 to relatives, and an equal sum to institutions, as follows: Home for Aged Females, Worcester, \$1,000; the Home for Aged Men, \$5,000, the income only to be used; the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, \$10,000, to be used at the discretion of the board of trustees; Worcester Natural History Society, \$2,000; Worcester Society of Antiquity, \$2,000; Worcester City Missionary Society, \$3,000; Worcester Children's Friend Society, \$1,000, only the income to be used; American Seaman's Friend Society, incorporated in New York in 1833, \$2,000; American Board of Foreign Missions, \$5,000; American Home Missionary Society, founded in New York in 1826, \$5,000; American College and Education Society, \$10,000; Berea College, located at Berea, Ky., \$5,000; Doane College, located at Crete, Neb., of which Rev. Brainerd Perry is president, \$15,000; Colorado College, in Colorado Springs, Col., \$10,000; New West Educational Commission, \$10,000. The remainder of his fortune was divided equally between the American Home Missionary Society, the American Board for Foreign Missions, the American Missionary Association, and the Young Men's Christian Association of Worcester.

JOHN F. GRAY.

JOHN FRANKLIN GRAY, M.D., LL.D., long eminent as a leading medical practitioner in New York City, and especially distinguished as the first of American physicians to adopt in his practice the maxims of Hahnemann; the founder of homœopathy, was born, September 23, 1804, in Sherburne, N. Y., of which town his grandfather was the pioneer and first settler, having removed from Columbia County into the valley of the Chenango about 1791 or 1792. He was the fourth of five sons of the Hon. John Gray, for many years a judge of the county and a man distinguished for dignified manners, sound judgment, and strictest integrity. Three of the sons, including the subject of this sketch, became physicians. About 1819 Judge Gray, having met with financial disaster, removed with his family to the still newer region of western New York, and began a new home in the wilderness of Chautauqua County, some fifty miles south of Buffalo. John Franklin was then about fifteen years of age. His opportunities for acquiring an education had not been favorable. The district schools of central and western New York were conducted upon no settled plan, and were subject to frequent changes of teachers and methods; but such opportunities as offered themselves were, in the case of young Gray, made the most of. A receptive and retentive mind served instead of our modern advantages in laying the foundations of a more than usually liberal education. Having conceived an aspiration for the science of medicine, he thus early determined to prepare himself for admission to that profession. The now greatly diminished resources of his father, however, forbade any hope of assistance from him, and warned him that in the prosecution of his ambitious project he would have to depend upon his own exertions. This he asked the parental permission to do, which, on the father's part, was reluctantly granted. As a first step he obtained a situation in a cloth-dressing factory in the village, and in sixteen weeks earned enough to supply himself with a complete suit of clothes of the very cloth he had helped to make. Thus furnished, and with a small surplus of cash in pocket, he sought a position in a physician's office, where his services as clerk and assistant would be considered an equivalent for his board and the opportunity for study and instruction. Such a home he found with Dr. Haven, of Hamilton, where he continued two years, and, although his duties were arduous and exacting, he found time to continue his studies, and especially to acquire a fair knowledge of Latin by the aid of one of the teachers in the excellent academy in the village, since expanded into Madison University. At length his limited and carefully used wardrobe required renewal, and, as the most ready way of accomplishing that object, he engaged himself as teacher of a neighboring district school for a few months. With a new outfit and a few dollars in money, he set out on foot, at the end of his engagement, to revisit the paternal home. This journey of two hundred and fifty miles he accomplished, with the help of such chance lifts as he could get by the way, and he was received with as open arms as if he had been the prodigal son. He had, however, no time to waste in idleness. After a brief rest he again assumed the position of schoolmaster, and opened a private school in the neighboring town of Dunkirk, an enterprise which proved a grand success. His whole time out of school was devoted to the preparatory studies of his intended profession under the prudent attention of Dr. Williams. He remained at Dunkirk until 1824, when, being twenty years of age, he had earned enough, with strict economy, to pay his expenses to and at the Medical College in New York. Provided with commendatory letters from several influential friends of his father, among them Governor Clinton, he started for New York City. Among those to whom he had introductions was the late Dr. Hosack, then the leading physician of the metropolis. This eminent man gave him every assistance, and was not long in discerning the



Schmidt Way

strong points of his character, which promised a future of great success. He soon acquired a warm affection for the young man, which was not a matter of sentiment merely, but expressed itself in many acts of kindness after as well as before his graduation. He received his doctorate from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, in March, 1826. Before graduation he had been offered an appointment to an assistant surgeoncy in the navy, which at first he was inclined to accept, and for that purpose had passed an examination for a license from the County Medical Society. The opposition of his friends, especially his patron, Dr. Hosack, to this project was so urgent that it was abandoned. After his graduation, by the advice of Dr. Hosack, he also gave up his intention of returning to the country and establishing himself near his home, and decided to remain in the city. He opened an office in Charlton Street, then quite in the upper part of the town. From the first his success was remarkable, and justified the favorable prognostications of his seniors. His marriage, while still a young man, with the daughter of Dr. Amos G. Hull, of New York, a young lady of unusual refinement and culture, was an additional anchor to fasten him to the city. His relations to the members of the profession in the city were of the most satisfactory character. He was looked upon as a rising man, certain to attain to an enviable eminence at no distant day. We come now to a period in the career of Dr. Gray which is memorable as an epoch in the history of medical progress in this country, and which soon brought him into a prominence which for a number of years was the reverse of enviable. The medical opinions of Dr. Samuel Hahnemann, which had been for several years the subject of much controversy and animadversion in Germany, had as yet been scarcely heard of in this country, or, if occasionally mentioned in the journals, produced no other emotion than that of ridicule. In the year 1827 Dr. Gray became acquainted with Dr. Hans B. Gram, at that time the sole representative in the United States of homœopathy. Dr. Gram, the son of a Danish father, but born in Boston and educated among his father's family in Denmark, and attached to the medical service of the Danish Government, having suffered much obloquy in consequence of his open advocacy of the doctrines of Hahnemann, resolved to return to his native country, where he would have greater liberty of opinion and a clear field for the dissemination of the new therapeutics. He was not interfered with in his efforts to gain a foothold for homœopathy, but his exposition found no audience. For some time his expectations of awakening an interest in the new method among the members of the profession were disappointed. The publications addressed to them attracted little or no attention, and indifference seemed as likely to prove as potent an obstacle to its propagation as positive antagonism of the law in other countries. About this time Dr. Gray was reluctantly induced by one of his patients to allow an introduction to Dr. Gram, and to listen to an explanation of the system of Hahnemann. Though far from being convinced by his statement and exposition, he acceded to the proposition of his friend to subject himself to the new treatment for a distressing and hitherto intractable complaint with which he was afflicted. As the treatment was pursued under his own watchful observation, and as a marked improvement soon followed, other cases were placed under Dr. Gram's care, or his advice sought in regard to them. After a large number of examples had been tested, Dr. Gray became satisfied of the advantages of the new method, which he saw was not only more agreeable to the sick, often successful where the ordinary approved treatment failed, but was based upon a general law of wide, if not universal, application. It was about 1828 when he openly announced his acceptance of the Hahnemannian therapeutics and his purpose to be guided by it in his future treatment of the sick—the first convert to homœopathy on this continent. The first effect of this acknowledgment upon his practice was disastrous. The reputation that he had already acquired had brought him a large and widening circle of patients and families, and fortune, as well as fame, seemed to loom up in the early future. But his change of views, and the adoption of a mode of treatment so new

and strange, proved a sufficient cause for the desertion of a large portion of patrons. The few who still clung to him were mostly of the grateful, but unremunerative sort. The carriage that he had not long before found a needful auxiliary in his work had to be given up, and other considerable retrenchments made in his establishment. But, sustained under these reverses by a conviction of the truth and ultimate triumph of the principles he had espoused, he was not shaken by such disasters, nor even by the neglect and estrangement of his professional compeers. Of those medical seniors and colleagues who had before given him their benediction and encouragement, scarcely one any longer recognized him as a member of their fraternity, or as deserving of the ordinary courtesies that obtain among professional men. Even his old preceptor, to whom he was beholden for so many favors, turned his face from him. As the few existing aids to the practical application of the new law of cure were only as yet in a foreign language, Dr. Gray was obliged constantly to consult Dr. Gram as to the choice of remedies, until he was able by vigorous study to acquire a sufficient familiarity with the German tongue to study them out for himself. It was several years before this obstacle to the propagation of the system of Hahnemann was even partially removed by translations of the most important works into English. For a time, Dr. Gram and Dr. Gray were the only representatives of the new practice in this country. But the very assaults which they and it received had the effect ere long of arresting the attention of some thoughtful men. In 1829 Dr. A. D. Wilson, and soon after, Dr. William Channing, well-approved physicians of learning and experience in New York, were among the first of this number to apply themselves to a candid examination of the subject. In due time they announced their belief in the general principles of the homœopathic system. Their conversion was a great surprise to their many friends in and out of the profession, and was followed in their case with like effect on their professional standing and practice as in that of Dr. Gray. The milder measures and evident success of the new treatment began, after a time, to tell upon the public mind. Many of their old families and patients gradually recovered their confidence in their former medical advisers whom they had deserted, and new adherents, both professional and lay, gave encouragement and strength to the homœopathic cause. Of these, one of the most noteworthy and valuable accessions about that critical period of the reform was that of the late Dr. A. Gerald Hull, a brother-in-law of Dr. Gray, and a gentleman of the highest culture and ability, whose services in promoting the cause of homœopathy by pen and voice are still gratefully remembered. In 1832 the much dreaded Asiatic cholera made its first appearance in New York, where it prevailed with fatal effect during many weeks. The comparison of symptoms in this disease, its malignancy and extent, constituted a test of the relative merits of different methods of treatment that all men could appreciate. The general outlines of the homœopathic treatment were readily determined—indeed they had been distinctly pointed out by Hahnemann himself, long before he had seen a case, from the description he had read of its usual phenomena, previous to its appearance in Europe. The comparative results of the various sorts of treatment were so decidedly in favor of the mild and simple course pursued from the first by Dr. Gray and the small body of homœopaths as to make a strong impression upon all who had an opportunity of judging, and to give a powerful impulse to the spread of the system they pursued. Not only was the sentiment of the people toward the new method greatly changed, but conversions from the practice and opinions of the so-called regular school were much more frequent from that time. A number of physicians of repute joined the ranks, and by their influence and example added encouragement and strength to the movement. Dr. Gray lived to see the Hahnemannian system of cure, from its first planting in this country, established in every part of it—its educated and trained practitioners numbered by thousands—its societies and other institutions with sanctions of the law in nearly every State, with its colleges, hospitals, dispensaries, existing in numbers to meet the increasing demand. The Ameri-

can literature of homœopathy has long since been voluminous, embracing many large and costly books and numerous periodicals. Before the year 1843, homœopathy had its able representatives also in Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, and other principal cities of the Union. Philadelphia, indeed, followed close upon the heels of New York in this reform, but its pioneers were mostly natives of Germany. During that year, Dr. Gray proposed the organization of these scattered disciples of Hahnemann into a general association. The idea was warmly approved by Dr. Hering, of Philadelphia, and other leading men of the school, and a meeting for that purpose was held in New York the following year. At that time was formed the first and oldest national medical society in the country—the American Institute of Homœopathy. Dr. Gray was not only its originator, but one of its leading spirits for several years. Dr. Gray's contributions to the literature of the profession were not numerous, but important. In 1834, in conjunction with Dr. A. Gerald Hull—his brother-in-law and former pupil—he published several numbers of the first American journal of homœopathy in the United States. Want of support, however, soon caused its suspension for three or four years. It was then revived as *The Homœopathic Examiner*, and was continued for three or four years. Dr. Gray contributed to its successive numbers various valuable papers in exposition and defence of homœopathy, for freedom of opinion and practice in the medical profession, the duty of physicians to study both schools, the duty of the State in regard to homœopathy, etc. He published several addresses on medical subjects, expressed in such clear and vigorous language as to inspire a regret that he had not spoken and written more. He also assisted in revising a number of foreign works on medical subjects. He was an accomplished classical scholar, and for literary recreation had been for years accustomed to spend some time every day in reading the best Latin authors, of whose works in the original he had a fine collection. He received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Hamilton University in 1871. He had always been an advocate for a higher standard of medical education and the fullest liberty of medical teaching. During his presidency of the State Homœopathic Medical Society he successfully exerted his powerful influence with the Legislature in favor of the enactment of a law for the promotion of these objects, by providing for the appointment of State Boards of Examiners, entirely unconnected with the medical colleges, for the examination of candidates for a higher honorary degree to be conferred only by the Regents of the University of the State. The law, which after considerable opposition was passed, while not conflicting with any vested rights of the colleges, was intended to offer additional inducements to extend and enlarge their curricula and increase the thoroughness of their instructions. To aspirants for medical distinction it presents the opportunity of proving, by means of a special ordeal, the character and extent of their qualifications. The Board of Regents, in compliance with the act—commonly spoken of as “The Advanced Medical Education Act”—enjoined a code of rules and regulations for the conduct of these examinations, of a character calculated to secure, as far as possible, thoroughness and impartiality, and, upon application of the State Homœopathic Society, established the first of the contemplated Boards of Examiners, of which Dr. Gray was, very deservedly, named the President, which office he held until his death. Dr. Gray gave to the profession a large number of well-trained and capable practitioners, who had successively and freely enjoyed the advantages of his office and instruction. Not a few of these able men became successful and honored members of the medical fraternity, contributing by their labors and by their pens to its promotion and improvement. As a mark of the esteem and veneration in which he was held by his professional colleagues, the fiftieth anniversary of Dr. Gray's graduation, March, 1876, was made an occasion for a large assemblage of medical friends who came to pay their respects and offer their congratulations. He died June 4, 1882.

FREDERICK D. TAPPEN.

FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, an eminent American financier, President of the Gallatin Bank, in the city of New York, since 1868, recently President of the New York Clearing House Association and chairman of its Building Committee, and at present chairman of its Loan Committee, was born in New York City, January 29, 1829. Mr. Tappen comes of old Dutch stock, being descended from Juriaan Tennesse Tappen, one of the earlier emigrants from Holland, who resided at Fort Orange in 1662. From the records of the settlement of the Schenectady Patent, it appears that the latter was one of the active real-estate dealers in those days, his transactions embracing village lots and farms. An account of several of his transactions is given in detail in "The History of the Schenectady Patent," by Prof. Jonathan Pearson. "In 1670," to quote this careful authority, "he exchanged a house and lot in Albany for the farm of Cornelis Cornelise Vleé, in Schenectady, which was purchased two years later by Harmon Vedder, and in 1671 he received a conveyance from Jevonius Ebbingh, husband of Johanna De Laet, who inherited one-tenth of Rensselaerswyck from her father, of a bouwery lying between the Wy-nant's and Poestenkijs; the next year Capt. Philip Pieterre Schuyler bought the bouwery for six hundred beaver skins." A joint will made by him and his wife, Wybrecht Jacobsse Dochter, bears date 1661. For nearly two and a half centuries this Dutch family of Tappen has flourished in the Mohawk and Hudson valleys. In colonial times and during the revolutionary period quite a number of those bearing the name occupied positions of prominence and responsibility. Mrs. Martha J. Lamb declares, in her "History of New York," that the Tappens were "related to nearly all the people of importance in the vicinity of Kingston." The wife of Gen. George Clinton, a distinguished Revolutionary worthy and the first Governor of the State of New York, was Cornelia Tappen, daughter of a gentleman of influence and fortune, and sister of the Hon. Christopher Tappen, of Ulster County, member of the First Provincial Congress of New York, which met in New York City, May 23, 1775. Other notable alliances of the Tappens were with the Van Cortlandts, Genets, Floyds, Tallmadges, and Beckmans. Ralph Tappen, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a man of importance and influence in Ulster County during the War of 1812-15. In the later years of that struggle he edited *The Plebeian*—subsequently known as *The Ulster Argus*—with ability and vigor. In 1815 he was appointed postmaster of Kingston. His son, Col. Charles Barclay Tappen, was a native of the village of Hanover, Morris County, N. J., where his grandfather settled just prior to the Revolution. Born in the year 1796, Colonel Tappen inherited the patriotic ardor of the generation which under Washington had won the independence of the colonies; and in the second war with Great Britain, although still but a boy in years, he enlisted as a private soldier in the American army and bore his share of the dangers and privations incident to the final and complete overthrow of British power. His interest in military matters continued after the treaty of peace, and in 1833 Governor Marcy, of New York, appointed him Colonel of the 230th Regiment, New York State Militia. Two of his most cherished treasures were the old discharge paper proclaiming him a veteran of the War of 1812, and this commission as colonel in the State troops. A brainy and active man, he took a prominent part in politics and held a number of public offices, among others that of Superintendent of Repairs, corresponding to that of Commissioner of Public Works, as at present entitled in the city of New York, of which city he became a permanent resident when eight years old. He lived to the advanced age of ninety-seven years, dying in New York City, at the residence of his son, Frederick D. Tappen, on April 6, 1893. Colonel Tappen was an architect by profession, and as such built up a considerable private fortune.



Many edifices designed by him and erected under his supervision are still standing, and although modest in comparison with those of recent construction, attest the solidity of his professional attainments. In a variety of ways he was really a remarkable man, being not only intensely patriotic and loyal, with an honorable record of service in war, but likewise a man of athletic accomplishments, tested prowess in emergencies, and with an enviable record for saving life at sea under heroic circumstances. Temperate in all things, he was a devotee of outdoor exercise, and to his excellent habits in these regards attributed his superb health and vitality and phenomenal length of years. For a long time preceding his death he was a venerable figure in the streets of the city he loved so well, and was universally regarded as the patriarch of the metropolis. His striking resemblance to M. Chevreuil, of Paris, the famous French patriarch, who died a few years previous to his own demise, was a matter of wide comment. Colonel Tappen married, in 1818, a most estimable lady, and they reared eleven children and had thirty grand and great-grandchildren. Mrs. Tappen's own beautiful life was closed only about six years previous to the death of her venerable husband. Of the eleven children of Colonel Tappen, Frederick D. Tappen, the subject of this biographical notice, was the fourth. His early education was obtained in the Columbia College Grammar School in his native city, after leaving which he entered the University of New York, where he was graduated in 1849. The business of banking appealed to his tastes more than did any of the professions, and shortly after closing his collegiate studies he entered upon a clerkship in the Gallatin Bank, even then ranking as one of the old and substantial financial institutions of New York. That he was pre-eminently fitted for the vocation of banking was speedily shown by the readiness with which he mastered the duties which devolved upon him. Proving capable and trustworthy in subordinate positions, he was rapidly advanced to the responsible office of cashier of the bank, beginning duty as such in 1857. In 1868, shortly after the assumption by the institution of a National Bank charter, he was elected to the presidency and still holds that office. Having been connected with a leading metropolitan banking institution for upward of half a century, and at its head for more than a generation, Mr. Tappen ranks easily among the most experienced of American financiers. His ability has been widely recognized in the banking world, and has led to his election as an officer in a number of city corporations of the first class, among them the Metropolitan Trust Company, of which he has been Vice-President many years, and the Bank of New Amsterdam and the Sixth National Bank. He is also a director in the Queen Insurance Company of London and a trustee of the Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, England. In the affairs of the New York Clearing House Association—an institution organized in 1853, and which may be said to have grown out of a suggestion first voiced by that veteran financier, the Hon. Albert Gallatin, in whose honor the bank over which Mr. Tappen has so long presided was named—he has been active and prominent for many years. Held in especial regard by his associates in this body, he has been invested by them from time to time with duties of the most weighty character. As chairman of the Building Committee, appointed in 1894, he was unremitting in securing the erection of and pushing to completion the superb architectural pile which at present houses the Association. In 1881 he was elected to the presidency of the Association, being re-elected the following year for a second term. In 1890 he was again elected to that office, serving two years, as is customary. Perhaps his greatest labors in connection with the Clearing House have been performed as chairman of the Loan Committee, in which capacity he proved a veritable tower of strength during recent crises, notably that which, following a period of great depression in business, widespread hoarding of money, and consequent financial stringency and abridgment of industrial enterprise culminated in the alarming conditions of 1893. During fully three months of this critical period he was in daily attendance at the Clearing House, where his earnest, decided, and well-chosen measures were most happily effective in

strengthening the condition of the banks and re-establishing confidence in the business world. A learned and experienced financier has said that "there are generals in finance as well as in war"; and Mr. Tappen and his colleagues of the Loan Committee—presidents of five of the principal city banks—proved their generalship in this mighty battle, in which they waged war successfully upon conditions and against influences that threatened disaster more dire than had ever visited the financial and business interests of the country. In his brilliant address, delivered January 15, 1896, at the dedication of the New York Clearing House, the eloquent gentleman quoted above had in mind the splendid work of the Loan Committee when he paid eloquent tribute to its value and services in the following burning words: "The New York Clearing House Association serves not the American people alone, but it extends its benefits to the whole family of nations, and the world is better for its genial activities. It symbolizes the fact that it is the duty and privilege of all nations to seek peace with righteousness, prosperity through equity, and the realization of the highest possibilities of humanity through obedience to that supreme law which has its seat in the bosom of God, and whose voice—speaking in nature, reason, and society—is the harmony of the world." The labors of Mr. Tappen as chairman of the Loan Committee elicited warm expressions of approval from all sections of the country, and were happily emphasized by the presentation to him of a silver testimonial from his appreciative colleagues on the committee. This testimonial has a history which made it especially appropriate as a gift to Mr. Tappen. It is a fine old piece of plate, which in 1696 was presented to Sir John Haulbon, first Governor of the Bank of England, under circumstances quite similar to those operating in the present instance, and was appropriately inscribed to that effect. It was purchased by the donors from a collector of old silver relics, who obtained it in London some years ago. The substitution of Mr. Tappen's name and the appropriate date for the name and date originally inscribed, was all that was found necessary to make it a cordial tribute to Mr. Tappen's "great ability, industry, and strict uprightness at a time of extreme difficulty." Mr. Tappen has impressed himself so effectively upon the financial world that he is frequently called in consultation not only by leading bankers and financiers, but also by the heads of the state. The veteran financier, Henry Clews, unhesitatingly declares that "Mr. Tappen stands at the head of the National Bank financiers"; and adds that he is "clear-headed, quick in decision, accurate in calculation, and sees a coming storm quicker than any man I know of, and has always been prompt in preparing and setting on foot through the Clearing House Association measures to meet whatever may impend." John A. Stewart, another of America's best-known financiers, says of him: "In an emergency or a panic, Mr. Tappen is the best man on the Street, and has shown in the past twenty years marked ability in that respect, never getting rattled or losing his head, and always proving equal to the emergency, however great. His probity has never been questioned." The Hon. J. Edward Simmons, a leading banker of New York City, and competent through long and intimate association with Mr. Tappen to express an opinion regarding the man and his character and ability, voices the opinion of many others besides himself in the following tribute to his colleague: "A banker of nearly fifty years' experience, Mr. Tappen is a gentleman of the highest character, whose capacity for leadership has been demonstrated by services rendered the Clearing House Association and the general banking interest of the country as chairman of the Loan Committee of the Association." In the affairs of New York City Mr. Tappen has always taken a profound interest, and his efforts have been freely exerted in behalf of municipal reform, good government, and the welfare of the general public. He is a member of the Union, Union League, Metropolitan, St. Nicholas, Grolier, Players', and Whist clubs.

Sas. Hany

JAMES A. GARY.

HON. JAMES ALBERT GARY, Postmaster-General of the United States in the Cabinet of President McKinley, and one of the most distinguished citizens of Baltimore, Md., was born in Uncasville, Conn., October 22, 1833. The Gary family is of English descent. The founder of the American line was John Gary, a Lancashire farmer, who came to the United States in 1712 with his brother James. The latter settled in Massachusetts, while John Gary made his home in New Hampshire, where he died in early manhood, leaving a large family. One of his sons, also named John Gary, was the father of James Sullivan Gary, of whom James A. Gary is the son. James S. Gary was born in Medway, Mass., November 15, 1808. He entered at an early age a cotton-mill in that town, and became thoroughly equipped by practical experience in the details of cotton manufacturing. In 1830 he married Pamela, daughter of Deacon Ebenezer Forrest, of Foxboro, Mass. Their two children were James Albert (the subject of this sketch) and Pamela A., now Mrs. Hart B. Holton, of Baltimore County, Md. In 1838 he came to Maryland and engaged in cotton manufacturing, becoming finally the proprietor of what is now known as the Alberton Mills at Alberton, Howard County, Md., where after a most successful career he died March 7, 1870. James A. Gary attended school at Rockhill Institute, Ellicott City, Md., and afterward at Alleghany College, Meadville, Pa. In 1861 he was admitted to partnership by his father, under the style of James S. Gary & Son, and at once applied his youthful powers and cultivated mind to the work of the house. The energy which he brought into the affairs of the firm was quickly made apparent. An office and warehouse had been established in Baltimore, and in 1862 a branch house was opened in St. Louis, and continued for many years. In 1870, Mr. Gary succeeded his father as the head of the firm, and he conducted its affairs with marked success, until he entered the Cabinet of President McKinley in March, 1897, since which time his son, Mr. E. Stanley Gary, has had the management of the business. Among the business men of Baltimore James A. Gary holds an enviable position; no one is more universally respected. The large mills in Alberton afford the means of subsistence to hundreds of families. Mr. Gary owns other valuable business properties in Baltimore and Howard counties, and has been repeatedly called to share in the management of financial and other business corporations in Baltimore. He was President for several years of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, and is now President of the Citizens' National Bank and Vice-President of the Consolidated Gas Company. He also holds directorships in the Savings Bank of Baltimore, the Baltimore Warehouse Company, the American Fire Insurance Company of Baltimore, and the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company. In politics Mr. Gary was an ardent Unionist during the Civil War, and he has been a Republican ever since. In 1870, in obedience to what seemed a call of duty from many who were interested in promoting purer politics, he accepted the Republican nomination for Congress in the Fifth District, having a large Democratic majority at that time, and his defeat followed as a matter of course. In 1879, he was nominated by his party for Governor of Maryland. In those days the State was hopelessly Democratic, and consequently he failed of election, although he made a very active canvass. He has been a delegate to every National Convention of his party since 1872, and from 1880 to 1896 represented Maryland upon the Republican National Committee. Mr. Gary was nominated by President McKinley as Postmaster-General, and was confirmed March 5, 1897, entering immediately upon the arduous duties of that position. Known and esteemed as a business man far more than a politician, his appointment was everywhere received as a guaranty that the high standard to which our postal service had attained

would be thoroughly maintained under his wise and judicious management. Subsequent experience proved the correctness of this estimate. His long and varied business training enabled him readily to master the workings of the greatest business department of the Government, and to give prompt and efficient direction to its general policy. He became impressed with the conviction that the establishment of a Postal Savings System would prove of great benefit to the masses of the people, and that part of his annual report of 1897, in which he set forth his views concerning it, is a most valuable contribution to the literature bearing upon that subject. His management of the department, as may be inferred from what has already been said, was characterized by earnest and efficient work, untiring industry, and unquestioned and distinguished ability. He was enabled to institute reforms and improved methods by which routine business was greatly facilitated, and at the same time the cost of the service considerably reduced. So strenuously and indefatigably did he apply himself to his duty that his health failed him, and on April 18, 1898, he was compelled to tender his resignation to the President as Postmaster-General, which was accepted a few days later with great regret and reluctance. In the councils of his party Mr. Gary speaks with authority, and his utterances are heard with respect, because all men know them to be actuated by an exalted patriotism and an honest desire to uphold what he deems the right. Removed by character and fortune from any suspicion of self-interest, he stands in the arena of politics as well as in business, a commanding figure, ever ready to throw his weighty influence on the side of justice and right. In 1856, Mr. Gary was married to Miss Lavinia W. Corrie, daughter of James Corrie. He is the father of one son and seven daughters. His son, E. Stanley Gary, became a partner in the old firm in 1884, and is now its active manager.

AMORY MAYNARD.

AMORY MAYNARD, one of the great manufacturers of New England, founder of the well-known Assabet Mills in Massachusetts—one of the largest-woollen industries in America—and also of the industrial town of Maynard, Mass., named in his honor, was born in Marlboro, in the same commonwealth, February 28, 1804, and died at his home in Maynard, Mass., on March 5, 1890. The Maynard family dates back to the early settlement of New England, the progenitor of most of those bearing the name in America and of the subject of this sketch being John Maynard (or Mainard), who came to this country from England among the earlier emigrants and was a resident of Cambridge in 1634. With him from the old country this pioneer brought one child, a son, also named John, and at the time of his arrival but eight years old. This son settled at Sudbury, Mass., in 1640, and was made a freeman of that town in 1644. He was one of the petitioners for the grant of Marlborough in 1636, and settling there, married, two years later, Mary Gates, daughter of Stephen Gates, of Lancaster, England, who came over with her father in the ship *Diligence* in 1638 and settled in Hingham. Simon Maynard, the second son and third of the six children of this marriage, born in 1668, married Hannah —, who bore him four daughters and four sons. Ephraim, one of his youngest children, born October 7, 1707, married for his second wife Mary Balcom, on January 3, 1743. Simon, his third son and the fifth of his eight children, married Silence Priest, and of the offspring of their union was Isaac Maynard, father of the subject of this sketch. Isaac Maynard, born in Marlboro December 7, 1779, married in 1803 Lydia Howe, daughter of Artemas Howe of Marlboro, was a farmer, and owned and operated a sawmill. An industrious and intelligent man, he reared his family with excellent care, and although not spared to see them all reach adult life, had the satisfaction of knowing they were not left wholly unprovided for at his decease.



A. Maynard

Amory Maynard, the subject of this sketch, was his eldest child and only son. In his early days Amory had no greater advantages than fall to the lot of poor boys generally in small towns and villages. He had, however, the inestimable advantage of being reared and developed in a healthy moral atmosphere, imbibing from precept and example the great lessons of industry and frugality and that reverence for the Deity and regard for the commandments which had characterized his ancestors for generations and which remained a potent element in his own life down to its very close. Although his brief attendance at the village school gave him an equipment comprising little more than the basic and essential rudiments—"the three R's"—this training proved sufficient to start him understandingly upon his career, and ample, in later life, to open wide the gates of general knowledge and admit him to the enjoyment of its fair fields. On his father's farm he performed as a boy the useful and health-giving tasks allotted to the juvenile members of a farmer's family, and at the age of twelve was promoted to a place in the sawmill owned and operated by his father, where he further strengthened his muscles, quickened his mental powers, and gained his first acquaintance with machinery. When he was fourteen years old he had the misfortune to lose his father by death. This was the turning-point in his early life, since it threw upon his shoulders quite heavy responsibilities for one of his age and limited experience. With a degree of courage eminently characteristic the lad rose to the demands of the situation, and instead of selling the property he took complete personal charge of it, and not only carried it on well and successfully but developed it so as to increase its value quite materially. Through owning and operating a sawmill he came to be interested in the lumber business, and discerning therein a broader and more profitable field of activity engaged in it and followed it with success for twenty-five years. During this period he made quite a name for himself as a builder and added substantially to his fortune. It should be stated here that he fitted himself for this business by careful home study, having bought a set of draughting tools for the purpose, which in his hands proved an efficient substitute for an apprenticeship. Like the famous painter who mixed his colors with his "brains," Mr. Maynard worked out his plans with the same medium, and in a wide region became well and favorably known. Fifty or more workmen were employed by him in his extensive building operations, which embraced among other structures the cording and spinning and weaving mills for W. H. Knight, at Saxonville. But his success as a builder was destined to be overshadowed very soon by his achievements as a manufacturer of textiles, a department of industry into which he entered somewhat unexpectedly in 1846-47. At that period his fortune had reached the moderate figure of \$25,000. In 1845 Mr. Maynard became associated with Mr. W. H. Knight, a mill-owner whose water-power property at Saxonville, Mass., had been relinquished to the city of Boston in the interests of a large supply of drinking-water for the people of that municipality. Together they bought a valuable water-power on the Assabet River, in what was then the towns of Stow and Sudbury, Mass., and a saw and grist-mill, known as the "Asa Smith Mill," which they ran as a sawmill for about two years. After this mill was in operation about two years, Mr. Maynard built another mill in the woods on the site now occupied by the Assabet Mills, cutting away the trees on all sides, preparatory to building the first carpet-mill. Power for this plant was secured by digging a canal through which the water was diverted from its original channel into a reservoir. A dam also was built. This new mill was quite a pretentious structure, being one hundred feet long by fifty feet wide. In 1847 the business of carpet-weaving was entered upon, and in the first year the total output in carpets and carpet yarn was valued at \$110,000. Mr. Maynard engaged in this industry unhesitatingly, although having no previous knowledge of it. His practical skill, sound sense, quickness of comprehension, and wonderful fertility of resource served the purpose, however, and carried him through to a mastery of every detail. It required indefatigable labor and the closest at-

tention, but as the man was of that rare stamp who find their most satisfying pleasure in the occupation in which they are engaged as a business, he pushed the enterprise to a successful conclusion. Mr. Knight retired from the firm in 1853, and upon Mr. Maynard, who now became sole owner of the business, devolved added duties and responsibilities. The business ran along quite smoothly, steadily increasing in importance, until the outbreak of hostilities between the North and South, in 1861, which virtually killed the carpet industry for a time. Mr. Maynard was sagaciously planning some necessary changes in the mills to adapt them to the new conditions, when he became the unfortunate victim of misplaced confidence in a man to whom he had entrusted financial matters in his absence. Finally he made an assignment, and on May 23, 1861, his business was reorganized as the Assabet Manufacturing Company, with Mr. J. A. Goddard as president, Mr. T. Quincy Brown as treasurer, and himself as manager. The mill machinery was now changed so as to permit of the manufacture of woollen goods, blankets, etc., for which large contracts had been secured from the Federal Government. After the war the output was principally in dress fabrics for women and men, of which a large variety, plain and fancy, all wool, was produced. The mills have ever since continued the manufacture of this class of goods, and have a national reputation. As manager of the Assabet Mills, Mr. Maynard became a power in the industrial world. His judgment and energy found play in every department with happy effect. Some idea of the extent of his labors since establishing the mill may be gleaned from the consideration of a few figures. In 1846-47, when operations began, the plant was valued at about \$150,000. To-day it represents an estimated value of \$1,000,000 and is probably worth much more. The original force of a dozen employees has grown to the proportions of a small army, no less than one thousand persons—one fourth of the number females—finding steady and remunerative employment in 1890. In 1892 sixty-five sets of woollen machinery and three hundred and thirty power looms were in operation. By repeated additions and to meet legitimate demands the mills have been enlarged to more than twenty times the size of the original three-story structure, having a floor space of about twelve acres, and with their present steam-engine capacity of eighteen hundred horse-power,—not estimating water-power and two or three wheels utilized, and an annual output of about nine million yards of all-wool fabrics,—rank as one of the largest woollen manufacturing plants in the United States. Mr. Maynard set about purchasing the water privileges on the Assabet River before starting the original mill, and as there were no residents then in the neighborhood he succeeded in securing several hundred acres. The new brick structures to the woollen mill were erected in 1861-62. In 1871 the village of Assabet had grown to the proportions of a town, was set off out of the towns of Stow and Sudbury, and on taking its charter as such assumed the name of Maynard, in honor of the untiring worker who had established and developed the great industry to which it owed its growth and prosperity. It should be mentioned here that Mr. Maynard was instrumental in getting the Fitchburg Branch Railroad built through Assabet as early as 1849, thus securing for the village an advantage which proved of inestimable value in expediting its development as a manufacturing centre. Mr. Maynard may be said to have devoted himself without reserve to his duties. He was apparently in his element when at work. During nearly half a century of continuous toil, broken only by his rigid observance of the Sabbath, he took but one vacation, on that occasion visiting the White Mountain region of New Hampshire, whither he had driven in a wagon from his birthplace, some two hundred miles distant, when a youth. In the discharge of his duties as manager he directed the business abroad as well as at the mills, and directed and controlled the operations of the salesmen located in Boston and New York, personally influencing many large contracts. The discharge of these important duties necessitated almost constant travel, through which he was brought into close relationship with leading business men in all sections of the country and became an authority

in the trade. In addition to buying and directing the selling of all goods, he supervised the running of the mills, but was assisted in the latter department by his two sons, Mr. Lorenzo Maynard and Mr. William Maynard, who had arrived at expert knowledge under his skilful training. He worked late and early, his keenest satisfaction being found in the progress made, the business done. He was the dominant power. Obstacles were disposed of as fast as they arose, however formidable. Nothing seemed capable of standing before the will of this diligent and determined worker and wise man of affairs. When there was a falling-off in one department another was developed or a new one instituted. New processes were introduced, new looms added, new machinery employed. The fabrics produced reflected the character of the man, inasmuch as they were the best of their kind, all-wool without evasion in the slightest degree, and in every way reliable. The mere suggestion of making inferior fabrics was intolerable to this honest-minded and superlatively just business man. As a result of this course the productions of the Assabet Mills became famous throughout the nation and were accepted as a standard by the United States Government, which, when advertising for bids for woollen goods, not long ago, stated that they must be "as good as Assabet in every respect." Mr. Maynard was a many-sided man, and equally good in whatever duties he assumed. As a financier he excelled. In the department of engineering he had few superiors. He was an able mechanic, skilful in wood and iron, and if not an inventor was possessed of a keen perception as to the merits or demerits of all machinery and appliances employed in mill work, and both practical and original in the matter of construction and remodelling. Some remarkable changes in the mill and additions to its capacity were made under his personal supervision without interrupting the operation of the machinery for a single hour. He was one of the first to perceive the value of the self-operating mule-spinning model, and adopted it against violent prejudice on the part of the operatives, not because he was arbitrary or tyrannical but because he knew it was for the best interests of all concerned. In managing men he was firm but just. He knew the needs of the market and had rare powers as a seller of goods. He was a shrewd buyer. A knowledge of commercial law formed no inconsiderable part of his training as a business man. In fact it may be said that he set himself to the mastery of whatever was essential to the successful conduct of his extensive business operations, not forgetting any duty as a man of family or a member of society. His honesty was of that simple kind which could not comprehend the slightest evasion of debt or obligation. When he failed he stripped himself of everything for the benefit of his creditors. In his affluence he frequently remarked to his wife, "Don't let the honest poor suffer." In entire accord with the humane and kindly impulses of her husband this most worthy woman made a name for herself which will long remain an honored and beloved one in the section where her benign influence has been so long and so effectively exercised. While a man of the strongest determination Mr. Maynard was not at all unkindly, and was never unjust. His will power, confidence, and self-reliance were remarkable. His devotion to business was almost unparalleled. He did not retire from active work until he had reached the age of eighty, and for a long time afterward he found pleasure in driving from his house to the mills and to the railroad station as though about to undertake some business duty. His habits throughout his long life were extremely simple, and together with his great activity of mind and body were conducive doubtless to his longevity. Measured by his business achievements he ranks as one of the ablest men of his generation in the industrial world. He was the largest individual owner of the stock of the Assabet Mills and always the guiding spirit of the corporation while connected with it. He retired in 1888, yielding, though reluctantly, to the desire of the members of his family, who felt it a duty to restrain his activity at that advanced age. His death was the result of an accident which befell him in his eighty-sixth year. A stroke of paralysis had considerably impaired his strength, and while attempting unaided to ascend a staircase in

his home he fell, was picked up unconscious, and died in a few hours. His obsequies were made the occasion of a marked demonstration of the profound sorrow of the whole community, the people, rich and poor alike, regarding him very much as a father, and the press, far and wide, sounding his praises as a remarkable business man, founder of a thriving industrial town, and one of the most conspicuous figures in the commercial circles of New England. Mr. Maynard married, in 1826, Mary Priest, daughter of Benjamin Priest of Marlboro, Mass., where the Priest family were highly esteemed and ranked with the oldest settlers. Mrs. Maynard was a woman of intensely domestic tastes, a devoted wife and mother, a sincere Christian, and an incessant doer of good. She died in 1886, aged eighty years. Both Mr. and Mrs. Maynard were consistent church members and regular attendants for years at the Evangelical First Congregational church of Maynard, to the support of which they gave liberally. Their benefactions were quietly bestowed but were bountiful, and each gave to worthy persons not regularly objects of charity with a free hand and kindly heart. In domestic and social life Mr. Maynard revealed a number of most agreeable qualities. Endowed by nature with a fine voice and a marked musical talent, he cultivated both and found in their exercise a diversion which afforded him the keenest satisfaction. The musical instrument of his preference was the bass viol, upon which he became an expert performer, frequently playing it at home for hours at a time for his own delectation. During a number of years he sang and played upon the instrument in the old church at Marlboro. Mr. Maynard left two sons,—a third son, Harlan P., died in 1861, aged eighteen years—Lorenzo, the elder, was born in Marlboro, June 22, 1829, was actively associated with his father for many years, succeeded him as Agent and General Manager of the Assabet Mills, and still holds that position. He married, in 1851, Lucy Ann Davidson, of Sterling, Mass. To this union have been born one son, William H. K. Maynard, and four daughters, Fanny L., Mary L., Hattie B., and Victoria. The son only is living. Amory Maynard's second son, Mr. William Maynard, born at Marlboro, May 6, 1833, was educated at Marlboro Academy, and like his elder brother, was associated with his father in nearly all his undertakings, and was his assistant in the management of the Assabet Mills until 1883, when he retired owing to ill-health. He is now a director in the corporation; a resident of Worcester, and with his wife, formerly Miss Mary Adams—a daughter of the late James Adams, a gentleman prominently connected with the Assabet Mills during many years of his life—occupies a leading social position there. A considerable portion of his time is still given to the important interests of the Assabet Mills. His two sons, Amory and Harlan James, are business men of experience and standing, the elder being selling agent in Boston for the great corporation founded by his grandfather, and the younger—a graduate of the famous Textile School in Philadelphia—being manager of the silk department of the John B. Stetson Company, one of the leading manufacturing corporations of the Quaker City. The third son is George Elmer Maynard. The other children of Mr. William Maynard are four daughters: Mary Susan, who is the wife of Mr. Warren S. Peters of Maynard; Jeanette Cherry, married to Mr. B. C. Van Etten, also of Maynard; Lessie Louisa, the wife of Mr. Paul B. Morgan of the Morgan Spring and Construction Company of Worcester; and Miss Grace Ella Maynard.



Henry Jones

HENRY CLEWS.

HENRY CLEWS, a distinguished citizen and banker of New York, widely known as one of America's most successful men and also through his activity and prominence in patriotic and political affairs and frequent and important contributions to the literature of finance and reform, was born in Staffordshire, England. His father, a gentleman of excellent family and social standing, and the possessor of a fine landed estate, was an extensive manufacturer for the American trade. Even in his early boyhood, Henry, who was the youngest of four sons, developed scholarly tastes; and as it was his parents' intention to fit him for the ministry that he might become the assistant to his cousin, the Vicar of Wolstanton, he was carefully trained for admission to Cambridge University, under Doctor Palin in Surrey and Doctor Stocks at Poplar, near London. When the lad was in his fifteenth year he came on a vacation trip to America, accompanying his father, who made the journey for business purposes. But for making this trip Mr. Clews might to-day be filling a prominent ecclesiastical position in his native land. It so fell out, however, that the practical business spirit of the American people attracted and as it were fascinated him; and instead of going home and entering upon a University course, he remained in New York and took up a business career, starting at the foot of the ladder as a junior clerk in the old-established dry-goods importing house of Wilson G. Hunt & Co. This radical departure from cherished plans was a matter which might have weighed heavily upon the mind of the elder Clews were it not that he came to share in his son's belief in the promising possibilities of commercial life in New York, and was constrained to admit that an opening thereto could not have presented under better auspices than those of the highly honorable house named. Once launched upon his duties, Henry appears to have taken to them with as sincere an interest as he had previously displayed in his studies. Well-reared and naturally studious, he escaped the pitfalls which often prove disastrous to young men starting out in life; and, proving worthy as a clerk, was rapidly advanced by his employers, and, after about a decade of service, was abundantly fitted for independent effort, being a well-disciplined and accomplished young business man, with the friendship of the firm by which he had been trained, a wide acquaintance in mercantile circles, and a social standing which he had won by his pleasant address, purity of living, and naturally refined tastes. As a merchant the young man could have made most excellent connections at this period of his life, and his future success probably would not have differed very materially from that which he has achieved. But after his judgment matured he found himself more inclined toward banking, and early in 1858, an opportunity presenting, he entered Wall Street as a member of the newly-organized firm of Stout, Clews & Mason, dealers in commercial paper. In his famous book, to which reference will be made hereafter, Mr. Clews relates with charming candor how he succeeded in obtaining membership in the New York Stock Exchange. It appears that at that time the Exchange was absolutely in the hands of an element ("old fogys," perhaps) which was indisposed to welcome newcomers, and in consequence it was next to impossible for a young man without powerful and wealthy patrons to obtain a seat. Mr. Clews, however, with characteristic courage and resourcefulness, took the bull by the horns and forced admission. This he accomplished by advertising quite extensively that he would buy or sell stocks on a commission of one-sixteenth of one per cent., either way—half the customary charge—with the result that the increasing volume of his business so alarmed the "insiders" that they gladly enrolled him in the Exchange in order that he might be made amenable to its rules. Changes in the membership of Mr. Clews' firm brought corresponding changes in its style, which became, subsequently, Livermore, Clews &

Mason; Livermore, Clews & Company; and in 1877, Henry Clews & Company, under which designation it has since remained. Founded immediately after the severe panic of 1857, the new firm was free from the debts, obligations, and complications which weighed so heavily upon many of the older firms, and through this fact alone it had a relatively strong position from the beginning. The extensive acquaintance of Mr. Clews with leading merchants, who knew him as a man to be trusted implicitly in any transaction, also stood to good account in securing business, and within a few years the firm was both well known and prosperous. Its great opportunity came with the Civil War. There was no half-heartedness in Mr. Clews' loyalty to the Federal Government. He had not yet assumed the obligations of citizenship, and, in consequence, his stand was all the more noteworthy. His good judgment told him that the hope of the country lay in its unity, and he was outspoken in his support of the Union cause. More than that, he had confidence in the success as well as justice of the cause; and while some bankers—in fact many—were hesitating as to their course in investing in Government loans, he hastened to identify himself with these securities, and actually became distinguished through his courageousness in making government transactions his chief business. It is difficult at this day to comprehend the widespread distrust that then existed as to the ability of the Federal Government ultimately to meet its bond obligations. The United States Treasury was empty, public creditors clamored for their dues, and the war seemed as if it would never end; yet all through these troublous times Mr. Clews never wavered in his faith that the National authorities would suppress the rebellion and finally redeem every bond issued. With earnestness and fervor he explained his reasons for the faith that was in him, and by example sought to strengthen the confidence of others. His predictions were often laughed at and his enthusiasm treated with disdain, but he was not the kind of man to abandon his convictions; and he persevered even during the darkest hours of the struggle; and by flooding the business world with circulars, advertising on an extraordinary scale, and the use of his personal influence and that of the other gentlemen of his firm, he induced many capitalists to make investments in "Governments" even against their own judgment. In company with Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, he was largely instrumental in placing vast amounts of the Government war loans; and the measure of his success in that direction is perhaps best shown by the remark made by Secretary Chase (of Lincoln's Cabinet), when congratulations were showered upon him for placing the "5-20 loan." "I deserve no credit," said Mr. Chase; "had it not been for the exertions of Jay Cooke of Philadelphia and Messrs. Livermore, Clews & Co., of New York, the loan would not have been taken." Not only did Mr. Clews invest all his own means in the Government securities besides holding large amounts on margins, but he also espoused and labored for the Union cause in a manner and to a degree that secured his instant and permanent recognition as a patriot. In 1864 Mr. Clews' firm subscribed to the National loan at the rate of five millions at a time; and at this period their business in bonds and other securities averaged about fifteen millions a day—certainly a remarkable showing for a house which had been in operation but six years. While the war lasted Mr. Clews was conspicuous for his Union sentiments, never relaxing his efforts to aid and strengthen the Government. He organized a large number of the public meetings for this purpose held at various times in the city of New York, thus rendering important public service by stimulating flagging patriotism and encouraging recruiting. He was one of the founders of the Union League Club, that powerful organization which consolidated the influence of the loyal men of New York, rendering their aid vastly more encouraging and effective. His purse was opened freely to assist every patriotic demonstration, and from first to last, throughout the whole period of the contest, his conduct and services were those of a young and ardent patriot. When the issue was decided Mr. Clews was known far and wide, and was esteemed both as a prophet and

a patriot. His labors and predictions had become a matter of history, and his position and fortune were secure. He now devoted himself to founding a distinctively banking business, retaining, naturally, his valuable commission business in government bonds, stocks, and gold. With the much-needed development of railroad-building in the West and South, through the employment of capital released by the redemption of public obligations within a few years after the close of the war, Mr. Clews found a new and fruitful opportunity for his energy and judgment. Between 1867 and 1870 he is believed to have been the most extensive negotiator of railroad loans in the United States and Europe. Mr. Clews' chief offices are at 11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad Street, opposite the Stock Exchange. Branch offices with private connections are established in many parts of the city, and also in other cities and in Europe. One hundred and twenty-five clerks are necessary to the transaction of the firm's business, which is reputed to be wider and more varied than that of any other banking house in the United States. Mr. Clews has held such a conspicuous position in New York for so many years that his name is as well known throughout the world as that of any American citizen. By competent critics he is adjudged one of the "brainiest" men in the city. An English duke of wide experience who visited the city several years ago spoke of him as "the brightest, smartest, and quickest man he had ever met." General Grant always spoke of him to his personal friends as a level-headed and most excellent business man, one who "had a good opinion of his own judgment," which he considered one of the essential elements of a successful business life. Mr. John A. Stewart, President of the United States Trust Company, in speaking of Mr. Clews, made the following statement to our editor:

"Mr. Clews is a very intelligent, energetic man who has made his own way. Many years ago he advanced a large amount of money on the bonds of the State of Georgia which the State afterward repudiated, which caused him to meet with a very serious loss and which certainly was no fault of his. He did the best he could to meet the disaster, and by hard work, great ability, and perseverance he soon built himself up again to a conspicuous position in the business community. I would take Mr. Clews' statement implicitly on any matter he presented to me. His weekly circular in my judgment is the ablest and soundest ever issued on Wall Street financial affairs. I have known Mr. Clews since he was a very young man and before he had any idea of coming to Wall Street. Personally, he is a very courteous and genial man and deservedly stands very high both in business and social circles."

Many other distinguished persons have had an equally high opinion of Mr. Clews' judgment, and it may be said that in many other matters than those relating to finance and the currency it is remarkably accurate. His communications to various Secretaries of the Treasury upon important questions of finance have been distinguished for great vigor and breadth of thought. A number of his suggestions have proven of the highest practical value. Not a few of his predictions have been verified with startling accuracy. One in particular, as far back as 1864, made at a dinner given in New York to Señor Romero, the Mexican Minister, declared "that public opinion in this country will not submit to the encroachment of foreign powers upon any portion of this continent, and that European nations will best promote the welfare of their own people by carefully abstaining from all interference with the declared will of those who dwell here." The verification of this prediction was especially sudden; and recent events in American history prove it was not ephemeral. Mr. Clews clearly foresaw the gold speculation of September, 1869, and the consequent derangement of business and values resulting therefrom, and in a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury forewarned him of the same and suggested the proper course to be pursued. Through all the panic-stricken period culminating in the memorable "Black Friday," he remained calm and unaffected, and the business of his house was transacted as usual. While taking a profound interest in all public matters and giving freely of his time, energy, and means to the support of the Government at critical periods and to the purification

of local political affairs, Mr. Clews has not personally mingled in politics to any great extent owing to the absorbing demands of his private business. Twice the portfolio of the Treasury Department has been offered him, and twice he has been solicited to become the Republican candidate for Mayor of the city of New York. These honors, however, he has declined, as also the very important post of Collector of the Port of New York, tendered him by President Grant and subsequently accepted by General Arthur. But while declining public office he has not declined to assume public duties, and as a private citizen has rendered valuable service as a patriot and as a reformer. Reference has been made previously to his patriotic labors. Those in the interests of municipal reform were equally well prosecuted. Taking an active part in arousing public sentiment against the iniquities perpetuated by the Tweed ring in New York City, he originated and became a member of the famous Committee of Seventy appointed at the great indignation meeting of citizens held at Cooper Institute, September 4, 1871; sixty-five of the gentlemen constituting this committee were selected and nominated by Mr. Clews. With his colleagues, among whom were such eminent men as William F. Havemeyer, Peter Cooper, Charles O'Connor, William H. Webb, Joseph H. Choate, Oswald Ottendorfer, and others of equal prominence and probity, he labored courageously and unceasingly until the power of the corrupt and seemingly impregnable city officials was completely broken and the individuals themselves arrested or put to flight. In all the years which have passed since then he has been found on the side of political reform and good government, asking no recognition or reward for his aid, counsel, or services. Always a Republican, Mr. Clews has supported the various Presidential nominees of that party with unswerving loyalty. On a number of occasions he has served as a delegate to State conventions of his party, and at that held at Utica, in 1872, "the credit of General Dix's nomination for Governor was entirely due to him." It can be said with exact truth that his views upon public questions are liberal and patriotic, and that they are based upon an unusually thorough knowledge of the needs and temper of the people. Mr. Clews has frequently taken a leading part in raising public subscriptions for meritorious purposes, and has been an exceedingly liberal contributor to the same. He was for many years Treasurer of the American Geographical Society and also of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. He has also been a Governor of the Union League Club—of which he was a founder—and is, or has been, connected with many other leading city institutions and financial corporations. While Mr. Clews will always be spoken of and remembered as one of the most eminent of New York's bankers, there is another aspect in which he will ever command high consideration and respect. This is as a writer on finance and reform, and as an author who has contributed to American literature an unusually interesting volume of personal reminiscences and reflections which have decided historic value. Thoroughly educated in his youth, and not disdaining study during the leisure of his entire manhood, he writes with lucidity and elegance, and, confining himself to matters regarding which he has positive knowledge or unequalled opportunities for judging, he holds the reader's attention to the end. The personal reminiscences referred to were published in 1888, under the title of "Twenty-Eight Years in Wall Street," and constitute an imposing octavo volume embellished with a portrait of the author and those of many other financiers of renown. This work is written in the graceful, fluent style which is a striking feature of its author's conversation. Repeatedly solicited for contributions to periodical literature, Mr. Clews has written many able articles on topics of substantial interest for the *North American Review* and other leading magazines. Letters on current topics written by him are always welcomed by the great newspapers of the country, for he is one of those writers who, having something to say, knows how to say it. His book, "Twenty-Eight Years in Wall Street," made a decided hit, international as well as national. Commenting upon it the *New York Tribune* said: "Any man who can survive twenty-eight



James B. Francis,

years of this life and still be, at the end of that time, one of the marked forces of our great financial centre, must be a strong personality." Judge Noah Davis referred to it as "an extremely valuable addition to the literature of the day, inasmuch as it rescues from tradition and embalms in history a mass of facts interesting to all readers and well worth preserving as a part of the current transactions of a most important period of American life and business." Mr. Clews is not only noted for his public spirit, but also for his industry, perseverance, and unyielding integrity. Socially he is a celebrity; for being fond of society he entertains freely, and patronizes with taste and liberality education, music, and the fine arts. While the possessor of a large fortune he lives unostentatiously, and appears to be prouder of his triple reputation as a reformer, a writer, and a wit, than of his wealth. Mr. Clews married, in 1874, Miss Lucy Madison Worthington, a grand-niece of President Madison, whose father, Col. William H. Worthington, a gallant Union officer, was killed, at the age of thirty-one years, while acting as a brigadier-general in military operations under General Pope during the Civil War. Mrs. Clews' mother subsequently became the wife of the Hon. Robert Bower, who occupied the highest official position of the Royal Arch Masons of the United States. Both Mr. and Mrs. Clews are very prominent in New York society, and are known and esteemed in the best circles in Europe as well as in America. Mrs. Clews' and Miss Elsie Clews' personal labors in connection with charitable work and their liberal support of religion and education have earned them a most enviable reputation in the metropolis.

JAMES C. SPENCER.

HON. JAMES C. SPENCER, a prominent lawyer of New York City, ex-Judge of the Superior Court, and ex-member of the New Aqueduct Commission, is a native of the village of Fort Covington, county of Franklin, State of New York. His father, the late Judge James B. Spencer, was one of the early settlers of Franklin County, and was a prominent and respected citizen and recognized political leader in the northern part of the State, having held many important positions, including that of Judge, and Representative in the State and National legislatures. He also distinguished himself in the War of 1812 with Great Britain, participating actively in all the important engagements of that contest that occurred on the northern frontier, including the battle of Plattsburg. In politics he was a Democrat of the Jefferson, Madison, and Jackson schools. He was the personal friend and colleague of Silas Wright, and was recognized and appreciated by that great and upright man, eminent statesman, and sagacious leader, and by other prominent Democrats of the State of New York, as an intelligent, prudent, and reliable political coadjutor in the struggles of more than a quarter of a century to secure and perpetuate Democratic ascendancy in the State. He also enjoyed the confidence and esteem of all his fellow-citizens who knew him, without regard to political differences. He died in the year 1848, at the age of sixty-eight. This branch of the Spencer family, and that represented by the late Chief Justice Ambrose Spencer, and his son, Hon. John C. Spencer, were kindred, and claimed a common ancestry. The family emigrated to New York from Connecticut, their original place of settlement in the New World, springing from an English ancestor, William Spencer, who came to Cambridge, Mass., before or early in the year 1631. It appears that he returned to or visited England afterward, for he married his wife, Alice, in that country about the year 1633. He was again a resident and a prominent man in Cambridge in 1634-35, and was afterward one of the first settlers in Hartford, Conn. He was the eldest of three brothers, all of whom were among the early settlers of Hartford; but it appears that William's arrival and residence in this country preceded that of his brothers Jared and Thomas by several years.

From these three brothers the Spencer family of this country has descended, and the records of the State of Connecticut establish its genealogy in a perfect form to and including the sixth generation from the original settlers. These records also bear witness that these brothers and their descendants in each generation were useful and influential men in this country; but the original Spencer (William, the first emigrant settler) was pre-eminent as a man of strong mind, and of culture and refinement, as also of active and vigorous temperament, and, as a jurist and legislator, his influence and labors were of great and lasting benefit in the councils of his colony. He was a representative from Cambridge in the years 1634 and 1635, and was a selectman and one of the deputies of the General Court from Hartford in 1639, and during the latter year was appointed with Mr. Wyllis and Mr. Webster as a committee to prepare the first revision of laws for the colony of Connecticut, which were afterward adopted and approved by the people. Undoubtedly he and his associates on this commission prepared the first constitution for the government of the colony, which was approved and adopted by a general vote of the people during that year (1639). This instrument, its formation and subsequent adoption, and its operation and effect, present a subject of peculiar interest for the consideration of American scholars and statesmen. It was the first example in history of the formation and adoption by the people of a written constitution that declared and maintained their position, power, and rights as sovereigns, and organized a government whose powers were limited and defined. Its authors had no precedent to follow, no model for a guide, in the history of the world. They boldly marched into unknown and untraversed regions of political thought and action, and found therein, or originated therefrom, new and untried theories and principles of popular government, and established a political system for the preservation of the same, which in all their leading features have been ever since followed as a precedent, and which are at this day in active existence in the constitutions of the several States of the United States. Nearly two centuries and a half have passed away since those men lived and performed their work; yet their lineal descendants, whose names and numbers are legion, and whose homes must be sought over the breadth of a continent, review this labor of their ancestors with pride and pleasure. Asa Spencer, the paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch (he was of the fifth generation from William the settler), served as a soldier during the continuance of the War of the Revolution, and was a friend of Washington, Jefferson, and others who were prominent men in the early history of this country. He lived to an advanced age, and enjoyed the fruits of the toil and self-sacrifice of himself and associates, and was always honored and respected by his countrymen for his many virtues displayed in public and private life. The family of James C. Spencer on the maternal side were purely Irish. His grandfather emigrated to this country from Ireland prior to the American Revolution, and served his adopted country as a soldier during the War of Independence. Judge Spencer, before he had fully attained manhood, was thrown upon his own resources, and acquired his education and profession mainly by his own exertions. He commenced the practice of law in 1850 in his native county, and soon became popular and respected in his profession. In 1854 he removed to Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence County, and with Judge William C. Brown formed the legal firm of Brown & Spencer, which for many years enjoyed a successful and profitable practice in the courts of Northern New York. In 1857 he was appointed United States District-Attorney for the Northern District of New York. The performance of the duties of that office extended his professional acquaintance into nearly every county of the State. After the expiration of his term of office he removed to the city of New York, and entered upon the practice of his profession in that city. His energy and industry, added to his former professional reputation in the State, soon brought him clients and a very successful business. In 1867 he entered into partnership with Hon. Charles A. Rapallo and other legal gentlemen, under the firm-name of

Rapallo & Spencer, which became familiar to the public and in the courts as associated with some of the most important causes of the day, including the famous Erie controversy, and other equally important litigations connected with railroad and steamship companies. The existence of that firm terminated with the election of its senior members to the bench—Mr. Rapallo to the Court of Appeals and Mr. Spencer to the Superior Court of New York. The professional career of Judge Spencer in the State, before he sought a practice in New York City, was a successful and honorable one, and highly illustrative of what integrity of character, united with energy and industry, and a fair amount of ability, will always accomplish for its possessor. The nomination and election of Judge Spencer to the bench of the Superior Court was gratifying to his numerous friends in the city and State. In Northern, Western, and Central New York, the scene of his former professional labors, the press and the prominent members of the bench and bar, without regard to political differences, spoke of the event with approbation, and commended the action of the leaders of the city Democracy in securing his nomination and election, as a just and wise recognition of personal and professional merit, and a rare and fortunate selection of a gentleman so eminently qualified for the position. Judge Spencer was still a young man when he assumed the duties and responsibilities which were formerly discharged by judges so eminent for their learning and wisdom as Oakley, Jones, Hoffman, Duer, Robertson, and others who occupied the bench of the Superior Court in the maturity of their years and the perfection of their experience and abilities. But he took with him to his new position his energetic and industrious habits; and these, united with his characteristic urbanity and courtesy, his admitted integrity, and a patient performance of duty, won him the reputation of serving the public well, and made him deserving of the continued confidence and esteem, which he soon won, of his judicial brethren, as also of the members of the bar doing business before him and the suitors whom they represent. At the expiration of his term in 1872, Judge Spencer returned to active practice at the bar of New York City. His success in this his former field of professional labor won him many additional laurels as a jurist and a citizen. In 1875 the Erie Railway Company passed into the hands of a receiver. Judge Spencer was appointed a referee to examine and pass and report upon the receipts, disbursements, and the acts and doings of the receiver, reporting to the Supreme Court continuously. Adding these labors to his other professional engagements from 1875 to 1879, his professional labor and cares were most arduous, and in the latter year, when relieved from the duties of the Erie reference, he retired substantially for a season from active legal work, and took charge of the business of a syndicate engaged in mining and milling business in Colorado and New York, returning to his profession in 1882. In June, 1883, the commission for building a new aqueduct for the City of New York was instituted by Act of the Legislature. Judge Spencer was named in that act as one of the citizen commissioners. Since then down to the expiration of his term he was actively and efficiently engaged in the duties of that great enterprise, rendering signal service as President of the Commission and Chairman of the Committee on Construction of the Aqueduct Commission, which had charge of the contracts and the whole engineering work of the Commission. Relinquishing that office, he resumed the practice of law, and has since been actively employed in the labors of his profession. For four or five years he was appointed and served as counsel to the Insurance Department of the State of New York during the whole term of office of James F. Pierce, Superintendent of that Department. In January, 1898, Judge Spencer was appointed Assistant Corporation Counsel of the Law Department of New York City, under Hon. John Whalen, Corporation Counsel, and has charge of "The Bureau for the collection of arrears of personal taxes."

WILLIAM W. SMITH.

HON. WILLIAM WALLACE SMITH, a leading citizen and widely known philanthropist of New York State, was born in Pittenween, Fifeshire, Scotland, on July 2, 1830. Two years later his parents, James and Ann Anderson Smith, leaving their native land to conquer fortune in the New World, came to Montreal, and a little later settled upon a farm in the Province of Quebec, across the Vermont boundary, near St. Albans. Here for fifteen years they waged a stubborn warfare against a sterile and unyielding soil, and in this primitive and isolated region the younger Smith passed the greater part of his youth. Amid such surroundings, where hard work was as abundant as educational and other advantages were meagre, was formed that character for energy, self-reliance, and brotherly love which made his later life so useful. Four months' yearly instruction at a distant log schoolhouse during the rigors of a Canadian winter was all the opportunity for learning which that community afforded, but it was one made the most of by the determined subject of our sketch, and one amply and continuously supplemented by study and reading throughout his active career. In 1847 James Smith moved with his family, which now consisted of his wife, three sons, and three daughters, to Poughkeepsie, N. Y., a village in those days of about seventy-five hundred inhabitants. The financial resources of the family were at a low ebb, and it was the possibility of operating with a very small and rapidly turning capital that chiefly prompted Mr. Smith to engage in the business which laid the foundation of his wealth. The manufacture of confectionery was undertaken by him at first on a most limited scale, but with a characteristic degree of energy and thoroughness which soon mastered detail, created new demands, and eventually raised an unimportant trade to the height of a great enterprise, one which now requires the entire capacity of an imposing four-story building on Market Street, and contains a most handsomely fitted confectionery department, a spacious and elegantly appointed dining-room, and sumptuous banquet and reception-rooms. Probably nowhere in the State can be found a more complete establishment of this character, nor one superior in point of service. In the conduct of his business Mr. Smith employs one hundred and seventy-five people—seventy-five in his confectionery and restaurant, and about one hundred in the factory. Many years ago Mr. Smith engaged with his brother Andrew in the manufacture of cough-drops, which to-day are known perhaps in every civilized land as "Smith Brothers' Cough-Drops." Some idea of the magnitude of this industry and the enormous consumption of this celebrated panacea may be had from the fact that about three tons of drops are made and shipped each day, and that as many as fourteen hundred barrels of sugar are held by Mr. Smith at one time for the purpose of manufacture. A relation between employer and employee happier than that which exists between Mr. Smith and his employees cannot well be imagined. A realization of the unity of their interests, the utmost consideration and kindness and a just appreciation of the rights of the laborer on the part of the employer, coupled with the respect and love which those sentiments engender in the breasts of the employees, constitute a working order in the establishment which is well worthy of emulation by institutions of great magnitude, whose wheels of production revolve with much friction, and where, instead of harmony and a spirit of content, exists one of dissatisfaction and unhappiness. Mr. Smith has for several years made a practice of giving to each of his employees at Christmas \$1 for each year or fraction of a year the recipient has been in his employ, some of them receiving over \$40 and many over \$30. At the age of eighteen Mr. Smith became a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Poughkeepsie, a selection naturally influenced by his Scotch birth. With that society he has ever since been closely and actively associated, having been President

of the local and county Sabbath-school societies, and deacon, elder, and trustee of that church, and still filling the last two of those offices. In the Young Men's Christian Association he has been and is a practical and earnest worker. While president of the association in Poughkeepsie, an office held by him for eight years, he was enabled, by his own donation and personal effort in securing subscription for the purpose, to liquidate in a few days a debt of over \$8,000, which had been standing against the local branch for some time. He is still the largest contributor to the maintenance of this institution. Mr. Smith was also a member of the executive committee of the State Association for five years, which position he still retains. Besides the donations to the Young Men's Christian Association, he has been most generous in his gifts to the churches and religious institutions of Poughkeepsie, many of them, regardless of sect or denomination, having been the large recipients of his bounty. Having accumulated a fortune by energy, industry, enterprise, and good business ability, he has with a bountiful hand given to all local objects worthy of his philanthropy. In 1892, in conjunction with four other gentlemen, he purchased at public auction a piece of property containing about thirty acres, long known as College Hill—having been occupied in former years by a military college, the building which was used for that purpose, a copy of the Acropolis at Athens, still standing on the spot. On the day following Mr. Smith purchased from the other four gentlemen their shares in the property, and later some ten acres immediately adjoining the original plot, making a tract of about fifty acres of land. After expending several thousand dollars upon it in improvements, and at a total cost to himself of about \$28,000, Mr. Smith by deed of gift turned the entire property over to the city of Poughkeepsie, to be used as a public park. No nobler site for such a purpose could have been chosen, and it was a happy inspiration on the part of the generous donor which gave in perpetuity to Poughkeepsie a park which commanded at once so magnificent and so picturesque a view. It is situated in the northeast section of the city, on the summit of an eminence, from which on the one hand may be seen the blue outlines of the Catskill Mountains, under the shadow of which rolls the historic Hudson, while on the other one may trace in the distance the hazy slopes of the Connecticut hills. To the "Old Ladies' Home" of Poughkeepsie, an institution where after a worthy and useful life aged women without resources may find a retreat of peace and comfort in their declining years, Mr. Smith has donated a new building, which is now being erected at a cost of over \$40,000. This addition will double the capacity of the institution, which has heretofore accommodated twenty-two aged ladies. "The Old Ladies' Home" is a charitable institution, supported by voluntary contributions and by an endowment fund of about \$25,000. To this fund Mr. Smith had a few years ago already given \$5,000. While the firm stand which Mr. Smith has ever taken upon business and political questions in which he conceived high principles of morality to be involved might lead one to expect a sometimes unfriendly opposition from those not in sympathy with his views, such has not been the case, but rather is he endeared to all by the knowledge of his perfect sincerity and loftiness of purpose. In the summer of 1896, upon his return from a recreative journey, Mr. Smith, who had been nominated in his absence for the office of Governor of the State of New York on the Prohibition ticket, was accorded an ovation instigated by his political adversaries, which was not only unusual in itself, but a high testimony to the profound regard and esteem of those who best knew his private life and public aims. The city was ablaze with bonfires and pyrotechnic displays, carriages filled with leading citizens accompanied by bands and hundreds of people marching on foot welcomed him at the station and escorted him to his home, where congratulatory addresses were made in the presence of assembled thousands, and responded to by their subject with that earnest grace and forcefulness which distinguishes his public utterances. Notwithstanding his extensive business enterprises and arduous work in religious and philanthropic channels, he did not acquire a national reputation until after 1884, when he broke away

from the Republican party, of which he had always been a staunch supporter, and joined the Prohibition party. Though formed in 1871, the Prohibition party had not until about 1884 crystallized into an organization having a hopeful and definite plan of united work, national in scope, and then Mr. Smith, who had ever been a total abstainer and earnest advocate of the temperance cause, hastened to sever his old political connections and give his wealth and his best efforts to advance the aims of the new party. He believed that conditions had arisen where extensive and organized agencies for moral suasion should be reinforced by political action, where the use of alcoholic intoxicants as beverages could be practically abolished without sumptuary laws invading the domain of domestic freedom, and saw this possibility only in the success of a party raising as a chief issue one which could not be obscured by other and changing ends. In 1884 he was chosen as the Prohibition candidate for Mayor of Poughkeepsie, and while of necessity at that time courting certain failure, he made a vigorous campaign for the sake of the principle involved and to aid in preserving in aggressive fighting form the ranks of the party in the State. After a second and third contest for the mayoralty in 1886-88, he was nominated in 1892 for Comptroller, in 1894 for State Treasurer, and in 1896 for Governor. Undiscouraged by inevitable defeat, he waged each time a harder battle, content to know that his duty as he saw it, to the people and his own conscience, was wholly performed. As an incident of his unflinching and consistent fidelity to temperance principles, it may be mentioned that he has always entirely ignored commercial advantages in conflict with them. An important and highly remunerative adjunct of his business is that of supplying collations, dinners, banquets, etc., for notable social functions; yet where wines or liquors are to be used, not only are orders declined, but any services of employees refused—a decision which, though often largely decreasing his profits, banishes intoxicants from many a feast. His contributions toward the maintenance of the State organization of the Prohibition party have latterly exceeded \$5,000 per annum. Few if any in recent times have done so much in temperance propagandism as William W. Smith. In addition to the positions already mentioned as being held by Mr. Smith, he is a trustee of the Vassar Home for aged men, a trustee of the Rescue Mission, a charity to which he donated \$1,000, a member of the State advisory board of the Young Men's Christian Association, and for a long time a director of the Fallkill National Bank of Poughkeepsie, one of its strongest financial institutions. In 1853 he was married to Hulda M. Gilbert, of Poughkeepsie. They had one son, Arthur G. Smith, who is now thirty-eight years of age. Mr. Smith's father and mother are both dead, the former having died in the year 1863, and the latter in 1893. In the death of his brother Andrew, in 1894, with whom he was associated in business, a severe loss was sustained by the citizens of Poughkeepsie, to many of whom he was endeared by countless acts of generosity and helpfulness. Mr. William W. Smith is a man of broad self-culture, of gentle yet firm bearing in his relations with his fellows; he has shown the possibility of an eminent success in business accompanied by various, continuous, and lavish charities. The purity and happiness of his life and its many-sided completeness is a wholesome and stimulating example. /



GEORGE DEWEY
Lieut. Adm., U.S.N.

GEORGE DEWEY.

REAR-ADMIRAL GEORGE DEWEY, U. S. N., ranking officer of the United States navy and historically famous as the "hero of Manila," is a native of Vermont and was born December 26, 1837. An American of unpretending family he yet descends from a race which back in the seventeenth century was of considerable consequence in England, holding landed estates and being enrolled among the armigers of that kingdom. Soon after the settlement of New England four brothers of this English stock came to America to try their fortunes, one settling in Vermont, one in Massachusetts, one in Connecticut, and one in the South. The descendants of these brothers are to-day quite numerous in the land. For generations they have given a good account of themselves, both in peace and war; but it has been reserved for a scion of the Vermont branch to win undying laurels and to place the name high on the roll of fame. George Dewey, who has thus immortalized the family, comes of Revolutionary stock and inherits the prowess of a patriot and a fighter. His grandfather, Captain Simeon Dewey, was a veteran of the War for Independence. His father, Doctor Dewey, following the more peaceful life of a country physician, was a man of ability in his profession and of good repute as a man and a citizen. The subject of this sketch was well brought up, obtaining his early education in good schools, notably in the State School at Montpelier, the capital of his native State. Beyond a certain earnestness of character there appears to have been no promise of distinction in his juvenile years. Like many other manly boys he appears to have had somewhat pugnacious instincts and a romantic regard for the sea; and when the opportunity came to him to enter the naval service of his country he welcomed it with a joy that knew no bounds. Appointed to the United States Naval Academy in 1854, being then in his seventeenth year, he was graduated four years later, in time to prepare himself for efficient service in the long and terrible Civil War, which even then was casting its ominous shadow in advance. The opening of this struggle found him a vigorous young man of twenty-four, with considerable experience in active service, gained in part aboard the steam frigate *Wabash*, of the Mediterranean squadron. Commissioned as lieutenant, April 19, 1861, he was assigned to the steam sloop *Mississippi*, commanded by Captain Melancthon Smith and forming part of the West Gulf blockading squadron; and under the dashing Farragut he quietly performed prodigies of valor in the brilliant operations leading up to and embracing the capture of New Orleans and in the subsequent engagements with the Confederates below Donaldsonville, Louisiana. In the attack on and passage of Ports Jackson and St. Philip in the early morning of April 24, 1862,—“one of the boldest and grandest deeds of the war,”—the *Mississippi* was conspicuously active. Long before ordered to do so Captain Smith and Lieutenant Dewey had volunteered to run down the Confederate iron-clad ram *Manassas*; and when, later, that formidable craft had skilfully evaded the *Mississippi's* attack, it was Dewey's orders that drove a broadside into her and sent her a disabled wreck down the river. An eye-witness describing this feat, says:

“It will be remembered that Farragut's ships went so close to one shore of the river that the muzzles of the Southern guns protruded almost over the decks of the vessels. This was not done from any motive of reckless bravery or dash. It was the result of the veteran's keen observation. He saw that if he went up the middle of the river, as the enemy expected, he would be raked from both shores, whereas, by going close to one bank, the guns on one shore would be unable to send their projectiles across to him, while those on the other could not be depressed sufficiently to do him material harm. Dewey, as executive officer, was on the bridge of his little vessel, hidden almost incessantly from view by the dense smoke which welled up from the batteries directly beneath him. He was looking about him as quietly as though he were bent only on making soundings for a Government chart. A Confederate ram darted from the op-

posite shore and came near destroying one of the Union fleet. Then the ram turned for the purpose of paying her respects to Dewey's craft. She ran off for a considerable distance and, coming about, started for Dewey with a full head of steam. The wooden boxes of those days were easy prey to the dreaded rams, and for a moment things looked rather squally for the man who was destined to be 'the hero of Manila.' But, there he stood on the bridge as though nothing out of the ordinary were happening. He gave an order to the non-commissioned officer at his side in an ordinary tone, and that functionary disappeared to the gun-deck. Dewey continued to pace back and forth on the bridge apparently entirely oblivious of the presence of the dangerous stranger. Annihilation appeared inevitable. Of a sudden, Dewey's vessel swerved one side, and then was hauled up sharp, so that her broadside was presented full to that of the ram. Then every gun on the Northern vessel belched forth its missiles of destruction. The ram's flimsy armor was pierced in a dozen places, and she settled so rapidly that it was found necessary to ground her in order to save her crew."

In this fight, besides the ram mentioned, eleven of the thirteen Confederate gunboats were destroyed. It was hot work, but through it all Dewey bore himself with the utmost calmness, and was so true to his instinctive regard for appearances that he did not forget to wash the smoke and grime of battle from his face and hands at the first convenient opportunity. At Port Hudson, in March, 1863, while attempting to run the Confederate batteries, he again distinguished himself by his gallantry and coolness, and with Captain Smith poured broadside after broadside into the enemy, even after the *Mississippi* had grounded and heeled to port and was sinking under the incessant shelling from the shore; finally firing the vessel and escaping with the crew in boats. Subsequently assigned to the steam gunboat *Agawam*, of the North Atlantic blockading squadron, he participated in the two attacks on Fort Fisher, December, 1864, and January, 1865, meriting and receiving, here as previously, under Farragut, the notice and commendation of his superior officers. Commissioned as lieutenant-commander, March 3, 1865, he was assigned to the steamer *Kearsarge*, of the European squadron, and was later attached to the frigate *Colorado*, flag-ship of that squadron. In 1868 and 1869 he was on shore duty at the Naval Academy; and in 1870 and 1871, commanding the *Narragansett*, was on special service. Torpedo station duty occupied him in 1872, and on April 13th of that year he was made commander, and in charge of the *Narragansett* served in Pacific survey until 1875. His high scientific acquirements found exercise as lighthouse inspector from 1876 to 1878, and he was secretary of the Lighthouse Board during the greater part of this period. While commanding the *Juniata*, under orders to join the Asiatic squadron, Commander Dewey was stricken with illness that compelled him to stop at Malta. His condition became so serious that a portion of his liver had to be removed by a surgical operation—whence the occasional jocular allusion to him as "the man without a liver." Promoted to a captaincy in 1884 he commanded the *Dolphin* until 1888 when he was transferred to the *Pensacola* and to the European station. In 1889 he was called to Washington as Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, serving four years; and then with the rank of Commodore was appointed on the Lighthouse Board, and, on Admiral Selfridge being ordered to the command of the Mediterranean squadron, made President of the Board of Inspection and Review. In the fall of 1897, his health being entirely restored, he was commissioned Commodore, and for the first time had, as a naval officer, his own flag. Assigned to the command of the Asiatic squadron Commodore Dewey was on November 27th given a farewell banquet by his hosts of friends in Washington, where he had spent several years of his life. The now famous toast on that occasion, by Col. Archibald Hopkins, not only voiced the faith of every man who knew Dewey but had in it the ring of prophecy.

"Fill all your glasses full to-night,
The wind is off the shore;
And be it feast, or be it fight,
We pledge the Commodore!

"Ashore, afloat, on deck, below,
Or where our bulldogs roar,
To hack a friend, or breast a foe,
We pledge the Commodore.

"We know our honor'll be unstained
Where'er his pennant flies;
Our rights respected and maintained,
Whatever Power defies."

"I am the first commodore to command the United States Asiatic squadron since Perry, and I think that will mean something," was the parting remark of Dewey to his only son. Previously, admirals had commanded it; and in view of the disturbed relations with Spain it must have appeared to Dewey an opportunity golden in its promise. The character of this Yankee commodore being of the "dead earnest" kind, it was natural that the destruction of the *Maine* in Havana harbor should make an ineffaceable impression. Current report has it that to no man in the navy did the slogan "Remember the *Maine*" have greater significance. But even when war seemed inevitable there appeared no other work for the Asiatic squadron to perform than the capture or destruction of such Spanish war-vessels or merchantmen as might be found on the Pacific. The great colonial possessions of Spain in the Philippines did not excite the cupidity of the American Government or people; on the contrary, they were regarded as being so alien in the matter of population, so entirely without the zone of American influence, and so steeped in anarchy and revolution as to be absolutely undesirable. But war frequently brings strange surprises, and the destiny of nations like that of individuals often seems guided by a Power greater and wiser than the will of mankind. When in response to the overpowering demand of the American people for interference in Cuban affairs President McKinley, in April, 1898, sent his ultimatum to Spain, the Navy Department was already prepared for striking a series of effective blows. Immediately upon the declaration of war by Spain, the Secretary of the Navy, following the President's directions, telegraphed to Commodore Dewey in these words:

"WASHINGTON, April 24, 1898.

"Dewey, Hong Kong, China :

"War has commenced between the United States and Spain. Proceed at once to Philippine Islands. Commence operations at once, particularly against the Spanish fleet. You must capture vessels or destroy them. Use utmost endeavors. (Signed) LONG."

In his message to Congress, May 9th, following, the President thus refers to the manner in which these orders were carried out by Dewey and to the moral effect of the signal victory gained:

"Promptly obeying that order, the United States squadron, consisting of the flagship *Olympia*, *Baltimore*, *Raleigh*, *Boston*, *Concord*, and *Petrel*, with the revenue cutter *McCulloch*, an auxiliary despatch boat, entered the harbor of Manila at daybreak on the 1st of May and immediately engaged the entire Spanish fleet of eleven ships, which were under the protection of the fire of the land forts. After a stubborn fight, in which the enemy suffered great loss, these vessels were destroyed or completely disabled and the water battery at Cavité silenced. Of our brave officers and men not one was lost and only eight injured, and those slightly. All of our ships escaped any serious damage. By May 4th Commodore Dewey had taken possession of the naval station at Cavité, destroying the fortifications there and at the entrance of the bay and paroling their garrisons. The waters of the bay are under his complete control. He has established hospitals within the American lines where two hundred and fifty of the Spanish sick and wounded are assisted and protected. The magnitude of this victory can hardly be measured by the ordinary standards of naval warfare. Outweighing any material advantage is the moral effect of this initial success. At this unsurpassed achievement the great heart of our nation throbs, not with boasting or with greed of conquest, but with deep gratitude that this

triumph has come in a just cause, and that by the grace of God an effective step has thus been taken toward the attainment of the wished-for peace. To those whose skill, courage, and devotion have won the fight, to the gallant commander and the brave officers and men who aided him, our country owes an incalculable debt."

In these simple words are described the second great naval battle of modern times, which, like the first, took place in the Eastern seas with results that have astonished the world. When it is remembered that the victorious Dewey went in search of his foe, that he entered a mined harbor where he was expected, and that he was confronted by powerful shore batteries as well as by a hostile fleet drawn up to receive him, it will be seen that his achievement ranks among the greatest in point of pluck, daring, and skill in naval annals. With no base of supplies near at hand at which to repair, refit, or revictual, it was win at one stroke or lose irretrievably. Though confident of success Dewey was prepared for a hard fight. That he achieved such a magnificent victory without the loss of a ship or a man makes his success unique and confers imperishable lustre upon his name and the prowess of American arms. With liberty to proceed in his own fashion in settling such problems as might arise for solution Commodore Dewey proved himself not only an ideal naval commander, but likewise a diplomat of the first order in his dealings with Aguinaldo, the leader of the Philippine insurgents, from whom he succeeded in getting all that he required without in any way committing himself or the American Government. Had it not been for Dewey's firmness and his knowledge of human nature gained by observation of the people of many nations and every race, there undoubtedly would have been a massacre of the Spaniards in Manila which would have appalled the world. There is little doubt also that his firmness in checking the presumption of the German admiral at Manila was happily effective in preserving intact the results of his splendid victory. But greater even than Dewey the conqueror or Dewey the diplomat was Dewey the humane, civilized warrior, tenderly caring for his wounded enemies—a spectacle in itself unparalleled. Within a day his success was known and within a week his official report of it was received in America. The nation went wild with joy. Dewey was the man of the hour and his name and praise were on every lip. By recommendation of the President Congress extended a vote of thanks to him and his officers and men. He was raised to the rank of Rear Admiral, a sword of honor was ordered for him, and a gold medal was struck in commemoration of his victory. All who served under him in this remarkable success were likewise honored with medals. From one end of the land to the other poets, orators, and writers of all grades united to sing and sound his praises. In the opinion of critics the lustre of his achievement will not be fully apparent for several years or until after the world's naval experts shall have explained its magnitude. To-day, however, the opinion of the world already accords him rank with the greatest naval commanders of history. The sterling merit of the man shines out in nothing more strongly than in his modest disclaimer of any special merit for his deeds. Although invited by the President to return home and enjoy his honors and the plaudits of the people, he has wisely, and with rare judgment in the light of recent events, preferred to remain at his post of duty attending to the great work in hand—a work which, successfully completed, brings nearly ten million souls to swell the multitude enjoying freedom under the folds of the American flag and adds an Oriental empire to the national domain with illimitable trade possibilities. A reflex of his victory is found in the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands, peacefully accomplished, giving to the United States the key to the Pacific; the liberation of Cuba and Porto Rico from Spanish dominion, with incidental increased safety and strength in the Caribbean and Gulf regions; and the stimulus to the building of the Nicaraguan canal, which, when completed, means absolute dominion in the Western hemisphere forever. It is interesting to note what manner of man Admiral Dewey is, physically and mentally. Of sturdy build, just below the average height, serious looking, yet genial



COL. THEO. ROOSEVELT.

among friends and ever polite and considerate to strangers and tenderly regardful of women and children—such is his description. His hair and mustache are gray, his eyes dark, his nose that of a fighter. He is a quick thinker, a resolute doer, but not much of a talker and makes no fuss over his work. As a companion, jolly; as an executive, clear-headed and firm. In youth he was a good singer, and to this day is an excellent horseman. In dress and manners he is irreproachably correct. Farragut remains his ideal of a naval commander, and following his methods he has taken his place in the same rank. Above all he believes that American ships and American crews are the best in the world; and giving generous recognition to every brother officer he is unstinted in his praise of the skill, valor, and devotion of the men behind the guns and of those who between decks zealously and uncomplainingly perform prodigies of labor and endurance to the end that victory may be won. The consensus of public opinion demands that "the hero of Manila" receive the highest honors in the gift of the nation; and in obedience to this demand it is very likely that the grade of admiral will be revived by Congress at an early day and conferred upon the most illustrious living American naval warrior—George Dewey.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

HON. THEODORE ROOSEVELT, Governor of the State of New York, famous as the organizer and commander of the First United States Volunteer Cavalry—popularly known as the "Rough Riders"—and as one of the most intrepid heroes of the Hispano-American war, and prominent for some years preceding as an energetic and incorruptible public servant in National, State, and municipal office, was born in New York City, October 27, 1858. Governor Roosevelt springs from a family which for generations has been noted for its wealth and social position, high intelligence, disinterested public-spirit, and general usefulness and philanthropy. Although having a dash of French, Irish, and Scotch blood in his veins he is in good truth "a Knickerbocker of the Knickerbockers," being seventh in descent from Klaas Martensen van Roosevelt, who, with his wife, Jannetje Samuels-Thomas, emigrated from the Netherlands to New Amsterdam in 1649 and became one of the most prominent and prosperous burghers of that settlement. For two and a half centuries the descendants of this couple have flourished in and near the city of New York, maintaining unimpaired the high social standing assumed at the beginning, and by thrift, industry, and enterprise adding materially to the wealth acquired by inheritance. With the special opportunities for distinction afforded by the Revolution a number of them came into marked prominence. Just previous to the struggle and during its earlier years Isaac Roosevelt was a member of the New York Provincial Congress. Later he sat in the State legislature, and for several years was a member of the New York City council. For quite a long period he was President of the Bank of New York. Jacobus J. Roosevelt, great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, who was born 1759, gave his services without compensation as commissary during the entire war for independence. A brother of this Revolutionary patriot, Nicholas J. Roosevelt, born in New York City 1767, was an inventor of ability and an associate of Robert R. Livingston, John Stevens, and Robert Fulton in developing the steamboat and steam navigation. The grandfather of Governor Roosevelt, Cornelius Van Schaick Roosevelt, born in New York City, 1794, was an importer of hardware and plate-glass and one of the five richest men in the town. He was one of the founders of the Chemical Bank. One of his brothers, James J. Roosevelt, a warm friend and ardent supporter of Andrew Jackson, served in the New York legislature and in Congress, was a Justice of the Supreme Court of New York from 1851 to 1859, sat for a term as a member of the Court of Appeals, and closed his official

career as United States District Attorney for Southern New York. A cousin, James Henry Roosevelt, was distinguished for his philanthropies and left an estate of a million dollars—which by good management was doubled in value—to found Roosevelt Hospital in New York City. Cornelius V. S. Roosevelt married Mary Barnhill of Philadelphia. Of their six sons the sole survivor is the Hon. Robert B. Roosevelt, one of New York's most distinguished citizens, who has served in Congress and also as United States Minister to the Netherlands. Theodore, another son, born in New York City in 1831, and deceased in 1878, was the father of Governor Roosevelt. He married Martha Bulloch, who, with four of their children—Anna L., Theodore, Elliot (since deceased), and Corinne (Mrs. Douglas Robinson), survived him. Theodore Roosevelt, Sr., continued in the business founded by his father and became a controlling factor in the plate-glass trade. He greatly augmented the family fortune, and at his death was reputed a millionaire. His philanthropies began early in his life and were continued till its close. During the Civil War, while not of sufficiently robust physique for military service, he yet entered the field in a volunteer and private capacity as a friend of the soldiers, and through his active endeavors was the means of preventing much suffering and destitution among their families. In the course of these labors he personally visited the camps of nearly every Eastern regiment. This disinterested work brought him no reward of an official nature and was hardly known to the general public, as he cared for no recognition. He was also a warm friend of the newsboys, took a leading part in founding the Newsboys' Lodging House in New York City, and for many years maintained at his own expense an uptown branch. An anti-machine Republican he was active politically, and was named for Collector of the Port of New York by President Hayes, but his appointment was defeated in the Senate, it is said, by reason of his pronounced views upon civil-service reform. With such a successful, distinguished, and worthy ancestry it is not to be wondered at that Governor Roosevelt in his youth felt spurred on to noble endeavor. He seems to have had a purpose in life from the very dawn of his manhood. Graduating at Harvard College in 1880, after distinguishing himself both as a diligent student and a devoted athlete, he made a short tour in Europe, in the course of which he ascended the Matterhorn and Jungfrau, tramped through the country districts of Germany, and "roughed it" to such an extent as to gain much valuable knowledge of people and places not otherwise attainable. Having thus satisfied his adventurous and inquiring spirit, he hastened back to New York, and without consulting the party leaders, threw himself with great earnestness into the arena of politics. In the fall of 1881 he was nominated for Assembly in the "Murray Hill district," and was elected. At first there was a disposition to regard him as a "dude," but his critics soon found that such a term was utterly inapplicable to this alert, active, and able young man. Two re-elections proved the people's confidence; and it was fairly won. While in the Assembly he was at one time a candidate for the Speakership. His work was aggressive and most effective, particularly in abolishing long-established abuses—such as the fee system in the several county offices—and added to his reputation and popularity. During one term he was Chairman of the Committee on Cities. In 1886 this newcomer in politics was so well known and so well liked—his personality already in evidence—that he was given the Republican nomination for Mayor in the City of New York. Although leading what is generally regarded as a "forlorn hope," he displayed true soldierly qualities, made a splendid fight for success, and submitted gracefully when defeated by Abram S. Hewitt, one of the ablest and strongest men the Democrats could have nominated. Young Roosevelt was now in the full glare of publicity. Under the strongest light his character and manhood shone resplendent. All regarded him with respect, yet not a few deemed him hot-headed and impracticable. Among his admirers was President Harrison, who, in 1889, appointed him a member of the National Civil Service Commission. This position was entirely in line with the kind of

work congenial to him and gave him opportunities, which he utilized to the utmost, to serve the best interests of the country. In the interests of the public service he excluded scholasticism and introduced practicality in examinations. It was he who closed "the back door" of advancement, by enforcing examinations for all promotions. The misuse of the civil service in party contests was manfully—but vainly at times—antagonized by him, notably in the Baltimore case in 1892, in which he brought out the damaging facts and presented them to the Administration for action, urging the dismissal of the Baltimore postmaster and the United States marshal, saying: "The time has come to show by example, which everybody must understand, that punishment will follow proved guilt." Although retained in office by the succeeding Democratic Administration—that of President Cleveland—he was not in touch with it on larger questions and gladly accepted the call of Mayor Strong to a seat on the Board of Police Commissioners of the City of New York. His personality soon dominated in this sphere. Chosen President of the Board he speedily made his views felt in its councils, and, before the people, seemed to be the power which acted and ruled. Brought vividly to the knowledge of his fellow-citizens, and indeed of the whole country, by the arts of the caricaturists of the great New York newspapers—his splendid set of teeth and quite inoffensive eyeglasses furnishing them inspiration—he became in this way one of the best known and most-talked-of men in official life. Acting on the theory that the duty of the police is to enforce the laws, he paid particular attention to excise matters, in which the violation had become flagrant, and succeeded in making the so-called "Raines Law" an operative measure to the extent—as some asserted—of interfering with personal liberty. That it was not an unholy or uncalled-for crusade is evident from the remarks of Governor Black some time subsequently, who declared that "this law has reduced the number of saloons in the State from 33,000 to less than 28,000, and at the same time has increased the revenue from the sale of liquor from less than \$3,000,000 to more than \$11,000,000." Furthermore, it practically ended "blackmailing," and not only stopped "perpendicular drinking" on Sunday but likewise diminished visible drunkenness in New York City fully fifty per cent. Not the least notable feature of the Roosevelt régime was the terror with which it inspired delinquent policemen; but Commissioner Roosevelt's keen appreciation of good service and his readiness to promote worthy men soon earned for him the good-will of "the finest," and he became as popular with this body as he was respected. In 1882 Mr. Roosevelt published his "History of the Naval War of 1812," a work which showed its scholarly author to be admirably equipped for the task of historical delivery and accurate weighing of documentary evidence, and which attracted wide attention. Through his elaborate studies in connection with its preparation Mr. Roosevelt was led to take a deep and permanent interest in naval topics, upon which, among his intimate associates, he became more or less of an authority. It was this fact, probably, that influenced Secretary Long of the Navy Department to write him to accept the office of Assistant Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Roosevelt recognized a congenial field of effort and labor in the Navy Department, then engaged in building up a sea power in some degree commensurate with the greatness and dignity of the nation, and in the summer of 1897 he accepted the appointment and entered upon his duties. In the Navy Department the tremendous energy of the man was most happily exerted and the effect was speedily apparent. Inspections were rigorously made, needed work was carried on with vigor, economies were instituted, and the general tone of the service was maintained at a high standard. In a short time the Hispano-American War cast its shadow before, and the Assistant Secretary was one of the first to urge that preparations be made to forestall belligerent action and to create opportunities for aggression as well as defence. His part in the glory of the capture of the Philippines may not be fully told or fully understood until the history of the war, of which it is the most brilliant episode, is written; but, from his

own remark during the State campaign of 1898, that while he would very much like to be Governor of New York, he would not exchange his part in bringing about the battle of Manila Bay for that high honor, it may be taken for granted that it was most important. In his earlier years Mr. Roosevelt was concerned regarding his health, and as a means of improving it, cultivated athletics and outdoor life. His success in building up a physique adequate to the most heroic demands is unquestioned. In "the eighties" he followed up his European trampings by exploring and hunting tours in the West, making his headquarters at his own ranch in Dakota, where he studied Western progress and conditions and cultivated the cowboys, becoming known to and admired by thousands of these hardy denizens of the plains. Several most readable books have been written by him on his adventures and experiences in this field. Of one of these, entitled "Ranch Life and the Hunting Trail," illustrated by Frederick Remington, a critic has said it "is a book so redolent of the breezy, joyous, free, reckless life of the ranch that it stirs one's blood even to turn over its pages." The experiences and acquaintances of his far Western life were utilized by him with happy effect in his recent brief but glorious military career. When war with Spain came Assistant Secretary Roosevelt found his duties absorbing in the extreme. Working with tireless activity, grasping every situation readily, and advising with the Board of Strategy, was exciting and effective enough to satisfy his nature until military operations were decided upon, when the fighting spirit of the vigorous and pugnacious man forced him despite all entreaty—even of the Executive—to demand active service in the field. Having no military experience he turned what gifts he had to instant account and organized a regiment of cavalry, drawing to its ranks by the magic of his personality not only the dare-devil riders of the plains, his old friends the cowboys, but also the educated athletes of the East, "the curled and scented darlings of society," whose chief talents for the service consisted in a good seat in the saddle, a courage that was indomitable, and a patriotic ardor that was as noble as it was praiseworthy. As second in command of this famous regiment, now of world-wide celebrity as "Roosevelt's Rough Riders," he took the field with the advanced line in Cuba, won his spurs by an exhibition of dauntless gallantry at the first fight on the San Juan Hill, and throughout the Santiago campaign so conducted himself under fire, in the trenches, and on the march, as to win a perfect halo of glory. From the commanding general down to the private soldiers in his regiment, which he had the good fortune to command after the first few days, all bear testimony to his valor, coolness, and comradeship. In his own State he was everywhere regarded as, and styled "the hero of Santiago." Even before the short campaign had ended he may be said to have become a popular idol in New York; and when the gubernatorial campaign opened his name was that most frequently mentioned by the masses of the people for the head of the Republican ticket. Even more than this: many looked upon him as "a man of destiny" and coupled his name with the next Presidential nomination. At the Republican State Convention, September 27, 1898, he was put in nomination by Mr. Depew and was chosen on the first ballot. While not supporting him, the well-known reformer, the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, admitted that "the very wheat of the citizenship of the State was crying out in unanimous demand for his candidacy." After a spirited canvass he defeated his Democratic opponent, Judge Augustus Van Wyck, and was elected by a plurality of about 18,000 votes. He took the oath as Governor of the State of New York on December 31, 1898, and was duly inaugurated, at Albany, January 2, 1899. Although harshly criticised by many, particularly in the metropolis, for some of his views and acts, it cannot be denied that Governor Roosevelt is popular with all sorts and conditions of men. His earnestness, his bravery, his genuine heartiness of speech and manner, all tend to make friends for him; and the common verdict seems to be that whatever errors of judgment the gallant Colonel may have committed his heart is always in the right place and his purpose pure, unselfish,

and patriotic. Not a few keen observers discern in him the rising star in the political firmament, the coming "man of the hour"; who, if he remain true to his lofty ideals, may one day aspire to the highest office in the gift of the American people. He certainly assumed the gubernatorial office with splendid possibilities in sight. Every chief executive of New York is regarded as an incipient if not fully developed candidate for a Presidential nomination, and the fall of 1900 is fast approaching! As a writer Mr. Roosevelt wields a ready and trenchant pen. He is the author of several books on Western life, of a volume of "Essays," of numerous papers on political questions, and of many magazine articles and series of articles on the late Spanish war. He has delivered a number of lectures, notably a recent course at the Lowell Institute, Boston, which has been pronounced scholarly. As a speaker he is forceful, having that stirring eloquence which springs from sincerity of conviction. On some occasions he has read his speeches—probably fearing misrepresentation. On all questions of national and international scope he is broad and virile in his views, a firm believer in "the Monroe doctrine," in the "manifest destiny" of the nation, in a strong navy, and in a policy of progression. Governor Roosevelt's personality is striking, being that of a thoroughly well, highly intellectual, and nervously active man. While uncompromising in his hatred of wrong, injustice, and sham, he is genial toward all and capable of discerning and admitting the good in his opponents. In a few words the lesson of his life is that there is a far higher ideal than the mere winning of fortune; and that love of country, faithful public service, and disinterested labor for the improvement and advancement of the people, are not idle aims but the noblest, and eventually certain of recognition and reward. His eyes are blue, his complexion ruddy, and his hair and mustache brown. Self-confidence is stamped in every feature and gesture and crops out in his conversation, in his speeches, and in his writings, public and private. He has been called "magnetic." He is certainly human and humane, and a man of acknowledged power. In his domestic relations he appears to be one of the happiest of men. Some time after the death of his first wife he married the present Mrs. Roosevelt, whose maiden name was Carow. With this lady, a tactful, devoted, and handsome woman some years his junior, and his interesting family of six children, all young, he lives in simple style but in a manner commensurate with his ample means and social standing, on his estate at Sagamore Hill, Oyster Bay, Long Island, occupying his official residence at Albany during the sessions of the State Legislature. His hospitality is genuine and generous; and although a mighty hunter, a hardy explorer, a gallant soldier, and an aggressive politician and reformer, he retains a strong love for the pure joys of the home circle, and in the bosom of his family spends his most delightful hours.

H. C. FRICK.

HENRY CLAY FRICK, of Pittsburgh, Pa., manufacturer of coke and steel, whose masterful business acumen has contributed in a large measure to place Western Pennsylvania in the position of first importance in manufacturing in a country which begins the twentieth century as the industrial leader of the world, was born on the 19th of December, 1849, in the village of West Overton, Westmoreland County, Pa. He is a son of John W. and Elizabeth Overholt Frick. His father was a farmer of Swiss ancestry; his mother was of German ancestry, and the daughter of Abraham Overholt, one of the largest land owners and the leading miller and distiller of his time in Southwestern Pennsylvania. Like many who have attained conspicuous places in the commercial and professional life of America, Mr. Frick was reared in the wholesome environment of the country. His early education was the best the schools of the vicinity afforded, but with a precocious bent toward business affairs, he gave up part of his school days to gratify a desire for practical training, to the work of a clerk in a dry-goods store in Mount Pleasant, Pa. In 1869 he sought a permanent business occupation, but taking that which was offered, entered the office of his grandfather as bookkeeper, at Broad Ford, Fayette County, Pa. Thus one of the principal factors in the industrial development of Pennsylvania, to whom Pittsburgh owes much for her place among the leading cities of America and who has done much to make the United States one of the foremost commercial nations of the world, modestly commenced his business life. While in the office of his grandfather, young Mr. Frick had his attention called to the value of the coking-coal deposits in the vicinity of Broad Ford. Coke-making, then in its infancy as an industry, was a business with which he was not familiar, but he made a thorough investigation of it, and entered into a partnership with a number of men in the locality, bought a tract of coal land, and built about fifty ovens for the manufacture of coke. This was his first business venture, and he undertook its management with much enthusiasm. The business expanded rapidly, as a ready sale was found for the product at the foundries and furnaces operating all over the country. The capacity of the plant was enlarged as the demand for coke increased, and in 1873 the firm had two hundred ovens. The panic of that year embarrassed many of the customers, and the sale of coke was curtailed considerably. Some of Mr. Frick's partners fell into financial straits, and the enterprise received a setback. In this emergency he appealed to several friends who had faith in his ability, among others Hon. Thomas Mellon, of Pittsburgh, securing from them the means to enable him to purchase the interests of his partners, obtaining control of the business. Coal lands ranged low in price at this time and until the country recovered from the prostration of 1873. Mr. Frick took advantage of the depression and acquired several good properties which had been put on the market. When business revived, his superior judgment in these purchases was demonstrated by the fact that for a time the annual profits more than equalled the purchase price. In 1878 he sold an interest in his business to E. M. Ferguson, of Pittsburgh. Afterward Wallon Ferguson was admitted to the firm of H. C. Frick & Co. In 1882 the firm was merged into the H. C. Frick Coke Company, and Carnegie Brothers & Co., Limited, were large purchasers of the stock. The company is now the largest coke producer in the world, owning in the Connellsville coke region, in Fayette and Westmoreland counties, nearly 40,000 acres of coal and 12,000 coke ovens, with a daily capacity of about twenty-five thousand tons of coke, employing upward of eleven thousand miners and coke operatives, and furnishing an enormous traffic for the railroads running into the iron-producing districts. The remarkable qualifications as an organizer and director of vast business interests shown by Mr. Frick in the development of the



W. C. Fiske

coke industry, brought him an offer, in 1889, of an interest and official connection with the Carnegie concerns. He was admitted to the firm of Carnegie Brothers & Co., Limited, as its chairman, and continued as chairman of that association and its successor, the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, since the reorganization in 1892. In 1895, at the request of Mr. Frick, the duties of the chairman were divided, most of the executive details being transferred to the newly created office of president, Mr. Frick retaining the official title of chairman of the board of managers. In 1897 he also relinquished the management of the minor affairs of the H. C. Frick Coke Company, becoming chairman of its board of directors, enabling him to give more time to his large and varied interests apart from the coke and steel business, and to gain some of the leisure which a life of incessant activity previously precluded. By reason of his position for years as the head of several large employing interests, Mr. Frick has necessarily been brought into public prominence occasionally through the labor disturbances incident to the operation of such great industrial enterprises, notably during the disturbance at the Homestead Works of the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, in 1892. Because of additions to the mills and the introduction of improved machinery designed to lighten labor and at the same time increase the product, a number of men in many departments paid certain fixed rates per ton of product, known as "tonnage men," were enabled to earn wages in some cases 100 per cent. higher than was contemplated by themselves or the company when the wage scale was made three years previously—wages unreasonably high, entirely out of proportion when compared with those of other men in the same mill, and very much in excess of the wages paid for similar work by the competitors of the company. In the negotiations between the officials of the company and the officials of the labor organizations for a new wage scale to take effect at the expiration of the then existing one, the labor officials refused to make or permit any reduction to be made in the rates paid to these "tonnage men." Mr. Frick took a firm stand for the correction of this manifest injustice, and prepared a scale eliminating all the inequalities of the old one, and presented it to the workmen without the approval of the labor officials. A strike involving all the men employed at the mill ensued, attended with extreme disorder and rioting. Time demonstrated the wisdom and justice of Mr. Frick's stand in the matter. With less than a year's trial of the new scale, the workmen and others intimately connected with the trouble freely admitted its fairness and liberality, and that the strike was a mistake and wholly unjustifiable. After trying every means and exhausting every possible resource, including arbitration of differences by disinterested persons, and failing to insure the operation of the works through the agency of labor organizations, against interruptions on account of labor disputes, he finally discontinued contract arrangements with the employees through organizations, contracting instead with the workmen direct. As a result of this policy, suspensions of operations have become infrequent, the causes of discord minimized, and the condition of the workmen immeasurably improved. In business Mr. Frick is wonderfully quick of comprehension, and accurate in his judgment of men and affairs. It appears easy for him to select the best man for a particular duty. He never lacks courage to vigorously carry out his decisions. He is equally firm and courageous in opposing any measure of which his judgment or strong sense of right disapproves. Personally Mr. Frick is extremely modest, sympathetic, kind, and unassuming in his intercourse with others. At home he is sociable, happy, domestic, and affectionate. His charities are great, but are quietly and modestly bestowed. On December 15, 1881, Mr. Frick married Adelaide Howard, daughter of the late Asa P. Childs, of Pittsburgh. To them have been born four children, two boys and two girls, one son and one daughter being deceased.

JUSTIN S. MORRILL.

HON JUSTIN SMITH MORRILL, late United States Senator from Vermont, was born in Stafford, Vt., April 14, 1810. Senator Morrill was known as the "Father of Congress"—the oldest national legislator in continuous service as well as in years, having been more than forty-three years in Congress and nearly thirty-two years in the Senate. To the latter body he was elected for six consecutive terms of six years each—a distinction attained by no other man in the history of the United States. His early education was obtained in the common school of his native village, but at the age of fifteen he was taken from this school, where he was demonstrating rapid proficiency in his studies, and placed in a country store. From that time he did not enjoy another day's schooling, and was destined to get his knowledge in the more practical school of life. After a year's experience as a merchant's clerk in his native village, having received for his services only \$25, he went to Portland, Me., and was employed as stock clerk in an extensive dry-goods establishment. He was also a clerk in a circulating library. All the money that could be saved from his meagre salary was spent for books which were studied with great avidity at such hours as were not occupied in his regular labors. By thus improving his time he pursued a considerable course of classical studies and read Blackstone's Commentaries, but with no intention, it is supposed, of becoming a lawyer. After three years thus spent in Portland he returned to his native town in Vermont and opened a store of his own—one of those village affairs at which anything can be bought from a plough to a pound of tea. It proved successful, and he opened more stores in different parts of the State. His profits he invested in land, and gradually he began to devote himself to farming,—for which he developed a passion which lasted as long as his life,—and in 1848 withdrew altogether from his merchant business to devote his attention to agricultural pursuits. Mr. Morrill led a quiet life, and never held any political office until he was forty-four years old, except that of Justice of the Peace. He was the candidate of the Whig Party, and was elected a Representative in 1854, and took his seat in the Thirty-fourth Congress on December 3, 1855. John Sherman, Mr. Morrill's junior by thirteen years, took his seat for the first time in the same Congress. Mr. Morrill found some distinguished men in Washington when he went there from his quiet village home. Among the Senators were John M. Clayton, Robert Toombs, Stephen A. Douglas, Hannibal Hamlin, Lewis Cass, Hamilton Fish, and William H. Seward. In the House were Howell Cobb, E. B. Washburne, Schuyler Colfax, J. A. Bingham, and Joshua R. Giddings. In the Thirty-fourth Congress Mr. Morrill was a member of the Committees on Agriculture and Ways and Means. Of the latter committee during the Thirtieth Congress he held the important position of chairman, thus becoming what is technically styled the "Leader of the House." He introduced a bill granting lands to agricultural colleges, which was passed by Congress but was vetoed by President Buchanan. A similar bill, which finally became a law, was ably advocated by Mr. Morrill by a speech delivered in Congress, June 6, 1862. In 1856 he opposed the admission of Kansas as a State on the terms then proposed. Subsequently, as a member of a select committee of fifteen appointed to investigate matters in relation to Kansas, he prepared and presented a minority report against the Lecompton constitution. His first speech on the tariff question was delivered in the House February 6, 1857, in opposition to the bill reported by Mr. Campbell of Ohio, the chief grounds of Mr. Morrill's opposition being that it was too much in the interest of manufactures and adverse to agriculture. The famous "Morrill Tariff" was introduced and explained by him in an exhaustive speech, April 23, 1860. This tariff, which became a law in 1861, effected a change from

ad valorem to specific duties on a large number of articles, increased the duties on wool and some other agricultural products, and added many articles to the free list. Under this bill the customs yielded a revenue of \$65,000,000. Mr. Morrill made a speech February 4, 1862, maintaining the impolicy of making paper a legal tender, declaring that it would lead to inflation and make great difficulty in the return to specie payments. He advocated a system of issuing exchequer bills, which, had it been adopted, would have tended to prevent the great depreciation of the currency which eventually occurred. On March 12, 1862, Mr. Morrill made a speech explanatory of the Internal Tax Bill, which, as chairman of the sub-committee to whom the matter was referred, he had performed the principal labor in preparing. By this bill was originated the vast internal revenue system which served so excellent a purpose for the country. It has been declared that a system of such varied application, and yet so simple and efficient for subserving the necessities of a great nation, was never before devised. Mr. Boutwell, afterward Secretary of the Treasury, after having had the experience of executing the law, as Commissioner of Internal Revenue, said it was "the most perfect system ever devised by any nation." Although elected as a Whig, Mr. Morrill became a strong Republican from the foundation of that party. He fought secession with a rugged, bulldog energy. A dispassionate man, deliberate, controlled by his reason and never by emotion, he made few political mistakes. When Congress met in December, 1865, Mr. Morrill took a prominent part in the work of the Reconstruction Committee. The following year he reported a bill from the Committee on Ways and Means expanding the authority provided by the act of 1865 for funding interest-bearing obligations so as to include obligations bearing no interest. After serving from the Thirty-fourth to the Thirty-ninth Congress, inclusive, Mr. Morrill was elected Senator from Vermont, and on March 4, 1867, took his seat in the Upper House as the successor of Luke P. Poland. He did not take a very active part in the impeachment proceedings against President Johnson, but was one of the twenty-nine Senators who filed opinions, and he voted "guilty" with most of the Republicans. The first great question in the discussion of which he took part in the Senate was the remonetization of silver. He denounced the Bland Bill as "a fearful assault upon the public credit. It resuscitates the obsolete dollar," he said, "which Congress entombed in 1834, and makes it full legal tender, although it is worth less than a greenback in gold." Senator Morrill was re-elected in 1872, 1878, 1884, 1890, and 1896, making his service in the Senate nearly thirty-two years, and his entire service in both branches forty-three years without a single break. In August, 1893, when he was in his eighty-fourth year, he made a speech on the silver question which indicated that he was as vigorous and acute as ever. Three years previously he had predicted that the silver compromise would bring about "a general lack of confidence." He was the author of the bills which built the Congressional Library and expanded the National Museum. He served on many of the most important Senate committees and took conspicuous part in all great legislative measures. When renominated for the last time, in 1896, he then being more than eighty-six years old, Mr. Morrill told his friends in the Vermont Legislature that they ran a great risk in choosing a man of his great age to represent their State in the Senate, and suggested that it would be wiser to confer the honor on a younger man. The reply was prompt and conclusive:

"Vermont cannot get along without you as one of its Senators. Your experience alone would be of more value to the State than the work of any new, though younger, man could possibly be."

Because of the parallel which his life suggested with that of Gladstone the Senator was frequently called the "Grand Old Man of the Senate." Gladstone was born five months before him, but Gladstone retired from public life when he was eighty-four, and at that age Senator

Morrill was in the enjoyment of vigorous health, mental and physical, and able to attend to all his legislative duties. The old-line conservatism of Senator Morrill could not stand the annexation of Hawaii, which he said was "an overdone example of the European colonial system, belonging to and emanating from the aristocratic school of politics. It does not listen to the still small voice of peace, industry, and economy, but to the blast of the popular trumpet which would conquer worlds and reign in Hawaii rather than serve in Heaven." He opposed, in language almost as strong, the free coinage of silver. He likewise opposed the new expansion schemes of the Administration, and was uncompromising in his hostility to territorial annexation as the result of the Spanish-American war. Mr. Morrill's last speech in the Senate was delivered a little before the adjournment, December, 1898, for the Christmas holidays. He spoke on the need of a building for the United States Supreme Court and other courts. He showed few signs of diminished vitality, and at the conclusion of his speech the honor was done him of a unanimous passage of the resolutions which he advocated. Senator Morrill was long one of the most picturesque figures at the Capitol. His kindness, his courtesy, and his philosophy, together with his sweet, gracious, and noble character, made him honored and appreciated by all who knew him; his annual speech, always bright and witty, at the opening of the Senate was looked forward to with interest and listened to with pleasure; and his demise was as sincerely regretted by his colleagues and the public generally as any mortal's death could be. He died at his home in Washington, D. C., in the early morning of December 28, 1898. His wife died in May, 1898. His son James S. Morrill, the sole survivor of his immediate family, is clerk of the Finance Committee of the United States Senate. At Senator Morrill's funeral, held in the United States Senate Chamber at noon on December 31st, many and loving tributes were paid to his memory. The services were conducted with impressive dignity in the presence of a distinguished assemblage, including the President and Vice-President, members of the Cabinet, Justices of the Supreme Court, Senators, and Representatives in Congress, the Speaker of the House, and representatives of the army and navy and of the diplomatic corps, as well as a concourse of private citizens, who took this means of testifying the affectionate regard in which Mr. Morrill was universally held. Flowers were banked on the casket, half burying it in a wealth of orchids, dark meteor roses, calla lilies, and ferns. Back of these were solid tiers of flowers, rising like richly colored terraces to the upper dais. It was such a floral outpouring as is seldom seen, even in the Senate. The Chamber itself bore eloquent testimony to the life-long service of the Vermont Senator within its walls. The vacant chair and desk in the front row and to the left of the presiding officer, so long used by Mr. Morrill, were heavily draped in black crepe. From the walls of the Chamber hung long garlands and festoons of smilax leaves, and in all the recesses about the Chamber stood tall palms, ferns, and plants in a profusion not before undertaken in the Senate. The scene was one of profound solemnity long to be remembered. The Rev. Dr. Leavitt, who conducted the burial service, delivered an eloquent and heartfelt tribute to the memory of the deceased, and in closing said:

"Proud Vermont, how idle to attempt to eulogize thy son! Here lies a grand old man; one of America's grand old men; an example of civic virtue and integrity; a pattern for our young men, a vision of the best and noblest citizenship in the onward and upward sweep of this great republic."

Senator Morrill's remains, together with those of his wife removed from Washington, were taken to Montpelier, Vt., for temporary burial preparatory to their final interment at Stratford.



Reynold M. Pullman

ROYAL H. PULLMAN.

REV. ROYAL H. PULLMAN, A.M., D.D., the eldest son of James Lewis and Emily Caroline Pullman, was born in Auburn, N. Y., June 30, 1826. He enjoyed good educational advantages; was a diligent and painstaking student, graduating with the class of 1844 from the Portland High School, and later receiving the degree of Master of Arts from Lombard University, Galesburg, Ill. The same university conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1894. His parents, who were devout members of the Universalist Church, early consecrated him in their hearts to the Christian ministry of that church. He pursued his theological studies under the private instruction of Rev. George W. Montgomery, D.D., of Rochester, N. Y., there being at that time no theological school in the denomination to which he belonged. In 1853 he entered the home missionary field with great zeal, preparatory to receiving full ministerial orders. The service of ordination was held in the Clarendon Universalist Church, June, 1854. Immediately thereafter he was given in charge of an extensive field for missionary work in the western part of his native State. He entered upon his duties with an enthusiasm of love which no hardship could chill, and with such courage and Christian faith as gave him the most flattering success. To him Universalism was more than a simple denial of theological errors—more than a mere protest against an endless hell; it was an affirmation of Christian ethics, and of the great doctrines of the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of all mankind. He understood salvation to be not an escape from the righteous retribution of sin, but Christian character built after the Divine ideal of manhood in the life of the Lord Jesus Christ. The fervor of Mr. Pullman's preaching soon gathered a large congregation at Olcott, N. Y., the central station of his missionary work—where he secured the erection of a substantial house of worship. From Olcott he was called to Fulton in the same State. Here, also, after a few years, he erected a new church edifice, the new building far exceeding in cost and beauty the old one which it displaced. In 1867 he accepted a call to Peoria, Ill., where, in the succeeding year, he dedicated the most commodious and beautiful church in that growing city. In 1872 he was elected to the office of General Secretary of the Universalist General Convention. This position gave him charge of all the home missionary work of the convention. This is the highest official position in the Universalist denomination. He was re-elected each year for four years, and prosecuted his work with tireless energy, and won the most gratifying success. Resolutions of the Board of Trustees of the General Convention bear this testimony, and express the profoundest regret that overwork compelled the resignation of an officer who was so efficient in a field of high responsibility. Though Mr. Pullman had taken a brief rest in a trip to Europe in the summer of 1875, he felt on his return that he had not the strength to continue his work in a way satisfactory to himself, and that he must seek further rest. Dr. Pullman was called to the pastoral charge of the Second Universalist Church in Baltimore, Md., and entered upon his work in May, 1877. From the first he impressed himself upon the public as an earnest and devoted Christian, independent in thought, bold in speech, and tireless in zeal for the up-building of the Redeemer's Kingdom. His eloquence attracted large audiences, especially in his Sunday-evening lectures on popular themes. His expository sermons were listened to with great interest, and his presentation of the distinguishing doctrines of his church was plain, simple, and convincing. His controversial sermons were models of the debater's skill. But, however great Dr. Pullman's skill as a controversialist, and how-ever strong in his doctrinal preaching, his real power is evidenced, in the later years of his ministry, in his masterly handling of practical Christian themes. His power to stir the conscience and move the heart is marked. The helpfulness of his preaching in the work of character-

building may be said to be the chief characteristic of his ministry. The church edifice on East Baltimore Street, occupied by Dr. Pullman during the early years of his pastorate, was sold in 1886, and under the inspiration of his efforts a very attractive and beautiful church edifice was erected on Guilford Avenue and Lanvale Street, and dedicated in 1888. In 1887 Dr. Pullman founded the Young People's Guild, a strong organization of the young men and women of his church. The Christian Endeavor Department of the Guild established a monthly magazine for the furtherance of mission work. Of this magazine Dr. Pullman has editorial charge. In 1890, "All Souls Mission" was founded as an outgrowth of the church, and was so prosperous that a site was secured and a neat and convenient chapel was erected in 1892 on Hopkins Avenue. Dr. Pullman preached the dedicatory sermon. The occasion was one of great interest, and was a celebration of victory—the victory of faith which began the work and sustained it, fulfilling all the promises of God. It was accepted as an evidence of the missionary spirit of the church. In the winter of 1891, Dr. Pullman made a strong movement in the interests of Christian unity, by arranging for a series of sermons to be preached in his church by representative clergymen of the leading denominations in the city. Each clergyman was asked to give a brief *résumé* of the history of his church, and to present its distinguishing doctrines. The following clergymen responded to the courteous invitation: Rev. Dr. Evans, of St. Paul's English Lutheran; Rev. Dr. Clever, of the Reformed Church; Rev. Dr. Rowland, of the Franklin Square Baptist Church; Rev. Dr. Van Meter, Dean of the Woman's College, Methodist; Rev. Dr. Marshall, of the Christian Church; Rev. Dr. J. Addison Smith, of the Presbyterian Church; Rev. Dr. Lawrence, of the Congregational Church; and Rev. Thomas A. King, of the New Jerusalem Church. These sermons were all of a high order and were pervaded with the Christian spirit. Large congregations attended; the press of the city spoke in the highest terms of this practical effort to bring the church closer in the fellowship of the Spirit. Dr. Pullman preached the concluding sermon of the series; this was published as a tract and widely circulated. The demands upon the time and strength of the now venerable pastor were so heavy that he secured Rev. U. S. Milburn as an assistant, who, the year following, was succeeded by Rev. C. P. Hall. Dr. Pullman has not confined himself to the work of his church alone, but has always answered calls for help in other fields of usefulness. He has lectured in nearly every part of the city on temperance and other reforms. He always responds to patriotic calls on the Fourth of July, Decoration Day, and other occasions of great public interest. In 1890 he accepted the nomination for Congress from the Republican Convention of the Third Congressional District of Maryland. In his speech accepting the nomination he said: "The better the Christian, the better the patriot; even the Christian minister should take a working interest in politics. I put my religion in harness and shall enter the campaign to do all I can to lift politics out of its degradation, by urging honest methods and high patriotic motives." During the campaign he was constantly in the field. Though largely reducing the Democratic majority, he was defeated, as he expected, but gained everything he aimed to accomplish. Both Democratic and Republican papers commended his noble efforts to raise the standard of politics to a higher moral plane. "Citizens can be, should be, must be, as honest in politics as in anything else," was his constant plea. "American sovereigns should be kingly in every true sense of that word. 'Government of the people, for the people, and by the people' are words of the martyred Lincoln that go to the heart of the matter." Dr. Pullman refers to his experiences in this campaign as among the most interesting of his life. He gained knowledge of human nature which added greatly to his pulpit efficiency. He could take better aim and hit the mark when dealing with much of human weakness. He may be considered as one of the most public-spirited of the Baltimore clergy. He is a member of the Reform League; of the Good Government Club; of the Union for Public Good. He is a member of the Maryland

State Temperance League, and of the Maryland Academy of Science. He is a Master Mason, a Royal Arch Mason, and Knight Templar. He married Miss Harriet J. Barmore April 3, 1845. On April 3, 1895, the happy couple celebrated their Golden Wedding. The filial reverence and love in which the congregation held their venerable pastor and his faithful wife moved them to unite with the family in celebrating the golden event. Early in the day Mr. George M. Pullman, brother of the bridegroom, arrived with his private car filled with relatives from the East, West, and North. These, with the son and daughter, made up the happy family party at the residence of the distinguished couple on Guilford Avenue. In the evening a reception was given to the committees representing the seven organizations of the parish. Resolutions were presented and felicitous speeches were made by the members of the several committees, all of which were responded to with sentiments of high appreciation by the pastor. Rev. Dr. James M. Pullman, brother of the bridegroom, said, as he had said at the silver wedding: "The fidelities of the past in your wedded life are accepted on this golden wedding as the pledge of your future faithfulness. God bless and keep you." This simple service concluded, the golden circlet was gallantly placed upon the finger of the bride by the bridegroom. Later, the wedding party entered the church, which was crowded by a rejoicing assemblage in which were recognized many of the leading citizens of Baltimore. Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton, of New York, offered prayer. Rev. Dr. James M. Pullman made an eloquent address, which was responded to by the pastor in behalf of his bride and himself. The Deems Quartette sang tastefully selected numbers, after which an elegant collation was served by the ladies in the social rooms of the church. Fifty years of happy wedded life are eloquent witnesses in behalf of such manly and womanly virtues, without which the Golden Wedding is impossible. At the conclusion of a pastorate of twenty years, April 30, 1897, Dr. Pullman, feeling that he could no longer bear the strain of continued service, tendered his resignation, which, after many delays and many conferences, was accepted with profound regret by the parish. He was made Pastor Emeritus by unanimous vote, accompanied with the resolutions expressing the highest appreciation of his faithful and successful service. He retired from his work covered with honors, revered and loved, not only by his own congregation, but by great numbers of people who have been blessed and helped through his faithful ministrations. He will continue to reside in Baltimore, believing, as he says, this to be "the most healthful and delightful city in the country; intelligent, refined, and progressive." He will devote himself to public interests as he has strength, and do such things as he can for the public good. The marked characteristics of Dr. Pullman's life and ministry are suggested in the subjoined extracts from the addresses of Dr. C. S. McWhorter and the Rev. Dr. J. M. Pullman, at the golden wedding. Mr. C. S. McWhorter, representing the church, said:

DR. PULLMAN: It has been my pleasant duty on this happy occasion to be the bearer of a love message to you and Mrs. Pullman direct from the full, warm heart of each member of the Second Universalist Church, of which you are the honored pastor. In their names, and by their express command, I heartily congratulate you both that the Giver of all good has specially honored you with the rare privilege of celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of your marriage. The whole church rejoices with you, and the people, to whose service you have given so many of the best and ripest years of your lives, deem this an opportune time in which to renew assurances of their unflinching faithfulness, confidence, and loyalty. At this moment there is welling up in the hearts of a united church a sweet and earnest prayer that, restored to the joys of perfect health, you may be spared to each other for many, many years to come. Passing, not long ago, through a range of mountains in which may be seen many prominent peaks, some of greater, others of less elevation, we noted one which stood out in bold and strong relief, lifting its royal crown above all others—towering, imperial, majestic—its very individuality attracting and fixing the attention of the beholder. In this city of good preachers, which may be com-

pared, not inaptly, to a range of mountains, each peak of which, whatever its elevation, stands for a preacher, you are symbolized, at least in the hearts of your own people, by this splendid, lofty summit of the mountain range, your strong personality, your broad, Christian, fraternal spirit, commanding and receiving the respectful attention of the religious community, irrespective of denominational affiliation, thus bringing our much reviled and greatly misunderstood Church within the lines of religious toleration and respectability as drawn by our ultra-orthodox friends. A man, however—I may say, *any* man—whatever his native ability, whatever his educational opportunities, whatever his consecration, is very largely and very generally the product of his wife's potential influence. Who has not heard sung the praises of the immeasurable power of the mother in moulding the character and shaping the destinies of men, and through them, of nations? And the song never can be set to music too sweet nor too divine. But another sweet song is yet to be written and set to music the angels may sing, which shall recount the equally potent influence of the wife, who, by the power of love, makes the strong, unbending tree to yield to her delicate touch and grow into symmetry and beauty, even as the mother, the tender twig—the faithful, the patient, the uncomplaining embodiment of the self-sacrificing spirit of love's devotion. It is with undisguised pleasure, therefore, that the Church takes this occasion to give expression to its deep gratitude that your coming to us was also the occasion of the coming into our very life of the sweet and lovely spirit of your wife. We gratefully award to her a double meed of honor, first for her own dear sake, and also for the share she has had in making you what you are—a very tower of strength to our beloved Zion in this city of churches.

CONGRATULATORY ADDRESS.

By REV. J. M. PULLMAN, D.D.

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The years fall off as we recall a day, fifty years ago, when in the flush of youth and love and hope you two pledged your faith, founded a new family among the families of the earth, and began the journey of life together. We congratulate you that your golden period has come full cycle, that the day which rounds out and completes your fifty years of married life has dawned, so that a consummation which was the desire of your hearts is happily reached at last. Whatever may befall, the fifty well-spent years are now secure, and this is our warrant for rejoicing with you amid the mingled shades and splendors of this golden anniversary. With all our hearts we congratulate you upon the loyal comradeship with which you have stood shoulder to shoulder through the storm and stress of life—preserving amid cloud and sunshine the essence of that love and devotion to each other which glorified your earlier and now crowns your later days. You have kept your hearts young by your unselfish interest in the welfare of others; you have kept your youthful dreams in sight; and your fidelity to your early vows is an example which re-affirms the intrinsic sacredness of the marriage bond and the essential divineness of the home and family life.

* * * * *

But there are deeper things than these. We congratulate you on the use you have made of those fifty years. Early in your career you put self-seeking into subordination and made the chief motive of your lives the elevation of mankind, the bettering of human society. Wherever you have worked, you have been, under God, generating centres of moral and spiritual energy. Your influence has been thrown on the side of purity and morality. You have steadfastly opposed the great evils that prey upon society. You have wrought for the welfare of the weak, the fallen, the ignorant, the oppressed. You have warned, admonished, guided, inspired, consoled, and uplifted all whom you could reach. The world is cleaner, sweeter, and brighter because you have lived and worked in it. Tried by any test we know how to apply, such lives are in the utmost sense successful. "They that be teachers shall shine as the brightness of the firmament; and they that turn many to righteousness as the stars forever and ever." And we congratulate you, too, that your lives have been those of Reformers, ever seeking higher truths and better methods. Yours was the choice, and yours has been the discipline of the minority. We rejoice in your lifelong championship of a little understood and unpopular Faith. Yours



Robert H. Hughes

has been the task which tests the metal of souls. And now that the great truth you have stood for has spread far and wide and has gained many champions and defenders, it is good to remember your steadfast advocacy of it in the days when its voice was only the voice of one crying in the wilderness:

"Then to side with Truth is noble, when we share her wretched crust,
Ere her cause bring fame and profit, and 'tis prosperous to be just;
Then it is the brave man chooses, while the coward stands aside,
Doubting in his abject spirit, till his Lord is crucified,
And the multitude make virtue of the faith they had denied."

But I am eager to turn for a moment to the personal and intimate aspects of this memorable occasion. We can never forget the many years after father's death when yours was the only home we had, sheltering mother and the younger children, and constituting the rallying centre of the family life. Nor shall I ever cease to remember with gratitude that it was in your home and under its high influences that my thoughts were first turned toward the Christian ministry—that it was from your home that I went to the Divinity School, and to its dear and hospitable shelter that I returned in the vacations, never failing to find there the utmost measure of loving welcome and a generous and sympathetic encouragement in all my hopes and aspirations. And so, leaving off where I would fain begin the lengthening catalogue of your loving kindnesses, I congratulate you and the faithful sharer of your labors, your church, and all who come within the circle of your influence, and your family most of all, on your ardent and indomitable trust in God. It seems to us that, standing upon this Rock of Ages from which nor age nor trial nor calamity can move you, you hold aloft a torch of faith whose rays shine far, and shine brighter and brighter unto the perfect day.

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Dr. Pullman's children are: Mrs. Frances P. Smith and George H., a graduate of Harvard Law School. His brothers are: Albert B., for many years Second Vice-President of the Pullman Palace Car Company; George M., Founder and President of the Pullman Palace Car Company; Rev. James M., D.D., and Charles L., Inventor. His sisters are: Mrs. George West and Mrs. Dr. W. F. Fluhrer.

ROBERT H. PRUYN.

HON. ROBERT HEWSON PRUYN, of Albany, N. Y., was born in that place February 14, 1815, and died there February 26, 1882. Among those sturdy Dutch forces which laid the foundation and which have reared the superstructure of Albany progress, for three rounded centuries, the Pruy family have been leading coefficients, and in none of them have inherited traits and native abilities come to higher and more helpful expression than in the member of the family under consideration in this article. The Albany family of Pruy, as American habits have Anglicized the spelling of it, is warrantably referable for its rise to Arnold or Arent Pruynen, a native of Maestricht in about the year 1330. His son and namesake Arnold was Burgomaster of that city in 1455. As fecund as forceful, many children were born to these men, and several of them, as well as many of their collateral descendants, settled in Antwerp, by a policy of selection of commercial centres as the theatre of their activities from which the family have never departed. We find an Arnold Pruynen, in the fourth line of descent from the man of Maestricht—and the third from the Burgomaster, who was his grandfather, active in Antwerp toward the close of the fourteenth century. This Arnold had a son Christopher Pruyn—again had there been an economy in the orthography—born to him in Antwerp in 1515. Love is said to have asked no aid of law or church in his begetting, but the incivility was condoned by Charles V., who legitimized his birth, because of municipal and state service which proved him a man of uncommon merit and parts. He became Collector and Treasurer of the City of Antwerp, in

a time when representative qualities alone sufficed for representative positions. He was accused of appropriating the public funds to his personal use, and though he always stoutly protested his integrity, he was unable to cope with the resources of his enemies, in a time when a man was conveniently presumed guilty until he proved himself innocent. His fortune was confiscated. He left Antwerp in 1570, in his fifty-fifth year, and going to Sweden, died there before 1600. Long after his death his innocence was proved and reparation was made to his record and memory which was denied to his rights when he lived. His descendants had scattered. Some had gone to Poland, others to the Low Countries. As might be inferred from the consideration shown to him by the Emperor Charles V., the family of Christopher Pruyne were Roman Catholics, and so continued for some generations. Francis, the son of John Pruyne or Pruynen, with his wife Aeltje or Adelaide, were in Albany as far back as 1665. The Collected Annals of Albany, by the late Joel Munsell, in Vol. IV., p. 438, establish the presence of Frans Janse Pruyne, by the evidence of record deeds. It appears that a lot on the corner of Maiden Lane and James Street was his property. The oath of allegiance required of the citizens of that day was too much for him, whose form of faith we have advisedly mentioned. It exacted fealty to King William. It then required abhorrence and detestation of the church of Rome; a declaration of hostility to its temporal and spiritual jurisdiction; an old-fashioned fulmination against transubstantiation and the adoration of the Virgin. The Dutch, it will be seen, did not do things by halves. In an age when Church and State were interconvertible forces, they made adherence to their faith not less signal than renunciation of the creed with whose exponents they had tried issue not merely of debate but of battle, as many of the reddened records of history attest. It seems that all of the Albanians took this oath except the Pruyne referred to and Peter Villeroy. It is a curious evidence of the positiveness of the Pruyns that this was the case. It is a curious proof of the evanescence of "rigors" as a disease in religion, that in a capital in which the rights of conscience are signally recognized, the descendants of the stout Roman Catholic have long been leading supporters of the reformed faith which proscribed, and was in turn proscribed by, their ancestors. In the period passing under review, it is agreed that a Johannes Pruyn took duly the oath required. The family name was in all these periods variously spelled Pruyn, Pruin, Pruynen, Pruiue, and, at times, Prun, as well as in other ways. Throughout the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries the members of the family lived in Albany, and quietly and actively fulfilled the mission of life laid upon them. That more were Protestants than Catholics the records of the old Dutch Church prove, for nearly a dozen of the name appear on its communicant rolls as far back as 1655. They were fruitful and faithful and forceful. There never has been a time when they were either few or negative, in the life of the capital of New York. The father of our subject was Casparus F. Pruyn, Esq., a citizen of influence and energy in the life of the city during the latter half of the eighteenth century, he being descended from Scotch sources through his mother, Cornelia Dunbar, and married Miss Ann Hewson, the mother of the gentleman whom we are considering. The interblending of nationalities thus indicated accounts for the combination of characteristics which a study and narrative of his career exhibits. We have seen the historic sources whence his family descended, and it will be perceived that the consideration was necessary to account for the energy and diversity of qualities which are reflected by the facts of his life. In boyhood, under the influences of a home training in which reverence, patriotism, self-help, and industry were inculcated, he was entered as a student in the then and since famous Albany Academy, and, aside from the acquisition of a thorough practical and classical education, he was, best of all, placed under the shaping and inspiring influence of such influential minds as those of Theodore Roneyne Beck, M.D., LL.D., and Joseph Henry, LL.D., the eminent scientist, and afterward the distinguished organizer and executive of the Smithsonian Institution. To meet these men was almost a liberal

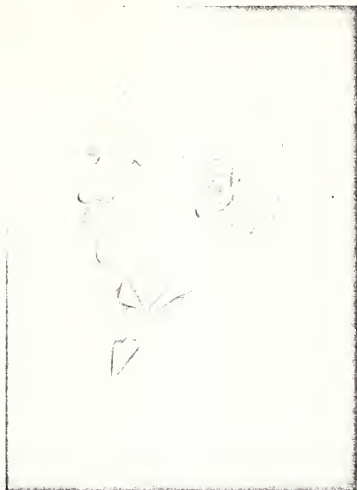
education. To be trained by them was an advantage not inferior to a scholarship in Rugby, under the famous Arnold. The forming mind of the youth received an impetus and impressions of which the effect was never lost. He was rooted and grounded in thoroughness and in the systematic attack of the sources of knowledge. He determined, after graduation in due course at Rutgers College, New Jersey, to acquire the profession of the law, and he entered as a student the office of the late Hon. Abraham Van Vechten, formerly the Attorney-General of the State, and a jurist of high rank at the always celebrated bar of Albany. In 1836, in his twenty-first year, Mr. Pruyn was qualified for practice. Almost immediately on obtaining his majority he was appointed Attorney and Counsellor for the Corporation of his native city, a position which he filled with thorough acceptance for three years. He was subsequently chosen a member of the municipal council for a like period. In both trusts he acquired that knowledge of the interests and methods of the city of his birth and of his home which stood him, and Albany, in good stead on many a subsequent occasion. In 1845, 1849, and 1850, Mr. Pruyn was a member of the Assembly of the State, and took a high rank as a friend of literature, commerce, the canals, and the farming interests. He had not a little to do with putting the provisions of the constitution, but then recently adopted, into effect by legislation. His clearness and conciseness as a debater and his thoroughness as a student of State affairs made him influential in a Legislature of eminent men. In 1850 he was the Whig candidate for Speaker of the Assembly. The Democracy had a tie vote with the Whigs, but it having become apparent to Mr. Pruyn that one of the Whig members could not properly hold his seat, Mr. Pruyn himself abstained from voting, and the Democratic candidate was chosen. The quality of honor which this exhibited mated with a time when office sought the man and public positions were held for the public interests. The appreciation of this high-minded course was shown shortly afterward. The Speaker was called home by family affliction, and the Democrats themselves elected Mr. Pruyn Speaker *pro tempore*. In 1854 Mr. Pruyn was again in the Assembly, and, although speaking and voting against the Prohibitory Liquor Law, which was passed that year, but was vetoed by Governor Seymour, he was elected Speaker, despite the fact that two-thirds of the members were in favor of the passage of that measure. As a Speaker his parliamentary courage, readiness, and justice were marked. He enjoyed the unique advantage of never having had one of his rulings in the Chair appealed from. In 1860 he was again presented for the Legislature in the Third Assembly District of Albany County, which by a reappointment had been made politically adverse, by a very large majority, to his views. He came within sixty-two votes of an election, though the Lincoln electoral ticket had tenfold that majority against it in that district. In September, 1861, President Lincoln appointed Mr. Pruyn United States Minister to Japan, as successor to Hon. Townsend Harris, who was the first diplomatic representative of our republic to that kingdom. The test laid upon the diplomat was not a small one. It was necessary that the United States should have the strongest representation abroad, that our prestige should not abate in foreign lands while we were struggling to preserve our autonomy, and to establish full manhood freedom at home. It was especially necessary that the equality, if not the primacy of the United States, in that ingenious and most peculiar portion of the Eastern world, should be secured. Foundation work then had to be done for the present superstructure of American influence there now. It had to be done, too, largely by the Minister himself, whom the preoccupations of our home Government, and the distance of months in time from the Secretary of State (there being neither cable nor established steam lines of communication) left mostly to his own responsibility. This American gentleman had to contest for influence with the trained diplomats of the most powerful monarchies in the world and against the usages and suspicions of one of the most set and insulated empires on the earth. The general task assigned to him was formidable in no ordinary sense. The particular prob-

lems presented or produced intensified the delicacy and the difficulty of the position. Weekly or bi-weekly steamers and telegraph facilities available on the instant to all points of the planet now render the work of articulation with his home Government easy and constant to our Minister to Japan or China. The absence of those means from 1861 to 1865 often caused instructions, when received, to be inapplicable to the situations, as they had changed since the instructions were sent. It was of necessity a diplomacy of the diplomat almost exclusively. In recognition of this fact, our vessels of war in Japan waters were placed entirely at the disposal of the Minister, within the instructions prescribed by the Navy Department. Mr. Pruyn had to make exemplary use of these vast powers, when indecision, error, or precipitancy would have destroyed the germinating influence of his Government. He thoroughly acquainted himself with the institutions and arts of the East, so as to become admittedly an unexcelled authority upon them to his countrymen. He wrote at length to the State Department the results of his observations, and his reasons for his lines of policy. His correspondence was hardly equalled in volume by that of any other representative. In the opinion of the late Charles Sumner, so long and honorably the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, expressed to the late Hon. J. V. L. Pruyn, then the member of Congress from the Albany district, Mr. Pruyn's correspondence was not surpassed in ability by that of any other American envoy, with possibly the exception of Hon. Charles Francis Adams. Mr. Pruyn concededly secured American equality of rights in the East, and did it in a way which made the continuation of his policy the combined preference and necessity of his successors. Returning to the United States, with evidences of the honor of his Government and of his countrymen, Mr. Pruyn was supported in 1867, as the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of his native State, as the representative of the union of the conservative Republicans with those with whom partisan causes had placed them aforetime at variance, but with whom agreement on constitutional questions and on reconstruction by reconciliation had reunited them. An attack of diphtheria with its consequences then retired him from civic and business activity for a number of years. He was, however, induced by Governor Hoffman to serve on the non-partisan commission to frame amendments to the State constitution. That illustrious gathering of scholars and statesmen made him their presiding officer. He more directly perhaps than any other man tempered and determined the course of results which took form in the better business government of our State and in the enlargement of the powers of the executive office. Among his associates in the body were Francis Kernan, Lucius Robinson, Judge Rumsey, Judge Jackson, ex-Attorney-General Daniel Pratt, B. D. Silliman, Erastus Brooks, William Cassidy, and others of equal distinction. This last State service was, as has been seen, the formulation of the forces of administrative reform, which the preceding constitutional convention did not frame in a way to command popular approval. The commission over which Mr. Pruyn presided succeeded, however, in originating measures which were as feasible as they have been beneficent. The sale of the lateral canals was provided for. The substitution of a Superintendent of Public Works for three Canal Commissioners and of a Superintendent of State Prisons for three Inspectors was secured. Sectarian appropriations, which had become a gross abuse, were stopped. The prohibition of the constitution was laid on special legislation. The Executive was given power to veto items in money bills, without prejudice to those which he might approve. A two-thirds vote of all legislators elected was made necessary to override a veto, instead of merely two-thirds of a quorum. The government of the State was placed on a basis which has enabled its debt and taxes to be steadily lessened while its rills of revenue increased. It should be noted that as on Mr. Pruyn from 1847 to 1850 devolved duties connected with the enforcement of the 1846 constitution, by legislation, so was it the privilege of the State to secure him in 1872 to moderate the work of adjusting the changes and reforms to that instrument required by the newer duties of the newer times.

This separated State service was bridged by the wonderful work on his part to emphasize and perpetuate the primacy of his country in the antipodes. In addition to these duties, Mr. Pruyn served as Adjutant-General of the State for the two years of the term of Governor Clark and as the Judge Advocate-General during the administrations of Governors Seward, Silas Wright, W. C. Bouck, and Washington Hunt. The peculiar talents, public experience, and social position of Mr. Pruyn required him to consent to place his labors at the service of not a few institutions. He was a trustee of Rutgers College; a Governor of Union University; the President of the Board of Directors of the Dudley Observatory; the Vice-President of the Board of Trustees of the Albany Medical College, and a member of the Executive Committee of the State Normal School. His literary and art collections were extensive, rare, and valuable. His collection of Japanese and porcelain wares, of the most historical and elegant and unique sort, was not supposed to be equalled in value or variety by any public or private collection in the United States, if in Europe, and his library was replete with antique books and a wealth of engravings which together comprised the choicest specimens of the typographical and graphic art, from the time of the first use of movable types unto the present. The artistic value of these was not second to their historical and literary worth. As the gentleman was himself an authority on all these subjects, so was his mansion a sanctuary and resort in one, of their devotees. As a collector and annalist his fame was known to the scholars and artists of all lands. For many years Mr. Pruyn was President of the National Commercial Bank, an institution for more than sixty years the depository of the general funds of the State. He was also the Vice-President of the Albany Savings Bank, incorporated in 1820, and a trustee of the Metropolitan Trust Company, in New York City. At an early period in his manhood life, Mr. Pruyn was most happily married to an Albany gentlewoman, of a lineage equal to his own, and with mental and moral gifts which admirably enabled her to be of special assistance and helpful companionship to him, in all of his varied, distinguished, and responsible career. This lady was Jane Anne, the daughter of the late Gerritt Y. Lansing, who represented the Albany district in Congress in the term of President Jackson, and who at his death was the Chancellor of the Regents of the University of New York State. The family is distinguished in Albany for its virtues, influence, and public talents. The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Pruyn was Treasurer of the State, and also the Law Chancellor, and her mother's father was Abraham Yates, early distinguished as the founder of the principles of Thomas Jefferson into a party in this commonwealth. He was called "the Democrat," alike to distinguish him as the father of that party in New York, and to mark his primacy of influence in it. The historical political articles signed "The Rough-Hewer" were his. Two sons now in active business and public life were the fruit of the marriage of Mr. Pruyn. Mr. Pruyn was likewise largely interested in great manufacturing interests, some of which were subsequently managed by his two sons. Mr. Pruyn's activity in literature, art, science, education, and benevolences mated not only with his energy in business affairs, but furnished an example to the citizenship of his country of the duty of employing the talents committed to one for the largest and best uses of the time and country in which one's lot is cast, and of holding powers and opportunities in trust for the purposes of God and humanity. His public service and his private life were propelled on the plane of principle. The distinctions that came to him were such as he first commanded by ability and then made instrumental in the work of benefiting his country and his kind, and the qualities shown by his ancestors for over five hundred years came to no inconspicuous or unworthy expression, at his hands, in any of the great results with which he had been identified in the present century.

ELISHA MORGAN.

HON. ELISHA MORGAN, a distinguished citizen of Massachusetts and leading American manufacturer, founder and for many years President of the Morgan Envelope Company of Springfield, an incorporator and a Vice-President of the United States Envelope Company, President of the United Electric Company and of the Real Estate Improvement Company of Springfield, and a director in a number of important manufacturing and banking corporations, Presidential Elector in 1888 and 1892, and a member of the Governor's Council of Massachusetts in 1892-93, was born in Northfield, Mass., September 7, 1833. Mr. Morgan is an American in the fullest sense of the term, being of that sturdy Puritan stock which settled New England, and has contributed so effectively in building up the national character. Away back in the sixteenth century his ancestors appear to have flourished at Bristol, England, whence, in 1636, three brothers of the name of Morgan emigrated to the Massachusetts Bay Colony, arriving in Boston in April of that year. One of these brothers proceeded to Virginia and another settled in Connecticut. From the third, Capt. Miles Morgan, the subject of this sketch, is a lineal descendant in the fifth generation. Miles Morgan settled at Roxbury—now a part of Boston—and for a period of six years seems to have been a loyal son of the colony. That he was a fearless and independent person is evident from the fact that he dared to disagree with the theocracy which exhibited a tendency "to limit the qualifications of freemen and to expand the prerogatives of those in authority." Agreeing with William Pynchon that the setting up of a "standing council for term of life" menaced the prerogatives if not the liberties of the people, he joined that worthy and his associates at Springfield, like them journeying on foot westward through the wilderness to the Connecticut River. It was no small feat in those days thus to tempt fortune away from the mother settlement, for, apart from the dangers arising from the opposition of the hostile savages, there were others, such as isolation, cold, hunger, and homesickness, before which even the most courageous might quail. Miles Morgan was a young man at this period. He had the grit of a hardy race. Prospective privation and suffering had no terrors for him; in fact, he preferred the risk of them to the certainty of a less restricted freedom on the coast. Moreover, he was in love, and the magic of that influence cheered him as he built his home in the new settlement. When this task had been completed to his satisfaction—and that he was very thorough in the matter subsequent events proved—he turned his undivided attention to securing for a helpmeet the comely young woman whom he had first met and who had won his heart on the voyage to America. Miss Prudence Gilkert was the name of this young Puritan maiden, and her home was with her parents at Beverly, Mass. To journey thither was a matter of so much moment that young Morgan, modestly fearing refusal, cautiously pressed his suit through sympathizing friends until assured that he might sue in person with strong probabilities of success. He then made the journey unhesitatingly, accompanied by two friends and an Indian guide, all armed; and was rewarded with the hand as well as the heart of Miss Prudence, who, as his wife, he conducted in triumph to Springfield—the men on foot escorting the bride on horseback—where she spent an edifying life, bearing her husband four sons and four daughters, and dying in the fulness of wifely and maternal honors in 1667. Her devoted husband mourned her loss for some years before bringing a second wife to preside over his household. This step he took in 1670, choosing as his partner Miss Elizabeth Bliss, who bore him one son. Miles Morgan was of the stuff that heroes are made of, and he impressed himself on his associates to a marked degree. The records of the settlement mention him frequently, and indicate that besides being the owner of an estate of thirty acres he was a man of resources and one upon whom dependence could be placed. To his occupations of farming and hunting he added that of ferry-



E. Morgan

man, his enterprise establishing a ferry for perambulators across the Connecticut River. He was entrusted with authority as a constable, overseer of highways, and fence viewer, was a selectman also, and according to tradition held the high rank of captain, thus becoming virtually a leader of the people. To his military skill and foresight his fellow-settlers owed lasting obligation, for it was due to the strength of his block-house, in which many of them found refuge, that the Indian attack upon and burning of Springfield was not more disastrous. Sheltered under his roof and protected by his resourcefulness and courage, the beleaguered settlers held out till the messenger sent by them to Hadley for succor brought Capt. Samuel Appleton with his band of thirty-six armed men to their relief, when they succeeded in raising the siege. He died in 1699, at the advanced age of eighty-four years. Quite appropriately a fine bronze statue has been erected in his honor in the Court House Square of Springfield. It is a gift to the city by one of his descendants in the fifth generation, and represents this intrepid pioneer in huntsman's garb—jack-boots and cocked hat, bearing a rifle over his shoulder and a hoe in his right hand. As a work of art it possesses acknowledged excellence and is a graceful tribute to one of the founders of the city and State—a man among men—whose descendants, imitating his worthy example, have, in each generation, carried forward in some degree, by practices virtuous, thrifty, energetic, and public-spirited, the upbuilding and sustaining of the Commonwealth. More and more as the evolution of nations is studied it appears incontestable that heredity exercises a most potent influence in shaping the character of individuals and thus moulding the character of the state. Nothing appears truer than that the sober virtues of the founders of the New England colonies have been transmitted to their posterity with happiest results in developing that high regard for propriety, sobriety, education, and freedom which lie at the basis of ideal citizenship. These are the qualities that have borne fruit in generation after generation of industrious, intelligent, and God-fearing men, who, whether with hand to the plough or back to back on the field of battle, whether in the workshop, the study, the counting-house, or the laboratory, preaching the Gospel or inciting the people, have pushed forward the work inaugurated by their forebears and brought America to the very foremost place among the nations of the earth. Such qualities have run steadily on from the first of the name in this country through every generation of the family under consideration in this sketch. Three generations of the descendants of Miles Morgan tilled the soil and enjoyed a competence from their labor. In the fourth generation, represented by Elisha Morgan, Sr., of Northfield, son of Noah Morgan and father of the subject of this biography, storekeeping was added to agriculture, and the family fortune was appreciably augmented. Elisha Morgan, Sr., was a most progressive man. He was a practical farmer and the owner of many acres, which he cultivated with profit. Having some capital, he opened a general store at Northfield and made it a success. Born in 1793 he served in the Massachusetts militia during the closing years of the War of 1812, and to the end of his comparatively short but useful life, which terminated in 1856, was noted as a patriotic and public-spirited citizen. He was a member of the Universalist Church. He married Harriet Ruggles, daughter of Edward Ruggles, of Montague, Mass., who bore him nine children, the subject of this sketch being the seventh. This estimable wife and devoted mother died in 1875, aged seventy-eight years, leaving a legacy of rare virtues to her numerous offspring. Mr. Morgan had no early struggles, in the usual acceptance of the term. His father's means were ample, and the best schooling to be had was at his command. An unusually bright and clever boy, he pushed his way with great rapidity through the ordinary town schools, and by the time he was twelve years of age was engaged in the study of the highest branches at the academy. Upon entering his teens he had a good education, and being a lad of sensible ambitions are more than common self-reliance, he chose to begin work at once as a clerk in his father's store. He came to this position quite sturdy in health and build, having worked to some extent

during his school days upon the farm owned and cultivated by his father. He made an instant success of his clerkship, and not only sold goods to *advantage* but practically took charge of the store, even to the keeping of the books. At the age of sixteen his talents as a bookkeeper and general manager secured him a remunerative position with similar duties in a grocery store at Greenfield, Mass., where he spent the two ensuing years and rose to new heights in figures. At the age of eighteen he had acquired a virtual mastery of bookkeeping and accepted with entire confidence in his skill the position of bookkeeper at Greenfield for the Connecticut River Railroad Company. After a probationary period of six months in this office he was sent to the office in Holyoke, Mass., where his duties, although similar, involved greater responsibility. At the close of the first year in the Company's service he was promoted to the position of clerk to the Superintendent of the railroad at the general office in Springfield, and was here invested also with additional duties as Acting Paymaster of the road. He rose without effort to these new responsibilities and rapidly won the confidence of his superiors, who showed their appreciation of his fidelity and ability by making him Paymaster of the road just as he became of age. The depth and gravity of his character were now manifest. Wholly unspoiled by his flattering success, he labored more assiduously than ever to discharge his duties and to deserve the esteem in which he was generally held. Further reward came to him at the age of twenty-three, when he was made General Freight Agent of the road. Two years later he was promoted to the responsible position of General Ticket Agent, which he held until 1864, when he resigned in order to avail himself of an opening which then presented for engaging in the manufacture of envelopes. Up to this date he had had ample opportunity for demonstrating his administrative capacity. He was now to test his executive capacity. The change was radical, and yet no one who had observed the young man's rapid and substantial rise in his former sphere of effort could doubt his ability to achieve success, whatever his field of endeavor. Of all countries in the world, America presents the grandest opportunity for the manufacturer of writing materials. The wide diffusion of education, the excellence and cheapness of the postal service, and the marvellous enterprise of the mercantile community in every section, all combine to stimulate correspondence and advertising to a degree hardly approached in any other land. During the Civil War "the thinking bayonet" in the field weighted the mails with the written views and messages of millions of clever and educated men who were as loyal to their kindred and loved ones at home as they were to the Union cause. Never was there a heartier or fuller reciprocation than that extended by the mothers, wives, daughters, sisters, and sweethearts of "the boys in blue," not to mention the male portion of those connected with or interested in them. The discovery of oil and the myriad schemes devised for the exploitation of the companies engaged in its production was another cause for the great increase in the use of stationery for correspondence and advertising purposes. Quite naturally the demand for envelopes became enormous and their manufacture grew to a business of prime importance. Mr. Morgan entered this industry at the time when it was feeling the impetus from the causes above named. He was quick to grasp the opportunity, for he had the acumen to perceive that the high intelligence of the American public and the indomitable energy of American business men were factors that might always be relied upon without fear of disappointment. He was fortunate in having as his partner in the enterprise Mr. Chester W. Chapin, President of the Boston and Albany Railroad Company, a gentleman of the most solid business attainments and of unblemished integrity. They established their business at Springfield, Mass., in the centre of the paper manufacturing district, and finely located as regards transportation facilities, where from 1864 to 1872 they jointly carried on the manufacture of envelopes, building up an extensive plant and developing a widespread and substantial trade. In March, 1872, the business was incorporated as a joint-stock company, with a capital of \$100,000, which in later years was merely nominal,

and Mr. Morgan became Treasurer. He filled this office until January, 1884, when he became President in name as well as in fact, the corporation then assuming the style of the Morgan Envelope Company. From its inception Mr. Morgan was practically at the head of the business he founded, and almost unaided he carried it forward along lines of his own choosing. Year by year he demonstrated with increasing strength those fine qualities of leadership which naturally bear responsibility and inevitably assume direction, with the result that he became a recognized power in the trade and a factor of great consequence in the business world. There was no royal road to this success, however. Like many other notable enterprises of enduring merit Mr. Morgan's business was built up from small beginnings, the splendid superstructure resting upon a foundation cautiously laid and carefully tested by wise commercial methods. When it was well started the product did not exceed three hundred thousand envelopes daily. The increase of production nearly twentyfold which was attained in the end represented the play of brains and energy through several decades. An element of large profit to the business—the proportions of which it likewise swelled considerably—was the manufacture of boxes of fancy papers with envelopes to match, technically known as *papeterie*, which Mr. Morgan was the first to make and place upon the American market. Another considerable item of manufacture was the so-called "toilet paper," which, with accompanying mechanism, was invented by Mr. Morgan. The output of this product of late years has been in the neighborhood of one thousand tons annually. Mr. Morgan has the honor of being the original contractor with the United States Government for making postal cards. In 1873, when the Post-Office Department asked for bids for these useful and then novel adjuncts to correspondence and advertising, he was successful over all competitors, and for four years was their exclusive manufacturer. In 1874 he acquired for his firm one-half interest in the factory at Hartford, Conn., which had the contract for making stamped envelopes for the United States Government. It is not too much to say that his masterly hand has been evident in the management of this now great and constantly growing industry nor to ascribe to his executive skill a large share of its continued success. The contract of this firm with the Government has been renewed again and again, and is still maintained. At present this factory's output for the Post-Office Department is in excess of seven hundred millions of stamped envelopes yearly. For many years the plant of the Morgan Envelope Company has occupied a fine six-story block in Springfield, erected for its use by Mr. Morgan, the available floor-space exceeding one hundred and twenty thousand square feet. Well lighted and ventilated, and equipped with all that scientific and mechanical skill has been able to devise, it has always been regarded as a model establishment of its kind, and reflects in an unmistakable manner the sensible, orderly, and humane characteristics of its projector and builder, no less than his progressive spirit as a modern business man. When, late in 1897, the consolidation of the great envelope-manufacturing industries of the country was projected in the interest of economy of production and distribution, Mr. Morgan was among the first to be consulted. The wisdom of the course was apparent to him and he consented to enter the combination, and upon its organization as the United States Envelope Company he was chosen one of its Vice-Presidents. The new corporation absorbs the ten leading envelope factories of the United States, with all their valuable patents on machinery, and represents ninety per cent. of the commercial envelope product of the country, with a producing capacity of seventeen million envelopes daily and with a net earning capacity of nearly half a million dollars annually. Although the business and plant of the Morgan Envelope Company at Springfield is among those absorbed, the great government stamped envelope business of the Morgan and Plimpton combination at Hartford is not. The United States Envelope Company has a capital of \$5,000,000 with \$2,000,000 in bonds. Through economies in the reduction of salaried officers and in the number of salesmen, and through better rates on purchased materials, etc., this great

consolidation expects to double the profits of manufacturing without enhancing the price of product, and possibly to increase the output to twenty million envelopes daily. Doing so large a business in paper Mr. Morgan has become very prominently identified with the manufacture of that staple, and is a director of the Massasoit Paper Company of Holyoke, Mass., of the Chester Paper Company of Huntington, Mass., of the Hartford Manila Paper Company of East Hartford, Conn., and of the Somerset Fibre Company of Waterville, Me. He is also a director of the Springfield Printing Company. In all of these companies he has invested of his capital, and his interest in their affairs is a vital one. Taking an intense pride in the city of Springfield, Mr. Morgan has contributed freely of his means and personal services toward promoting various local enterprises of a developing nature. The United Electric Company is one of these, and of it, since its incorporation April 28, 1887, he has been a director and also President. A large holder of real estate in the city, he took a leading, part also in organizing the Real Estate Improvement Company, setting the pace for its operations by his own enlightened and public-spirited course in building large structures for manufacturing purposes. Of this corporation also he has been President since its formation in 1887. He is a member of the Nyasset Club, one of its incorporators, and active in building up and extending its influence. Weighty as are the business cares which press upon him, he has never neglected his duties as a citizen nor evaded bearing his due portion of the public burden. A Republican from principle, he has long taken an active part in political work in support of his party, and has been called upon to occupy a leading place in its councils. From 1888 to 1890 he was chairman of the Republican City Committee; and in the presidential campaigns of 1888 and 1892 served as a Republican Presidential Elector in his State. In 1892 and 1893 he was chosen by the people of the Eighth Massachusetts District a member of the Governor's Council, serving during the administration of that popular, incorruptible, and much-lamented young statesman, the late Gov. William E. Russell. While holding this high official position he had the honor of representing the State of Massachusetts at the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago, and served also as a judge in the paper department of the Fair. These few descriptive words fail to convey a proper sense of the high value placed upon the public services of Mr. Morgan by his fellow-citizens. Almost any office in their gift might have been his for the asking; but he has always been reluctant, even when pressed, to accept nomination, and has done so in the instances cited that he might not appear to shirk his share of public duty. His friendships in public life reach into the highest places, and his views and counsel are valued as those of a broad-minded and disinterested citizen, possessing an instinct for grasping and comprehending public matters. In religious belief Mr. Morgan adheres to Congregationalism, and since 1858 has been a member of the First Congregational Church of Springfield, which he regularly attends with his family, and to the charitable work of which he liberally contributes. On January 16, 1861, Mr. Morgan was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Grant, daughter of Sidney Grant, of Manchester, Conn. To this union have been born nine children; four are living, viz.: Helen (wife of Frank L. Worthy), Roger, Louise C. (wife of Alfred Leeds of Springfield), and Daniel Harris, so named after his father's close friend, the late Daniel L. Harris of Springfield. Mr. Roger Morgan, born in Springfield in 1867, was brought up to the business of his father, and has been his trusted associate in it for several years past, and has already made a name for himself as a man of affairs. This outline biography of Mr. Morgan would be lacking in important details were it to close without reference to his personality. This is singularly modest and retiring, not through timidity or diffidence, however, but by reason of natural refinement enhanced by thorough mental cultivation. A careful reading of the foregoing sketch reveals the fact that there are peculiar coincidences of fate or destiny in his case; for it is a singular fact that his great start in life was made practically on the very spot formerly occupied by the block-house reared



La Harris

by his forebear of happy memory, Capt. Miles Morgan, and subsequently covered by the property of the Connecticut River Railroad. Miles, it will be remembered, was a ferryman, and Elisha was actively engaged for some years in transportation. Both were men of mark in the community, and each was the incumbent of offices freely conferred by the people. More than three centuries have intervened between the activities of these two relatives; but the strange similarity in some details of their lives would suffice to inspire the pen of any writer of romance who cared to elucidate the occult doctrine of metempsychosis. It is no mere compliment to assert that Mr. Morgau has no superior as a business man in Massachusetts. Common sense is one of his pre-eminent traits; perspicacity is another. Illusion and delusion melt under the keenness of his mental vision and the tests of his sound judgment. But unlike many who are noted for these hard qualities, he is considerate rather than aggressive, and his gravity is born of deep earnestness and sincerity rather than indifference or self-sufficiency. His wisdom is softened by humane impulses. Genial in temperament, he is reserved in conduct and in speech, yet is most companionable, a good talker when interested, and always courteous and urbane. His development has been along lines most esteemed by the intellectual and high-bred American gentlemen, whose thoughts are pure, whose ambitions are honorable, and whose dignity of character could not be surpassed by royalty.

IRA HARRIS.

HON. IRA HARRIS, a distinguished citizen of New York, and United States Senator from 1861 to 1867, was born May 31, 1802, at Charleston, Montgomery County, N. Y., and died at his home in Albany, N. Y., December 2, 1875. He was the son of Frederick Waterman Harris, and the eldest of a family of ten children. His mother's maiden name was Lucy Hamilton. His parents removed from Charleston in 1808 to Preble, Cortland County, and settled upon a farm of some four hundred acres—rich valley and mountain land—where by thrift and diligence they secured to their children a condition in life superior to that they had enjoyed. They were both natives of the State; on the father's side of English and on the mother's of Scotch ancestry. The first paternal ancestor in this country came from Deal, England, and joined the "colonists led by Roger Williams to the shores of Narragansett." The first maternal ancestor in America emigrated from Glasgow, Scotland. Ira attended the district school of the neighborhood until the year 1815, when he entered the academy in the village of Homer—five miles distant from his home—where he pursued his preparatory collegiate studies. In September, 1822, he joined the junior class in Union College at Schenectady, and was graduated with the first honors in 1824. Having determined to pursue the legal profession, he returned to Homer and became a student in the law office of Augustus Donnelly, continuing there for one year. With a view of obtaining better advantages for the prosecution of his studies, he then moved to Albany and entered the office of Chief Justice Ambrose Spencer. Here he remained as a student until 1827, when he was admitted to the Bar and began his professional career in the capital of the Empire State. He soon after associated himself in the practice of the law with his fellow-student in college, Salem Dutcher. This continued until 1842, when, Mr. Dutcher removing to New York, Mr. Harris formed a partnership with Julius Rhoades. It was not long after his admission to the Bar before his sterling traits and ability made themselves felt. His knowledge of the law and untiring assiduity brought him conspicuously before the public and made for him a place of at least equality among the most distinguished of his contemporaries. Thoroughly conversant with his case, complete with all the bearings of the law upon it, the decisions affecting it marshalled

in order—these, with his deep mellow voice, his calm, measured, and persuasive style of speaking, his methodical arrangement of matter, the logic of his argument, his frank, open manner, his noble presence and dignified bearing, all combined to influence courts in his favor and to exhibit his case in the light of apparent truth. He was fond of the law and respected his profession, believing the former to be the bulwark of all civil rights and the shield of society; and deeming the latter the vehicle of the former, in erecting its safeguards and indicating its justice. Equity jurisprudence was the predominant favorite in his studies, and its practice more consonant with his nature, abhorring as it did trickery and chicanery in all the legal pathways. The public recognized these qualities, and in 1844 Mr. Harris was elected to represent Albany County in the Assembly of his native State, and in the following year he was re-elected. He at once became a leading member of the House and took an active part in its debates. In the spring of 1846 he was chosen to the distinguished honor of a seat in the convention of that year appointed to revise the constitution of the State. In this eminent and dignified body, Mr. Harris took a high and honorable stand. His comprehensive mind embraced fully the subject for which the convention had been called, and every branch appertaining received his careful attention. Especially did the changes made in the organic law, by abolishing all traces of feudalism from land tenures, by securing to married women their rights in property, inherited and acquired, by establishing an elective judiciary, by uniting law and equity jurisdiction, and by providing for the simplification of pleadings and practice in the courts, receive powerful aid from his eloquent advocacy. Although in the minority, his influence was felt and acknowledged, and his views were treated with marked respect. In the autumn of the same year he was elected to the State Senate, and after serving there with distinction through one session he resigned his seat, upon being elected in the spring of 1847 a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State, drawing the four years' term. Such rapid advancement has occurred to but few, and proves how high Mr. Harris stood in the estimation of his fellow-men. At the expiration of his term of four years, and in the year 1851, he was re-elected Judge for the entire term of eight years. The reputation of Judge Harris at the Bar had been long established, but it was not till his elevation to the Bench that his abilities were fully displayed. It then appeared that he was peculiarly possessed of qualities which rendered him a consummate judge. He exhibited profound and accurate knowledge of the law, great judicial capacity, strict integrity, and severe impartiality. He was quick to grasp the general rights and equities of a case, and tenacious in holding to them against the sophistry and technicalities of professional learning. While possessing great power in despatching business, he still gave patient attention to all suits and arguments, and by unusual suavity of manner, without lessening the dignity of the judge, he gained great popularity with all who came within the purview of the court. His charges to juries were models of excellence in the clearness and impartiality with which the facts proven and the law bearing upon them were presented. The published opinions of Judge Harris during the twelve years he sat upon the Bench are continually referred to for lucid exhibition of the principles of the law. They evince extensive learning and keen discernment, power of analysis and strength of reasoning, subtlety in weighing doubtful decisions, and perspicuity in style. Upon leaving the Bench, Judge Harris passed a year in foreign travel. Returning home, he was in 1861, after an exciting contest, elected by the Legislature to the Senate of the United States. To appreciate this distinguished honor it needs but to be stated that William M. Evarts and Horace Greeley were his competitors, and that he was the successor of William H. Seward. He had passed triumphantly through the various grades of advocate, State legislator, member of the State Convention, and Justice of the Supreme Court of the State, and had now reached an eminence next to the loftiest summit in the Republic. In the broad and distinguished arena of the Senate, the corresponding qualities of Senator Harris were eminently manifested. Placed upon

the committees on Foreign Relations, the Judiciary, and the Select Joint Committee on the Southern States, his services upon these exceedingly important committees were most prominent and valuable. He exerted vast influence in shaping the course of Government during the most trying period of our national history. He was the intimate and trusted friend of President Lincoln, and perhaps no fact could be adduced more plainly showing the solid and excellent qualities of the Senator than that he held such relationship. In his darkest hours of administration Abraham Lincoln always found light in the co-operation of Senator Harris, and, in his saddest moments of despondency, sympathy and support. The Senator's loyalty to the Union was intense, and from the side of the North he never for an instant swerved. During the Civil War he was most efficient in raising a regiment of cavalry for the Union, which was called after his name, as was also another body of troops. In private and public his patriotic voice was ever heard in defence of the Union, stimulating still further the ardent, and transfusing his own glowing energy into the lukewarm. Many an officer and private soldier has reason to remember the acts of kindness received at his hands, and no one can now realize the arduous labor and fatigue he endured in behalf of our armies. Although Senator Harris was warmly attached, upon principle, to the Whig and Republican parties, and, as we have seen, was chosen by his party to fill many prominent offices, yet strictly, he was not a politician, and had little taste or tact for political management. His action was guided by his judgment of the right regardless of popular effect. This was evinced in the case of the expulsion of Senator Bright of Indiana. Before hostilities had commenced between the North and the South, Mr. Bright wrote a letter, introducing to Jefferson Davis a friend who wished "to dispose of what he regards a great improvement in firearms." The Republicans in the Senate and the party generally deemed this letter evidence of treason, and demanded the expulsion of the Senator. Mr. Harris yielded to none of his associates in the intensity of his loyalty to the Union or in the bitterness of his hatred of treason, but his judicial mind failed to discover in the letter conclusive proof that it was written with a treasonable design, and, following this conviction, he stepped up on a plane higher than that of party and defended the Indiana Senator. In 1867 the term of Senator Harris expired, but his constituency, unwilling that his abilities should be hidden in retirement, elected him delegate to the State Constitutional Convention of that year. This was the second time he was deemed worthy of that honor—an honor that rarely falls to the lot of any one. His speech in that convention on "Government of Cities" was conceded to be one of the most powerful and eloquent that was delivered upon any subject in that body, comprising some of the ablest and most distinguished citizens of the State. Upon the adjournment of the convention, Mr. Harris, who had been in public office for twenty-three years continuously, became released from official cares and anxieties. His had been a busy and laborious life. Now, as the shadows were deepening on the downward path, it might naturally be supposed that he would, during the remainder of the journey, enjoy that rest and repose which he had so richly earned. He was passionately fond of the country, and had a farm at Londenville, near the city, to which, when relieved from duty, he repaired with delight, and from which he never departed without regret. But to him ease was inglorious, while vigor remained. Hence he at once addressed himself to the great work of imparting to others his own professional knowledge. He had been connected with the Albany Law School from its organization in 1850, and lectured to the students whenever his official duties permitted. He now accepted the appointment of Professor of Equity Jurisprudence and Practice, and devoted himself wholly to the school up to the time of his decease. The themes he had chosen were kindred to his tastes, and he never failed to impart to his young pupils something of his own enthusiasm in the pursuit of knowledge and his own high purposes in its use after being acquired. His lectures proved eminently successful and popular and worthy of his reputation. Mr. Harris was likewise distinguished as a friend to liberal educa-

tion. He was for many years President of the Board of Trustees of Union College, where his ripe culture and broad educational views were exhibited and esteemed. He was President of the Albany Medical College and of the Board of Trustees of Vassar College; was of the one founders of the Rochester University and its first and only Chancellor. He rarely turned aside from professional and official paths for enjoyment in the fields of literature. He was, however, twice lured to the platform from his usual pursuits, by subjects very inviting to him. In 1848, he enjoyed an opportunity of revisiting the scenes of his early student-life and pronouncing the oration on the occasion of a jubilee anniversary of the old academy at Homer. Again, a few years later, he was equally pleased by delivering, at the invitation of friends in Albany, a lecture upon the life and character of Roger Williams. To complete his successful career Mr. Harris added the graces of the Christian gentleman. He held for a long term of years the office of Deacon in the Emmanuel Church in Albany, and was also President of the American Baptist Missionary Union. In 1869 he suffered a slight attack of paralysis, which his robust constitution so quickly repelled that on the following day he conferred the degrees upon the students at the commencement exercises of Union College. As the years came on, however, the attack was occasionally repeated, each time with increased force. Although none of these attacks impaired his splendid physical shape, yet they took from his step its elasticity and threw over his handsome and benevolent features a look of weariness. At last on Sunday, the 28th day of November, 1875, he received a shock which prostrated him and rendered him unconscious, and he died on the following Thursday, December 2, 1875. Subsequent to his death and at various periods during the ensuing year, the several institutions with which he had been connected took appropriate notice of his decease, reports of their action being published in the papers of the day, and in some instances in pamphlet form, for distribution among friends. The sentiments expressed were invariably those of sincere regret, and the remarks and resolutions in general were most highly eulogistic, praising his character as a patriot and statesman, and honoring him as a useful and duty-loving citizen.

ELISHA DYER.

HON. ELISHA DYER, Ph.D., LL.D., Governor of Rhode Island, was born in Providence, the semi-capital of that State, November 28, 1839. He is a son of the late Hon. Elisha Dyer, one of the most distinguished citizens of Rhode Island, and Governor of that Commonwealth from 1857 to 1859. The Dyer family has long been prominent in the social, business, and political life of Rhode Island and neighboring States. Its history reaches back to the early settlement of New England. William Dyer and his wife Mary, "of London," established themselves at Boston in 1635, and in the following year William, who then wrote his name "Dyre," was admitted a "freeman." Although among the Puritans, and possibly a Puritan himself, he appears to have believed in and supported other doctrines than those they professed; for in this way he incurred the enmity of the dominant church (which was then the "State"), and after being "disarmed" in 1637 as a supporter of the Revolutionist John Wheelwright—who was preaching the Antinomian heresy—was disfranchised in 1638, and together with Mr. Wheelwright and his principal friends and adherents was banished from the colony in 1639. Fleeing from persecution in Massachusetts, Wheelwright and his followers went in different directions—the Dyers finding an asylum in hospitable Rhode Island. At Newport, where they settled, William Dyer became a person of considerable prominence. From May 19, 1647, to May 16, 1648, he was Secretary or General Recorder of Rhode Island. He subsequently filled other official positions, and was a man of influence and station down to the close of his life. His wife,

an uncommonly pious woman, developed an intense religious enthusiasm, and in defence of her views she yielded up her life, dying on the scaffold, on Boston Common, in 1660, a victim of the persecution then waged against the Quakers and a willing martyr to her religious zeal. In a later generation the blood of Roger Williams, "the earliest and boldest champion of the rights of all men 'fully to have and enjoy their own judgments and consciences in matters of religious concernment,'" commingled with that of the Dyers, his great granddaughter, Freelope Williams, marrying John, a grandson of William and Mary Dyer. Anthony Dyer, a son of John and Freelope Dyer, was a great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch. His son Elisha, the first to bear this now historic name, was born in Providence, and was a commission merchant of large business interests, and a citizen of wealth, influence, and high social standing. He married Frances Jones, daughter of Esther Jones, the latter being a great-granddaughter of Mary Bernon, whose father, Gabriel Bernon, was a Huguenot merchant of an ancient and honorable family of La Rochelle, France, whence he fled to America upon the revocation of the edict of Nantes. Elisha Dyer, Jr., the child of Elisha and Frances Dyer and the father of the subject of this biographical sketch, was born in Providence, July 20, 1811. His enterprise, public spirit, and philanthropy made his name a household word in his native State, earning for him during his long and useful life the respect of high and low, and creating for him an abiding affection in the hearts of the people. Full of years and honors, when death closed his career, he was sincerely mourned in the whole State and far beyond its boundaries. He married, October 8, 1838, Miss Anna Jones Hoppin, daughter of Thomas C. Hoppin, Esq., of Providence. Of the seven children born of this marriage four, viz., Elisha, Anna Jones, Gabriel Bernon, and William Jones, are now living. Elisha, the present Governor of Rhode Island, although the son of a wealthy man, attended the public schools in his boyhood. At the University Grammar School in Providence he was prepared for Brown University, where he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. After this he hastened to Europe and completed his training at the University of Giessen, receiving the Doctorate in Philosophy in 1860. Taking up the profession of chemistry he was associated for some years with his father in business. Later he was invested with the management of the Jones estate in Rhode Island, and has been manager also of the Dyer estate. But while the care of these important interests may be said to constitute his business, his time and labor have been freely given to public duties ever since he reached man's estate. These began in the State militia, which he joined in October, 1856, as a private in the First Light Infantry Company. In April, 1858, he was commissioned aide-de-camp with the rank of Colonel upon the staff of his father, then Governor of Rhode Island. On the first call for troops to aid in suppressing the rebellion he enlisted as sergeant in the First Light Battery, Rhode Island detached militia. His ambition for immediate active service was destined to be defeated, for he was discharged on surgeon's certificate by reason of injuries received at Easton, Pa., previous to the muster in of the Battery. From September 28, 1861, to June 7, 1862, he served as Lieutenant and Commissary of the Providence Marine Corps of Artillery, and was then commissioned Major by Governor Sprague to fill a temporary vacancy. On May 26, 1863, he was appointed Colonel and aide-de-camp on the Staff of Gov. James T. Smith of Rhode Island, and continued in that capacity until May 29, 1866. Thus he saw service during the whole Civil War and part of the reconstruction period, and while prevented by accident from going into the field as early as he desired, was enabled later to render material military services to his State and also to the nation. On June 7, 1869, he was elected Lieutenant-Colonel, commanding the Providence Marine Corps of Artillery. He was re-elected to the command of this crack organization in the following year, but, although offered a third term, declined it. On April 29, 1872, he was again chosen Lieutenant-Colonel of this Corps, was re-elected in the following year, and again declined a third consecutive term. In 1875, on May 10th, he was elected

and commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel, commanding First Battalion Light Artillery, Second Brigade, Rhode Island Militia, serving till May 13, 1878, when he declined re-election. There were few more experienced and no better trained officers in the State than Colonel Dyer when he was elected by the General Assembly to the office of Adjutant-General of Rhode Island, with the rank of Brigadier-General. At the close of the five-year term he was re-elected, and again, a third time, in 1892. Relieved from active duty at his own request on October 31, 1895, he was placed upon the retired list of commissioned officers of Rhode Island Militia, with the rank of Brigadier-General. General Dyer devoted a large part of his time while Adjutant-General to the task of correcting and completing the war records of Rhode Island, and from them compiled the Revised Report of the Adjutant-General of 1865. He also secured change of armament of infantry from "the old 52-calibre Springfield" to the 45-calibre rifle then used by the regular army, and obtained the four-inch iron guns now used by the Light Battery in place of the old "six-pounders" of brass. The present effective "machine-gun battery" of the Rhode Island Militia was organized by him; and he consolidated the small infantry battalions into two regiments of eight companies each and one separate company, and organized a State Naval Battalion. While Adjutant-General he served as first Secretary of the State Board of Soldiers' Relief and later as a member of the Board. He also served on the Pawtucket, Bristol, Newport, and Providence Armory Commissions. In 1877 he was elected State Senator from the district embracing North Kingstown. In 1878 he was appointed by Governor Van Zandt a member of the State Board of Health for a term of five years. In 1880 and again in 1881 he was elected a representative from Providence to the State Assembly. He was a member of the School Board of Providence from 1888 until his resignation, July 1, 1897. In 1890 and 1891 he represented the First Ward of Providence in the Board of Aldermen, but declined re-election in 1892. In 1896 he was brought forward as the Republican nominee for Governor of the State. His candidacy was favorably regarded even outside of party lines and he was elected. At the close of his first term he was renominated and re-elected. His present term expires May 29, 1899. Governor Dyer is a comrade of Rodman Post, Grand Army of the Republic of Providence. He is also a companion of the Massachusetts Commandery of the Loyal Legion. His friendly interest in the veterans of the Civil War is very pronounced, and has made him a great favorite among them. The Governor is a member likewise of A. E. Burnside Camp, Sons of Veterans, of Providence, and is extremely popular in this widespread organization. Among the purely social organizations of which he is a member are the Hope and Squantum Clubs of Providence, the University Club of New York, and the Providence Athletic Association. He has honorary membership in a number of literary and historical societies, and has received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Brown University. For many years he has been an adept in Masonry and has taken the higher degrees under the Scottish rite. He is a connoisseur and patron of art and the owner of a choice collection of paintings, in which he takes a justifiable pride. Socially high, blessed with large wealth, cultured and patriotic, he yields to no man in the State in point of prestige, either inherited or acquired. An unassuming and genial gentleman, of most engaging personality and winning manners, he makes friends readily and retains them with equal ease. As a citizen, soldier, and official, he has discharged every duty devolving upon him with intelligence and a single eye to the public welfare. His administration of the Chief Magistracy of Rhode Island has given general satisfaction, both in point of progress and in point of economy. He gave cordial support to the President of the United States in all the measures inaugurated for the successful prosecution of the late war with Spain, and won the lasting regard of the Rhode Island contingent of the defenders of the nation's honor by his vigilant watchfulness in their behalf.



Geo L Seney

GEORGE I. SENEY.

GEORGE INGRAHAM SENEY, banker, philanthropist, and art lover, and especially distinguished for his princely benefactions in the cause of charity, education, and art, was born in Astoria, Long Island, N. Y., May 12, 1826, and died in New York City, May 7, 1893. His parents were persons of the highest social standing and connected by blood and marriage with several most distinguished American families. On the paternal side he was descended from the Seney of Maryland, a family long domiciled in the eastern part of that State. His grandfather, the Hon. Joshua Seney, of Maryland, was a delegate to the Continental Congress in 1787 and 1788, and a Representative in the Federal Congress from 1789 to 1792, being also, in the latter year, the Presidential Elector. His father, the Rev. Robert Seney, likewise a native of Maryland, came to New York about the year 1800, and, after graduating from Columbia College, entered the ministry; he became one of the leading clergymen in the Methodist denomination, and at one time preached for the Mulberry Street Methodist Church—then one of the most prominent in the city, and later the mother of St. Paul's Methodist Church—and subsequently for the Allen Street Methodist Church. On the maternal side he descends from the Nicholsons of Maryland, who, like the Seney, were among the first and most respectable settlers of that province. His great-grandfather, James Nicholson, of Maryland, the first officer of the United States Navy to bear the high rank of Commodore, followed the sea in his youth as a profession, but in 1763 married and took up his abode in New York, where he resided four or five years. The beginning of the Revolution found him a resident of the eastern shore of Maryland. The depredations of English privateers on trading vessels in Chesapeake Bay induced the Government of Maryland to build and equip a ship of war, and this vessel, named the *Defense*, was put under the command of Nicholson, who recaptured, in March, 1776, several vessels which had been taken by the British ship *Otter*. Two years later Nicholson was placed in command of the *Trumbull*, a frigate of thirty-two guns. One of the most remarkable and severe engagements in early American naval history took place on June 2, 1780, between this vessel and the *M'gatt*, a British frigate. The fight lasted about three hours, at the end of which the *Trumbull* drew off, owing to the damaged condition of her masts. Her loss was eight killed and twenty-one wounded, nine of the latter, however, dying after the action. The *Trumbull* was afterward taken by an English frigate and ship, and carried into New York, which was then in possession of the British, and her commander thrown into prison. At the close of the war Nicholson was released from confinement, but continued to reside in New York with his family, and died in that city in September, 1806. One of his daughters, Frances Nicholson, became the wife of Joshua Seney, father of the Rev. Robert Seney, and was therefore the grandmother of the subject of this sketch. Another daughter became the wife of Col. William Few, United States Senator from Georgia, in the first Federal Congress. Another daughter was the wife of Judge Montgomery, who was a member of Congress for Maryland. Still another married Albert Gallatin, the eminent Revolutionary statesman and financier, who was Secretary of the Treasury under Jefferson and Madison, and founder of the Gallatin Bank. Mr. Seney's education was begun at an early age and was exceedingly thorough. In his boyhood he attended school at White Plains, Westchester County, N. Y., and afterward spent a short time at the Wesleyan University in Middletown, Conn. He finished his education at the New York University, from which he was graduated in 1847. It was not his intention to enter any of the professions, but he appears to have had a leaning toward the business of banking; for he had not been long out of college when he engaged in that occupation in Brooklyn. After acquiring some experience,

he took a position in the Gallatin Bank, in New York, and was afterward employed in the Bank of North America. In 1853 he accepted the position of paying teller in the Metropolitan Bank, that institution being then in the second year of its existence. The officers of the Metropolitan Bank, at the time Mr. Seney entered it, were James McCall, President; Mr. John E. Williams, Vice-President; and Mr. Henry Meigs, Jr., Cashier. The last-named gentleman retired from the bank in 1857, to engage in the business of stock-brokerage, and Mr. Seney, whose qualifications and experience in every way fitted him for the position, was promoted to the vacancy thus occasioned. He discharged the duties of this responsible position with honor and fidelity for some years, and on the death of Mr. Williams was elected to the presidency of the bank, entering upon office October 7, 1877. He founded, in 1860, with Oliver Hoyt and H. Stiles, *The Methodist*, to advocate the anti-slavery cause, with the Rev. Dr. Crooks as editor. *The Methodist* was consolidated with *The Christian Advocate* in 1882. Mr. Seney was interested in several Southern and Western railroads. One road was the East Tennessee, Virginia, and Georgia, of which he purchased the control in 1881, with R. T. Wilson and Adrian Iselin, of New York City, and W. T. Walters, of Baltimore, Md. After one hundred and ninety miles of new road had been built the company became financially involved, and Mr. Seney obtained subscriptions for \$700,000, but the scheme fell through and he retired. Another road that involved Mr. Seney in difficulties for nearly ten years—from 1881 until 1890—was the Ohio Central. A scheme formed in 1881 by Mr. Seney and others, to unite the Ohio Central, the Atlantic and Northwestern, and the Baltimore and Allegheny roads, and to build a road from Toledo, Ohio, to Richmond, Ohio, fell through, and stockholders of the Ohio Central brought suit in the Supreme Court in this city on November 15, 1888, against Mr. Seney and others for an accounting and a receiver, alleging that \$2,000,000 raised to build the road had not been accounted for. The General Term in 1890 held the trustees to account for \$1,250,000 turned over to the Baltimore and Allegheny road, and for \$148,066 paid on coupons. Most successful of Mr. Seney's railroad deals was the organization of the Nickel Plate system in 1884 and its transfer to the Vanderbilt interests. It was formerly the New York, Chicago, and St. Louis road. By this scheme Mr. Seney is said to have netted \$1,500,000. He resigned his place as President of the Metropolitan Bank in 1885. Mr. Seney was a sincere Christian and always took a deep interest in the welfare of religion. The Scriptural injunction, "It is more blessed to give than to receive," found emphatic expression in his princely gifts; and, preferring to superintend in person the distribution of his benefactions during his years of prosperity, he did not wait till death rendered him unable to enjoy either his wealth or the pleasure of using it to good purpose, but, in the prime of his vigor and success, dispensed it with liberal yet judicious hand. His benefactions were truly princely and Christian. Knowing the great necessity in which the Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Conn., where he studied when a boy, was for funds, he made it gifts, entirely unsolicited, aggregating \$550,000. To the Home for Friendless Children, in Brooklyn, he gave \$25,000. He gave the munificent sum of \$500,000 toward founding a hospital in Brooklyn, now known as Seney Hospital, and placed it under the management of the Methodist Episcopal Church, taking as a precedent St. Luke's Hospital, in charge of the Episcopalians, and the Lenox Hospital, conducted by the Presbyterians. The hospital founded by Mr. Seney does not, however, make the slightest discrimination in favor of sect, nationality, or color. It is Christian in the noble sense of the term, and open to all. Desiring to place the Long Island Historical Society on a footing commensurate with the importance of the city of Brooklyn, he made that institution (with which he was connected for years and in which he always took a deep interest) unsolicited gifts of \$100,000. To the Wesleyan Female College, Macon, Ga., he gave \$100,000, and to Emory College, Oxford, in the same State, \$113,500. Both these later gifts were spontaneous and followed the discovery by him of the embarrassed

financial condition of those institutions. He also gave \$10,000 to aid in the erection of a chapel for the Lucy Cobb Institute, at Athens, Ga. To the Brooklyn Library he donated \$60,000; to the Brooklyn Eye and Ear Infirmary, \$25,000; and to the Seminary at Hackettstown, N. J., \$15,000. In addition to the foregoing, Mr. Seney gave to miscellaneous charities, to support and build churches, to aid the poor, and for purposes of education and charity, over \$300,000. Although the donor of a grand total reaching perhaps two millions of dollars, and greatly in excess of gifts which have served to give more pretensions philanthropists a national if not a world-wide fame, Mr. Seney was modest and retiring, and sought to avoid, as much as a person so circumstanced well can, the publicity which naturally followed such generous acts. Many of his benefactions never became known to the public, nor will the total amount given away by him ever be learned, probably, as many of his charities he did not confide even to members of his family. At the height of his fame, when he was giving away hundreds of thousands of dollars, he was accustomed to say to those who addressed him on the subject of his beneficence: "I'm a trustee. The great danger of increasing riches is that it fosters a disposition to hoard for the sake of hoarding. The danger of our time is 'money mania,' and so far as I am concerned I will not let miserliness take possession of my character." After the financial reverses which crippled Mr. Seney in 1885, he retired from active business. In his large and handsome residence, No. 4 Montague Terrace, Brooklyn, where he had lived when at the height of his success, he collected two hundred and eighty-five valuable paintings, that were sold by auction in Chickering Hall in April, 1885, and realized \$400,910. Shortly after the sale he began to collect paintings again, and the choicest of these he gave to the Metropolitan Museum of Art on April 6, 1887. Most famous of these are Henri Lerolle's "Organ Rehearsal," Josef Israels' "Expectation and Bashful Suitor," Jules Dupré's "The Balloon," Raixera's "Boatmen at Barcelona," Carl Marr's "Mystery of Life," and F. D. Millet's "Cosy Corner." Less than a month afterward Mr. Seney gave eight more pictures to the museum, among them George Inness' "Evening," Bolton Jones' "Spring," Samuel Colman's "Moonrise at Venice," Carl Marr's "Gossip," and George Fuller's "Nydia." At a subsequent sale of pictures in February, 1891, Mr. Seney netted a profit of \$22,500. His Montague Terrace residence, which had cost him \$150,000, was sold on March 6, 1886, for \$100,000 in the interest of the Metropolitan Bank. After that time Mr. Seney lived during the winter at the Grand Hotel, at Thirty-first Street and Broadway, New York City, and in summer at his home in Bernardsville, N. J. Mr. Seney married, in October, 1849, Miss Phæbe A. Moser, daughter of the late Samuel Moser, of Brooklyn, N. Y. His surviving family consists of the widow, six married daughters, and one son. The Rev. Dr. A. G. Haygood, then President of Emory College, Oxford, Ga., subsequently Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in an address on the occasion of laying the corner-stone of "Seney Hall," at Oxford, Ga., on June 8, 1881, alluding to the philanthropist as a friend and helper of the South, concluded with the following tribute:

"I have not in this address eulogized Mr. Seney. It would not be agreeable to the modest gentleman that he is, to offer him fulsome praise for doing what he felt prompted by the Good Spirit to do. But if not for his sake, yet for our own, the full significance of these princely and Christian gifts we should understand. He lives a thousand miles away: he belongs to a people with whom we have had conflicts long and bitter; he belongs to a church with which we have had controversies—that with some perverse and disagreeable people on both sides are not yet ended. And yet, on his own motion and unsolicited, he has sent to you, Methodists and people of Georgia and of the South, these gifts, because he wanted to help you, and because he loves you. And our people have received these gifts as gratefully as they were bestowed magnanimously. There was nothing sinister in their bestowment; there is nothing ignoble in their reception. No nobler sentiments have fallen from human lips than are expressed in words our friend said to me in his own house in Brooklyn, Sunday afternoon, April 2d: 'I believe,' he said,

'that my friends here approve what I have done. But if any of them should ask me, "Why did you not give this money to your own people?" my answer is, "They also are my people: we are one people."' Let us plant ourselves squarely on this platform of good sense and Christian brotherhood. On any other platform, we perish, and ought to perish. Hatred tears down; love builds up. Hatred destroys; love creates. Many prayers have been offered to God by a grateful people for our generous friend. And through the generations that come after us his name shall be as ointment poured forth. When we who lay this corner-stone are gone from this world, our children's children will read the simple inscriptions upon it and bless the name and the memory of George I. Seney."

JOHN M. SMITH.

JOHN MACKENZIE SMITH, a successful and representative merchant of Springfield, Mass., late President of the Alaska Manufacturing Company, senior member of the old house of Smith & Murray in the city named, and actively connected with the dry-goods trade in New England for a third of a century, was born in Closeburn, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, September 24, 1841. In his youth he attended the Wallace Hall School in Dumfries, and secured a good education. Choosing the dry-goods business as his vocation, he began his apprenticeship to it with a reliable firm in his native place, and after four years' training took an advanced position in a well-known wholesale house in Glasgow. Fortified with the knowledge and experience thus acquired, he came to America in 1860, and, settling in Boston, obtained employment there in the old established dry-goods house of George Turnbull & Co., on Washington Street, where he remained until 1865, when he removed to Springfield. In association with a friend, Mr. A. B. Forbes, he bought out the business of John T. Rockwood, then occupying a small store on Main Street in the latter city, and the firm then organized under the name of Forbes & Smith continued in operation nine years. Although at first a quiet and cautious man of business, Mr. Smith was progressive and enterprising by nature, as shown by the establishment in 1874 of a branch house in Pittsfield, Mass., in partnership with Mr. A. B. Wallace. Though absent, Mr. Smith still had many friends in Boston, and through his frequent trips to that city as a purchaser of goods for his two stores, he remained in touch with the best mercantile elements there. In 1874 he was invited to become a member of the large Boston dry-goods firm of Churchill & Watson;—no slight compliment to the integrity and enterprise of the young merchant. There were many advantages to be found in the connection, and Mr. Smith readily accepted the offer. He then dissolved all connection with the firms in Springfield and Pittsfield, and his two partners, uniting their interests, came together and continued the Springfield store. Mr. Smith remained in Boston five years, during the first three of which he was a member of the firm of Churchill, Gilchrist, Smith & Co., and during the last two of the firm of Smith & Watson, its successor. In 1879 he returned to Springfield—where his family had continued to reside—and established the dry-goods business house of Smith & Murray, his partner being Mr. Peter Murray, of Boston. The premises occupied were on Main Street, covering a portion of the site on which stands the present large structure now exclusively devoted to the business, which has become one of the largest mercantile enterprises of the city and one of its most notable successes. Continuing his policy of branch or supplemental stores, Mr. Smith established several of these, one being in Bridgeport, and others in cities and towns in western Massachusetts. Handled with judgment, and having the advantages of a direct connection with an important central establishment, these several ventures have been a satisfactory source of profit to the firm ever since they were established. Mr. Smith was a man of engaging personality and quiet and unassuming nature, and became a favorite among the business men of Springfield, with whom he entered into local



J. W. Smith

enterprises. Of these it is sufficient to mention the Alaska—formerly Agawam—Manufacturing Company, of which he was President; the First National Bank and the Taber Prang Company, in each of which he was a Director; and the Springfield Board of Trade, of which he was an enthusiastic member. He was also a Director of the Commonwealth Mutual Insurance Company of Boston. Although he never held public office and never desired it, he was very much interested in all that made for the bettering of the condition of Springfield. He was a Republican in politics and a thorough believer in the policy of that party in national affairs. For many years he gave considerable attention to Masonry, and advanced in that order to the Thirty-second Degree, and was a member of the Commandery and Chapter, and of Springfield Lodge. He was a member likewise of the Nayasset Club and of the St. Andrew's Society of Boston. In religious belief he was an Episcopalian, and attended Christ Episcopal Church of Springfield. He married, in 1867, Miss Adelaide Gabrielle Phelps, daughter of the late Charles Phelps, of Springfield. His widow with two daughters—Miss Josephine Amblaird and Miss Adelaide Phelps—survive him. As a merchant Mr. Smith held a notably high place in the community in which he lived. He was recognized far and wide as a man of high integrity, unusual business ability, and broad experience. In business circles his word was unquestioned and his judgment was regarded as almost unerring. In the conduct of affairs he was active and observing, giving personal attention frequently to details, with the best results. His success in life was due in large measure to his energy and courage, coupled with his firmly grounded purpose to use all men fairly. He required of all whom he employed strict honesty, both to himself and to those dealing with him. He was quick to see and to appreciate merit; and a number of those in his employ have been assisted by him to enter business on their own account. Quite naturally he had a warm place in his heart for all Scotchmen, and many young men from the old country found welcome and employment in his stores, and kindly sympathy and substantial aid in sickness or troubles. Some of the warmest ties outside of the home circle were formed with men of this nationality, among them, Andrew Carnegie, upon whose friendship he set high value and whom he entertained at his elegant home, on Bowdoin Street, Springfield. This home was the rallying-place of his affection. He was devoted to it, and his happiest hours were spent in it. He once remarked: "It is my purpose to make life just as happy and pleasant for my family as I can, so long as I am with them." In this he did not fail. But his sympathies went far beyond its portals, although his benevolence to the poor, constant and considerate, was almost concealed. His love for animals was characteristic. Of horses he was an excellent judge, and he kept a number of them. His stable, built upon his own designs and upon which he spent the leisure of a year and much money, was probably not surpassed in the State. Of dogs, too, he was a good judge, and some time before his death he brought home from abroad many remarkably fine specimens. His tastes for literature and art were discriminating and pronounced. He was especially a lover of fine paintings, and his home has a large collection of masterpieces, the result of years of careful selection from the works of the best artists in this country and abroad. Viewed as a merchant, Mr. Smith had many claims to distinction. He was one of the first to recognize the merit of department stores and the advantage of buying in large quantities; and very early organized a buying syndicate, which purchased goods in the domestic and foreign markets in vast amounts at a great saving to its members. By close application he built up a splendid business and took a high place among the leading merchants of his State. No small share of his success came, it is said, from his ability to surround himself with competent assistants. His death, which occurred December 12, 1898, was a great loss to Springfield, and was the occasion of many tributes of praise, respect, and affection from the most prominent people, and eloquent resolutions from the Springfield Board of Trade and other representative bodies.

FITZHUGH LEE.

MAJ.-GEN. FITZHUGH LEE, U. S. V., commanding Seventh Army Corps, Military Governor of the Province of Havana, formerly Consul-General at the city of Havana, Governor of Virginia, from 1886 to 1889, and during the Civil War a dashing cavalry leader, with the rank of General, in the Army of Northern Virginia, under his uncle, Gen. Robert E. Lee, the renowned Confederate chieftain, belongs to the famous Virginia family whose soldiers and statesmen have helped to make three centuries of the Old Dominion's history, and affords a striking exemplification of the truth of the familiar adage, "Blood will tell." A glance at the record of the Lees is relevant in this connection. The family is of Norman origin, and was founded in England by Launcelot de Lee, who "came over" with William the Conqueror, and for his prowess at the battle of Hastings was rewarded with large estates in Essex. Lionel Lee, a descendant, fought under Richard Cœur de Lion in the Crusades a century later, and won the Earldom of Litchfield as the reward of his valor at the taking of Acre. His armor is preserved in the Tower of London. Two Lees have reached the distinguished honor of Knight of the Garter; and their banners and coats-of-arms may be seen at St. George's Chapel, Windsor. The Virginia Lees are of this noble strain, descending from Richard Lee, Gentleman, of Shropshire, England, who came to America a cavalier in the train of Sir William Berkeley, appointed by Charles I., in 1641, to govern the colony of Virginia, and not only acquired honor and distinction as burgess, justice of the peace, secretary of state, and member of the King's Council, but, with his sons, quite a large landed estate, consisting of many plantations in "the Northern Neck" of Virginia, which they named Stratford, Ditchley, Lee Hall, Langley, and Coton, after family estates in England. Among the Lees of high distinction in subsequent generations may be named Thomas Lee, President of the King's Council and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Virginia; the brothers Richard Henry Lee and Francis Lightfoot Lee, signers of the Declaration of Independence; Arthur Lee, American Commissioner to France; William Lee, United States Minister to Vienna and The Hague; Maj.-Gen. Henry Lee ("Light Horse Harry"), Washington's friend, a dashing cavalry officer of the Revolution and afterward Governor of Virginia; Charles Lee, Attorney-General of the United States during Washington's administration; and, in more recent generations, Gen. Robert E. Lee, one of the most brilliant soldiers of modern times. The father of the subject of this sketch was Sydney Smith Lee, the favorite brother of the last named, who always called him by his pet nickname of "Rose." Sydney Smith Lee, born in 1802, was the third son of "Light Horse Harry" Lee by his second wife, Anne Hill Carter. He was graduated from the United States Naval Academy and was appointed a midshipman in 1820, promoted lieutenant in 1828, commander in 1830, and resigned on April 28, 1861, to join the Confederacy. His public service of more than thirty years in the United States Navy included Perry's Japan expedition and the Mexican War. Fitzhugh Lee, affectionately styled in his own State, "our own Fitz," is the eldest son of Capt. Sydney Smith Lee and his wife, Anna Maria Mason, and was born at Clermont, Fairfax County, Va., November 19, 1835. He entered the United States Military Academy at sixteen, was graduated in July, 1855, "at the head of his class in horsemanship," and was appointed second lieutenant of the old "Second Cavalry," famous for the number of its officers who distinguished themselves in the Civil War. His first duty was in drilling recruits at the Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Then he was sent to the Western frontier and saw stirring service as an Indian fighter under Major Earl Van Dorn, during which he sustained severe wounds and on one occasion barely escaped with his life after a hand-to-hand encounter with a powerful Indian warrior, whom he success-



Fitzhugh Lee

fully wrestled with and slow. With the outbreak of the Civil War he resigned his commission in the United States Army, and, abandoning the position of instructor in cavalry tactics at West Point, offered his services to his native State. His first service under the flag of the Confederacy was on the staff of General Ewell. Later he was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the First Virginia Cavalry, under J. E. B. Stuart, whom he accompanied on his famous raid around McClellan's army in front of Richmond. On the promotion of Stuart, Lee was commissioned Colonel, and later was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General and as such served under Stuart. Fitzhugh Lee's gallant war record is a matter of familiar history, both written and unwritten. He was always trusted and frequently commended by his superior officers, and was the idol of his brave troopers. He it was who blazed the way and guided Stonewall Jackson in the latter's great flank movement that won for the Confederate arms the battle of Chancellorsville. At the battle of Winchester, September 19, 1863, where he encountered the great Union cavalry leader, Phil. Sheridan, he had three horses shot under him and was himself severely wounded. Anecdotes of "Fitz" Lee's prowess abound in the various war histories and reminiscences of soldiers. He is sometimes confounded with his cousin, the late Gen. W. H. Fitzhugh Lee ("Rooney"), the second son of Gen. Robert E. Lee, and who was also a dashing cavalry officer. On recovering from his wounds, Gen. Fitzhugh Lee was placed in command of the whole cavalry corps of the Army of Northern Virginia. A month later he surrendered to General Meade. In the last fighting done by the Army of Northern Virginia he headed the cavalry charge at Farnville, a few miles from Appomattox, on April 8, 1865, when the Confederates were successful in checking the Federal cavalry division of General Crook, until the arrival of Sheridan and Ord put an end to the hopeless struggle. On the night preceding the surrender Fitzhugh Lee had asked in the council of the Confederate leaders for permission to extricate his cavalry, provided it could be done before the flag of truce should change the status; as he shared the fear, which likewise oppressed his uncle, that his men would lose their horses. This permission was refused; and the fear was dissipated by the magnanimity of General Grant at the surrender, the next day, in granting permission to all the Confederates who claimed to own horses or mules to take the animals home with them to work their farms. After the war General Lee went back to his desolated farm in Stafford County, and set doggedly to work to wring a subsistence from the soil. "I had been accustomed all my life," he once said, speaking of this to friends, "to draw corn from the quartermaster, and found it rather hard now to draw it from an obstinate soil, but I did it." In 1871 his life took on a new color by his marriage, at Alexandria, Va., to Miss Ellen Barnard, who also comes of one of the first families of the Old Dominion. They have five children—Ellen, Fitzhugh, George, Nanie, and Virginia. Their home is at Lynchburg, Va., on the main residence street of that quaintly terraced old town, rising high above the south bank of the James River. Conducted in the old Virginia style, the Lee mansion is widely noted for its hospitality. Its furniture and pictures are largely historical, and many of its relics, priceless in their family, of personal or reminiscent value. Of a nature ever outspoken, generous and loyal to friend and foe, through good or evil report, General Lee remained, quite naturally, one of the most popular and beloved of Virginians, and in 1886 was the choice of the people of that State for the office of Governor, which he held until 1890. As Executive of the Old Dominion, General Lee upheld the honor and dignity of the office in a manner befitting the descendant of those who in earlier days had loyally and ably administered the same trust. Previous to being elected Governor he had aroused national attention by his patriotic utterances in a speech delivered at Bunker Hill, Mass., in 1875; and again, in 1884, had become more or less of a national figure through his earnest activity in the Presidential campaign of that year. At the first inauguration of President Cleveland, General Lee headed the division of Southern military organizations which took part in the inaugu-

ral pageant, and throughout the whole length of Pennsylvania Avenue he was cheered with marked enthusiasm. In the whole land he was recognized on this day as a man of national importance. The day after the inauguration he called by request upon President Cleveland, and from that interview the two men have been warm friends. General Lee a second time made a pleasing picture in the national eye, when as Governor of his State he rode at the head of the Virginia troopers in the Washington Centennial Parade in New York City in 1889. He again he was cheered to the echo, and it became apparent that the disagreements and enmities born of the Civil War were entirely forgotten in the pride and achievements of a united and prosperous country. In 1893, when Mr. Cleveland was again in the Presidential chair, he appointed General Lee to the important office of Collector of Internal Revenue in the Lynchburg District. From this office he was called by the President in the spring of 1896 to assume the duties of Consul-General at Havana, Cuba, a post in which he became at once a figure of international importance. The joint resolution of Congress, adopted April 6th, declaring that a condition of war existed in the neighboring island of Cuba, that the United States, maintaining a strict neutrality, should accord belligerent rights to each, and that the friendly offices of the nation should be offered by the President to the Spanish Government for the recognition of the independence of Cuba, determined Mr. Cleveland to acquire definite knowledge of the situation first hand, through a special commissioner. Instead of this, he finally decided to appoint General Lee Consul-General, combining with the usual duties of the office the extra requirement that he should inform himself as a military man of the real status of affairs in the island, for the guidance of the President. The appointment was the result not of political influence or suggestion, but of the Executive's thorough confidence in the man; and while it came as a surprise to the country, it was widely and warmly approved. Succeeding Consul-General Ramon O. Williams, who had become obnoxious to the Spanish officials through his vigorous labors in support of American interests, General Lee entered upon his duties at Havana calmly and fearlessly. The reputation of the man as a soldier, the knowledge of his high social and official status, his own genial temperament and companionable qualities made him welcome at his new post. But no welcome or honors could blind him for a moment to the duties which were now laid upon him. A soldier, he saw, from the day of his arrival, the awful massacre, quick and slow, by sword and by hunger, of non-combatant Cubans, which in Cuba has dishonored the name of war and of civilization. He spoke the truth in his reports to the State Department, and yet was forced to witness month after month the apathy of Congress, although feeling certain that the voice of the American people would eventually assert its power and compel an ending. When President McKinley came into office he was thoroughly aware of Consul-General Lee's capacity, and unhesitatingly retained him at his post without a thought of politics, the consensus of opinion in the whole nation sustaining, even demanding it; although Lee promptly offered his resignation, through a desire not to embarrass the new administration, and came home to report in person and make way for a successor. Although the Captain-Generalship of "the butcher" Weyler had ended, and a more humane official—Marshal Blanco—held sway and was endeavoring to mitigate the evils of the situation by efforts at a sort of mild autonomy, these evils were not abated, and the patience of the American people was about exhausted when an uncontrollable wave of horror and indignation swept over the country consequent upon the destruction, February 15, 1898, in the harbor of Havana, of the United States battle-ship *Maine*. The report of the Board of Inquiry that the ship "was destroyed by the explosion of a submarine mine," although fixing the responsibility upon no person or persons, fanned the national indignation into a white heat, which was reflected by the action of Congress in voting \$50,000,000 "for the national defence." The position of the American consuls in Cuba had now become dangerous, and they were recalled on April 5th. General Lee remained

unflinchingly at his post until April 9th, superintending the departure of the American refugees, and daily risking his life at the hands of Spanish enthusiasts or fanatics. If his bearing had been so firm in the case of the ill-fated Dr. Ruiz as to arouse the enmity of the Spanish officials, it was now aggressive and defiant, and may be said to have awakened hatred. Diplomacy had no further office—force had become imperative. For months Lee had been of this opinion, and he burned with a desire to take the field in what he knew to be a holy cause. Not until every other American had left, did Lee consent to take his departure. Arriving in the United States, his passage from the coast to the capital was a continuous ovation, and he was indeed the “man of the hour.” Following the declaration of war, he was commissioned by the President Major-General of Volunteers and was placed in command of the Seventh Army Corps, at the head of which he returned to Cuba, and, on December 15, 1898, was assigned to the immediate command of all the troops in the province of Havana. Thus was fulfilled the prediction in his last remark to the Spaniards upon leaving Cuba, April 9th, preceding: “When I come back to Havana it will be at the head of an American army.” General Lee has the entire confidence and esteem, not only of the United States Government, but also of the Cuban people; and in the labors preliminary to the establishment of a stable government for the island, his experience, judgment, good will, and personal aid cannot but be of the highest value to all concerned. Whatever turn events may take, the man may be relied on implicitly; and whether as soldier, military governor, or representative of the power, dignity, and wishes of the American people or Government, or in the rôle of humanitarian, there is no doubt whatever in any quarter that he will acquit himself of his task with the highest credit to American manhood and the American nation. So strongly entrenched is he in the public mind that already there are whisperings of his availability as a candidate for high office; and it would not be surprising were his party to select him as one of their standard-bearers in the approaching Presidential campaign. The man himself seems to have no desire for political place; and in connection with the Cuban campaign has avowed a preference for a purely military command. His large experience, tried bravery, good sense, tact, courtesy, and practical fitness for almost any task of government or command are qualities which would constitute him a powerful and popular candidate for any office. Not the least valuable of his public services have been those heartily yet quietly performed in the interests of a final obliteration of the remaining traces of the ill-feeling begotten of the Civil War and of a thorough and lasting reunion of the North and South—a reunion practically accomplished by the rally of the people of both sections under the Stars and Stripes in the Spanish-American war of 1898. General Lee wears his sixty-odd years lightly. He is of medium stature and of somewhat portly build, but alert and military looking, particularly in the saddle. He has a fine head and face, frank steel-blue eyes, and a ruddy complexion, set off by his now almost white hair, moustache, and imperial. As a writer, his state papers give evidence of ample scholarship, and breathe at all times a patriotic and lofty spirit. His chief title to literary fame is in his “Life of General Lee,” the best of all biographies of the great Confederate commander, which its author has eloquently dedicated “To the memory of the soldiers who fought and fell under the wave of Robert E. Lee’s sword and are sleeping in unbroken ranks, with the dew on their brows and the rust on their mail”—heroes, it may be added, whose unquestioned valor a reunited American people, stimulated by the patriotism in the recent war of their surviving comrades and at the instance of the President of the United States, will henceforth recognize and honor while paying their annual tribute to the gallant defenders of the Union.

WESLEY MERRITT.

MAJ.-GEN. WESLEY MERRITT, second in command of the army of the United States, was born at No. 67 North Moore Street, New York City, December 1, 1836. His father, John Willis Merritt, was a New York lawyer, then having an office at No. 134 Nassau Street. Nearly two years later the law office was removed to No. 2 Spruce Street, and the family went to live in Brooklyn. When Wesley was four years old his father, having a large and increasing family, abandoned law for agriculture and bought a farm at "Looking Glass Prairie," near Belleville, Ill., not far from St. Louis. Young Merritt attended the school of the Christian Brothers, a Catholic institution, at Belleville. The Merritts were not of that faith, but they sent the boy thither because it was a good school. Later he worked on the farm for three years, helping his brothers raise corn and pork, for which that section has always been famous. Young Merritt often drove the farm team seventeen miles to town, getting only fifteen cents a bushel for his corn. Everything that a farmer produced in those days was cheap, and there being little money in circulation, pasteboard checks circulated between merchants and farmers in some localities, and their merchandise seemed high because it took so much corn and pork to pay for it. Being a lawyer and a man of a literary turn of mind, the boy's father aspired to do something besides raising corn. He started a local evening newspaper at Belleville, called *The Advocate*, and later a weekly of the same name at Lebanon. Both were Douglas Democratic organs, and, like most of the Democratic journals of that day, were for territorial extension, the annexation of Texas, and the settlement of the vexed and formidable "Oregon question," by taking possession of the country clear to the Pacific Ocean. Young Merritt helped his father and brothers publish this kind of a Democratic newspaper. He mastered the business of running a country newspaper, taking his turn in looking after petty details, besides learning to set type and becoming an expert printer while but a boy. At the age of sixteen he went to read law in the office of Judge Haynie in Salem. He was making rapid progress when Governor Bissell, then a member of Congress, secured him a cadetship for West Point. Referring to this period of his career, General Merritt says:

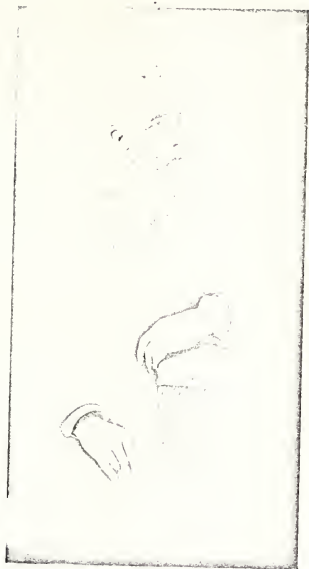
"Up to that time I had no idea of ever becoming a soldier. My ambition was to be a good lawyer and politician, and enter public life. I believed that my forte lay in the direction of discussion and public speaking. However, when my father pointed out the great advantages of a West Point education, a careful consideration of the subject in the light of his experience and arguments convinced me of his wisdom. I accepted his views and entered West Point. At that particular time the course of study at the Military Academy was five years. I got along very well. I did not stand high in my class, except in English; was rather slow in mathematics. I think I was in the only full five-year class ever graduated from that institution."

He began his cadet life at West Point on July 1, 1855, and was graduated five years later brevet second lieutenant of dragoons, United States Army, and was appointed to frontier duty at Fort Crittenden, Utah, on January 28, 1861. He was made first lieutenant of dragoons on May 13, 1861, and from June to August of that year was Assistant Adjutant of Utah forces. From July 1, 1861, to January 1, 1862, he was Adjutant of Second Cavalry. He served from February to September, 1862, as aide-de-camp to Brigadier-General Cooke, commanding the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac, headquarters of defences of Washington. He reached a captaincy in the Second Cavalry, April 5, 1862. His fighting record in the Civil War began in April, 1863, when he was operating with General Stoneman in his famous raid toward Richmond. In command of cavalry he crossed the Rappahannock and surprised the enemy. He had



many narrow escapes from death—a notable one at the battle of Beverly Ford in 1863, when he was attacked by a Confederate officer and a desperate hand-to-hand contest followed. He was sabred over the head, and would have been killed but for the soft felt hat which he wore, containing a big army pocket handkerchief. In this engagement he was surrounded and his troops nearly captured. He fought with a courage and desperation that won a great victory. The newspapers of the day were filled with his exploits in that particular engagement, and on the earnest recommendation of General Buford he was made Brigadier-General. Later, General Merritt succeeded General Buford in command of cavalry, operating in Central Virginia. He was in the Richmond campaign in 1864, fighting with Sheridan at the head with his columns in his historic raids through the valleys, always closing in on the armies of the dying Confederacy. His division (the First), composed of seventeen regiments of cavalry, embracing General Custer's command, won him honor for the masterly celerity in which he drove Early and his troops through Winchester. Merritt's next brilliant achievement was at Cedarville, on the Shenandoah. This was followed by his glorious victory at the battle of Cedar Creek, where, without infantry support, he made incessant cavalry charges—tremendous, overwhelming. The enemy could not survive his assaults of tornado impetuosity. With Sheridan, Merritt played a distinguished part in forcing the surrender of Lee. On that memorable occasion, so graphically described by Grant and Sheridan, General Merritt was appointed one of the three commissioners to carry out the terms of the treaty. His record during the Civil War, from the time of his promotion to Brigadier-General in 1863, may be summarized as follows: In July he was promoted brevet major in the regular army for gallant and meritorious service at Gettysburg. On July 3d he pursued the enemy to Warrenton, Va. After this we find him as follows: July 6th to July 18th, skirmishing at Williamsport, Boonsborough, Funkstown, Falling Water, and Manassas Gap; November 21st, commanding cavalry brigade, then a division, until April 10, 1864, with Army of Potomac, in the operations in Central Virginia, and skirmishing on the Rappahannock, August 1, 1863; November 8th, action at Culpepper Court House; February 8, 1864, skirmish at Barnett's Ford; April to August, 1864, in command of reserve cavalry brigade in the Richmond campaign; May 6, 7, and 8, 1864, battles of the Furnaces and Todd's Tavern; May 9th to 29th, in Sheridan's raid to Haxall's Landing; May 11th and 12th, battles of Yellow Tavern and Meadow Bridge; May 11th, promoted brevet lieutenant-colonel for gallant and meritorious services at battle of Yellow Tavern, Va.; May 28th, promoted brevet colonel for gallant services at Hawes' Shop, Va.; May 31st to June 1st, battle of Cold Harbor; June 7th to 28th, in Sheridan's raid toward Charlottesville; June 11th and 12th, in battle of Trevilian Station; July 28th, in action of Darbytown; August, 1864, to March, 1865, in command of cavalry division in the Shenandoah campaign; August 10th to September 5th, in engagements at Stone Chapel, Newton, Cedarville, Kearnyville, Bunker Hill, and Smithfield; September 5th, engagements at Berryville and Opequan Creek; September 19th, battle of Opequan; September 22d to October 9th, in engagements at Milford, Luray, Brown's Gap, Mount Crawford, and Tom's Run; October 19th, in battle of Cedar Creek; October 19th, promoted brevet major-general of volunteers for gallant and meritorious services at the battles of Winchester and Fisher's Hill; March 15, 1865, battle of Ashland; March–April, in command of cavalry division in Richmond campaign; March 31st, battle of Dinwiddie Court House; April 1st, battle of Five Forks; April 2d and 4th, skirmishes at Scott's Cross Roads and Drummond's Mills; April 6th, battle of Sailor's Creek; April 8th, action of Appomattox Station; April 9th, capitulation of General Lee. Promoted brevet brigadier-general of the regular army for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Five Forks, Va.; also brevet major-general of the regular army, March 13, 1865, for services during the campaign ending with the surrender of the insurgent Army of Northern Virginia. April–May, movement to Dan River, N. C.; June 9th to July

17th, chief of cavalry of Military Division of the Southwest; July 28th to November 8th, commanding cavalry of Department of Texas; November 8th to December 31st, chief of cavalry of Military Division of the Gulf. General Merritt's military record subsequent to the Civil War, and up to his appointment to the Philippines, may be chronologically stated as follows: In July, 1866, mustered out of volunteer service, made lieutenant-colonel of Ninth Cavalry; October, 1866, to February, 1867, on inspection duty at headquarters of Department of Gulf; February, 1867, in command of regiment at New Orleans; April, 1867, to September 3, 1869, on frontier duty at San Antonio and Fort Davis, Tex.; to December, 1870, member of General Tactics Board at St. Louis; April, 1872, to May 13, 1874, commanding regiment at Fort Stockton, at Fort Clark, and Fort Concho, Tex.; to June 23, 1876, inspector of cavalry at headquarters of Division of the Missouri; July, 1876, on frontier duty in command of regiment, scouting in Wyoming; also participating in the action of Indian Creek; July 1, 1876, colonel of Fifth Cavalry; August 4th to November 11th, in Big Horn and Yellowstone expeditions and battles; November 11, 1876, to May 20, 1878, commanding at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.; to October, 1878, scouting for Indians; to February 16, 1876, on Reno court of inquiry, at Chicago; the Custer massacre; to November 29, 1879, in command of the Ute expedition for relief of Major Thornburgh's command at White River Indian Agency; to April 29, 1880, in command of regiment at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.; May 16 to July 1, and September 25 to October 31, 1880, in the Warren court of inquiry, ending November 1, 1881; to August 5, 1882, commanding regiment at Fort Laramie; September 1, 1882, to June 30, 1887, Superintendent of Military Academy at West Point; April 15-16, 1887, promoted brigadier-general of United States Army; July 5th, in command of the Department of the Missouri at Fort Leavenworth, and afterward at St. Louis, Mo.; in command of the Department of Dakota, headquarters at St. Paul; 1895, in command of Department of the Missouri until 1897, major-general regular army; May, 1897, assumed command of the Department of the East, succeeding General Thomas H. Ruger, with headquarters at Governor's Island; May, 1898, appointed Military Commander and Governor of the fourteen hundred Philippine Islands. Perhaps the greatest ride of General Merritt's life was his famous dash, in November, 1879, through the Rocky Mountains, when he rode night and day to the rescue of Major Thornburgh's command, hemmed in by the Ute Indians at the time of the White River massacre. The soldiers were surrounded and being slowly shot and starved to death. A single man managed to crawl out one night and escape, and after incredible suffering reached Rawlings Station on the Union Pacific Railroad, nearly two hundred miles to the north. A "hurry" telegram was sent to General Merritt, then Colonel of the Fifth Cavalry, at Fort D. A. Russell, near Cheyenne. After reaching Rawlings, or the nearest railroad point to the White River Indian Agency, General Merritt had to ride four days and nights continuously with a light supply of food and ammunition. Thornburgh was dead and his men were on the point of starvation, wounded, and barely able to cling to their guns behind their intrenchments. Merritt arrived at the break of day, advanced with yells, and scattered the Indians, who were waiting like coyotes for the soldiers to die or surrender. General Merritt's wild ride through the Rocky Mountains will long challenge the record. It is considered remarkable that he did not kill a horse or a man during his mountain march. With Custer, McPherson, and Sheridan, Merritt was called one of the boy generals of the war. Graduating from West Point but a few months before the Civil War broke out, he joined the Second Dragoons and continuously distinguished himself in the cavalry service all through the war. He was Sheridan's right-hand man in the great campaigns of the Shenandoah leading up to the battle of Five Forks and the surrounding and crushing of Lee. Merritt's six brevets from Major to Major-General for his heroic and irresistible fighting at Gettysburg, Yellow Tavern, Hawes' Shop, Winchester, Fisher's Hill, Five Forks, and the Appomattox campaign are among his



George Walter Vivian Smith

undying achievements in the great war. General Merritt sailed from San Francisco on June 29, 1898, and arrived at Cavité, Manila Harbor, on the following July 29th, when he at once assumed command of the land forces. The proclamation of the President, on August 12, 1898, declaring a suspension of hostilities, and messages to that effect despatched to General Merritt and Admiral Dewey, did not reach them until August 16th. In the mean time, on August 13th, the final attack on Manila, by Dewey and Merritt, was made. A division of the squadron shelled the forts at Malate, on the south side of the city, while the trenches were stormed by the land forces under General Merritt. About 11,000 Spanish prisoners were taken. The squadron had no casualties, and no vessels were injured; the land forces had 8 killed and 40 wounded. The Spaniards were driven back by Merritt's men, and retreated into the walled city, where, resistance being useless, General Juadenes agreed to surrender. General Merritt went to the palace, where terms were settled, the Spaniards laid down their arms, and the United States thus acquired by conquest that "Island Empire in the Pacific" whose destiny is yet to be solved. General Merritt left Manila on August 30, 1898, to confer with the Peace Commission at Paris, whose sessions he attended until the terms of the treaty of peace were definitely settled. Since that time he has been on "waiting orders," his most recent duty being his assignment (January, 1899) as head of the court-martial which tried Gen. Charles P. Eagan. General Merritt was married in Europe, in 1871, to Miss Caroline Warren, of Cincinnati, Ohio. This lady died at St. Paul, Minn., in 1883, and was buried at West Point, where the General was Superintendent for five years. He married his second wife, Miss Laura Williams, of Chicago, at the Savoy Hotel, in London, England, October 24, 1898.

G. W. V. SMITH.

GEORGE WALTER VINCENT SMITH, one of America's most indefatigable, public-spirited, and widely known patrons of art and promoters of art education, creator and owner of the famous Art Collection bearing his name now exhibited in the Springfield (Massachusetts) Art Museum—built to receive it, and of which, through the philanthropy of Mr. Smith, it is ultimately to become the property—comes of an old and highly respected New England family, was born in New York City in 1832, and resided there until 1887, when he removed to Springfield, his present abode. His father, the late George Wilson Smith of New York City, a man of fine literary tastes and an editor and publisher of note, died in 1834, at the age of twenty-seven, being thus prevented from achieving the broader reputation so abundantly promised by the labors of his earlier years. Mr. Smith's mother, who survived her husband many years, dying in 1852, was, before marriage, Sarah Henrietta Wheeler, daughter of Hawley Wheeler, of Trumbull, Conn., the latter a classmate and friend of John C. Calhoun and a man of high character and ripe scholarship and a lawyer of ability. Mr. Smith inherits a double strain of Huguenot blood, to which undoubtedly he is indebted for his natural vivacity and quickness of movement and thought, and also for a rare taste in art that early influenced and finally determined his life-work. Of the eighth generation of his family in America, Mr. Smith derives one of the strains referred to from the marriage, six generations back, of his ancestor, Robert Smith of Norwalk, Conn. (probably a grandson of Giles Smith, recorded as of Hartford, in 1639, and as of Guilford, in 1651), to Julia Rassegue, a young Huguenot maiden of excellent family, who had been sent out from France by her parents to the American colonies in charge of a relative or friend, to whom also was entrusted a bag of gold for her maintenance, but who, after arrival here, was bound out to service at Norwalk by her faithless guardian, who appropriated this ample provision to his own use. For the second strain he is indebted to his maternal great-grandfather, M. Mallette, who secured

from the Indians a large tract of land in Tashua, later a part of the town of Trumbull, Conn. This land is held in the name to this day. The traditional testimony is that he was a most urbane French gentleman, greatly revered by both white and Indian neighbors, who were ever ready to render him service and with whom he always lived in peace. Mr. Smith's grandfather, Abijah Smith, son of Abraham and Sarah (French) Smith, of Derby, Conn., and born, 1764, married Eunice Chatfield, a descendant of George and Sarah (Bishop) Chatfield, who were settled at Guilford, Conn., in 1639; and great-granddaughter of John Chatfield (born 1661), who was admitted as an "inhabitant" of Derby, Conn., in 1687. Abijah Smith was one of the pioneers of the anthracite coal trade, and was associated in it with his brother John from 1810 to 1825. Sheldon Smith, an uncle of the subject of this sketch, was the founder of Birmingham, Conn. He erected the dam there on the Naugatuck River, and developed waterfall and power. He also laid out the town, built many structures therein, and drew many settlers thither to whom he sold of his land. For a time he was associated with the late Anson G. Phelps, the founder, subsequently, of Ansonia, Conn. For many years Mr. Sheldon Smith owned and occupied a fine old colonial mansion on the East River at the foot of Thirtieth Street, New York City, then known as Kipp's Bay; this property was finally sold to Mr. Anson G. Phelps, who also resided there many years. After pursuing a very thorough educational course Mr. Smith, as a young man, entered upon a business career, becoming connected with a large New York importing house, in which, by well-earned promotions, he rose to the responsible position of confidential assistant and manager. He relinquished this position to engage in a manufacturing business on his own account, in which he prospered, but from which he retired in 1867 in order to devote himself more fully to the cultivation and development of his æsthetic tastes. These tastes manifested themselves unmistakably in his boyhood and were sufficiently powerful to induce him to practise many acts of self-denial that they might have practical gratification. He was scarcely eighteen years of age before he was in possession of a substantial nucleus for a collection; and his juvenile appetite, whetted by the sight and care of such objects as his guardedly expended pocket-money had enabled him to bring together, ripened as he grew older into the well-defined purpose of building up and maintaining for educational ends as large a representative selection, as his means would allow, of the rarest and best productions of master artists, both native and foreign, embracing not only paintings and statuary of European and American origin, but also the marvellously beautiful Oriental works in bronze, iron, and lacquer, and in ceramics and wood, which are at once the admiration and the despair of the Occidental world. With excellent judgment he made his earlier selections, always securing something of high worth artistically, whatever its intrinsic value. What began in obedience to instinctive tastes ripened by degrees into a passion, and came to be loved so heartily that moderate self-denial in its furtherance was regarded as a pleasure rather than as a deprivation. As his collection grew Mr. Smith perceived the need of a more thorough knowledge of art than he possessed, and after divesting himself of the cares of business he went abroad to acquire in the æsthetic atmosphere of the European capitals and in the society of artists, connoisseurs, and collectors that familiarity with its spirit and technique and that development of the appreciative and critical faculties which is the logical outcome of such associations and experiences. With ample means at his command, he travelled extensively, studying in the mean time the most famous art collections, both public and private, gleaning, first hand, the definite knowledge he sought, and constantly adding to his collection. Returning to America after an absence of several years, he married Miss Belle Townsley, daughter of George R. Townsley, of Springfield, Mass. Soon after his marriage he went to live in that city, which since has remained his home. In 1871, having brought a part of his collection to Springfield, he publicly exhibited it upon request in the interest of the art development of the city. This

exhibition drew the attention of leading artists to the possibilities of art culture latent there, and in the following year Mr. William Hart and other artists of New York requested Mr. Smith to open in Springfield an exhibition of paintings by American artists as an annual event. Not believing it at that moment feasible, Mr. Smith declined, but, in 1878, he resolved to make the attempt, and selecting fifty-six choice examples from the leading ateliers of New York City, exhibited them free of charge, and not only effected the sale of thirty-six, but so stimulated public interest that an annual show instituted the next year at the galleries of a local art dealer has been continued with success to this day. Noting this art awakening with keen appreciation, Mr. Smith found himself forming plans for its more effective development; but these were not hastily executed, since he wished still further to enlarge, enhance, and broaden his private collection that it might become a true educational factor. From 1882 to 1887 he lived abroad, studying art assiduously under the most benign auspices, and steadily increasing his collection, adding new departments and making it of rare value. The opportunity to utilize the collection educationally came in 1889 when the directors of the City Library Association of Springfield were discussing the subject of increased facilities for the work of the Library and relief from the overcrowded condition of the Library building. At this juncture Mr. Smith generously offered by letter to bequeath to the Association his valuable collection, and to endow it on condition that it should be provided with suitable rooms for its display and preservation intact and apart from the gifts of others. This regal offer was supplemented by that of Mrs. Smith to bequeath her rare and valuable collection of laces and embroideries. Gratefully appreciating the generosity and public spirit of Mr. Smith and his wife, the Directors assented to the conditions and at once undertook the task of procuring means for the erection of a new building. From the bequest of fifty thousand dollars made to the Library by the late Horace Smith, of Springfield—of happy memory as a devoted friend of education—the necessary funds for the land were drawn, a site (115 × 400 feet) costing thirty-five thousand dollars being secured adjoining the Library building. Toward the erection and fitting of the building sixty-nine individuals and firms of Springfield subscribed about ninety thousand dollars, the largest contributors being the late Miss Harriet B. Hitchcock, Mr. John Ohmstead, Col. James A. Rumrill, Mr. James Kirkham, Mrs. Amelia Chapin Haile, Mr. P. P. Kellogg, Mrs. C. L. Covill and daughters, and Mrs. Horatio N. Case. Mr. Ohmstead generously assumed the task of raising the funds. Upon the architectural plans of Messrs. Renwick, Aspinwall & Renwick and Walter T. Owen of New York, and under supervision of Mr. Smith, with Mr. Francis W. Grant as clerk of the work, the structure was reared, being completed in 1895. It is in the Italian Renaissance style, and in point of elegance, durability, and adaptation to its purpose, ranks with the most perfect of its kind in the country, no small share of its charming effect being due to the exquisite modelling in terra-cotta of Mr. Domingo Mora. It is but just to mention that in all matters concerning the erection of the building and its furnishing, Mr. Smith's judgment was given precedence, his many years' study and observation of such museums abroad, always with a possible and even probable intention of erecting such a home for his varied collection, lending to his suggestions and advice the weight of authority. The Springfield Art Museum has already been described in detail in a number of publications; notably in the beautiful "Souvenir" issued by the City Library Association in 1895, and in a superb Supplement to the Springfield *Homestead* of April 25th in the same year, to both of which this sketch is indebted for many particulars here given. Mr. Smith's Collection fills nine galleries of this Museum. Fittingly to describe it would require a volume, and therefore but the merest reference to its valuable and varied treasures can be made in this sketch of its founder's life. These include arms and armor of various countries and ages, decorated porcelains and potteries, paintings, bronzes, beautiful specimens of work in metals, illuminated books, rare rugs, tapestries, ivory carvings, lacquer work, and many interesting curios repre-

senting art development among savage and semi-barbarous peoples. In the gallery devoted to arms and armor may be seen guns of Europe of the seventeenth century, Chinese guns of the last century, and Arab and Moorish guns of the same period. A number of these are exquisitely decorated with gold, silver, mother-of-pearl, or coral. There are a case of Japanese arms and six of Hindu and Persian cineters, daggers, and suits of mail; a powerful steel bow; rare Japanese swords; Toledo blades from Spain; rapiers from Venice; broadswords, battle-axes, daggers, and other implements of war. Complete suits of ancient armor are also to be found. In the gallery devoted to ancient artistic books are rare old illuminated missals, a fine copy of the Koran, a Jewish parchment roll, an illustrated German Bible, an illuminated book of Japanese poetry—a present from a high source—and many other treasures. Here also are a case of rare curios, among which are daggers, jewel-boxes, snuff-boxes, and innumerable other objects of exquisite design and workmanship; and two cases including about eighty pieces of Cloisonné enamel—a larger number than can be found in any other American collection—principally Japanese and Chinese, though there is one piece from Cashmere and another, a vase with elaborate gold and openwork, the production of the famous French artist, F. Barbidienne, of Paris, which was displayed at the Paris Exposition of 1867. In an adjoining alcove are the specimens of old furniture—Florentine chairs of the time of the Medici, cabinets of the seventeenth century, armchairs of the sixteenth, and a finely carved Italian trousseau chest of the fifteenth. Nearby are hung two early portraits of Mr. Smith; also portraits of his father, mother, and grandmother; of his wife and of her father; and of Miss Harriet B. Hitchcock and her father; of Mrs. Smith's sister, Miss Eleanor Townsley; and of Thomas Waterman Wood, President of the National Academy of Design of New York, painted by himself. In the next gallery, which contains Mr. Smith's collection of paintings, are several gems in Japanese bronze, one of them being a bronze eagle, finely displayed, by Chokichi, the greatest bronze artist of Japan; and another, a panel, upon which, wrought in bronze, silver, and gold, is an eagle perched on a rock in the midst of the sea, gazing at a globe in the sky, symbolizing Japan, an island power, contemplating the Western hemisphere, entitled "Japan Gazing upon the World." A famous collector has said that this latter piece was sufficient to stamp the whole collection. Another gem is an incense-burner, also by Chokichi, which captured the highest award at the Paris Exposition of 1889. Among the pictures in this room is a portrait group of Mr. and Mrs. Smith, by Thomas Waterman Wood, P.N.A., and many works of representative American and foreign artists. In the large gallery beyond are cases of rare bronzes, and a case of Græco-Roman pottery consisting of vases, urns, pitchers, and lamps, all over two thousand years old. There are also cases of the exquisitely perfect gold lacquer work of the East, Japanese and Chinese porcelains, fine specimens of the blue and white ware, Chinese wall vases, pilgrim bottles, etc. In this gallery, too, are many beautiful rugs and robes, Italian and Venetian coats, and embroideries of different epochs and countries. In another gallery are cases of Satsuma ware, tapestries, and Japanese dress stuffs. In still another a case of jades is noticeable. In this latter is an exquisite set of incense-burners, comprising three pieces elaborately carved, and valued at five thousand dollars. Despite the vast number of individual articles there is no overcrowding. Mr. Smith charged himself personally with the arrangement and display, and his trained judgment and taste have been most happily exerted. This collection is reputed to be wider in its scope and in its variety of specialties than any known public exhibit in this country made and paid for by one person. Roughly estimated, its intrinsic value far exceeds that of the noble and beautiful structure in which it is housed, and grows as years roll on. Its æsthetic and educational value is beyond computation. The life-work of Mr. Smith is watched over by him with fatherly care, and made an inspiration as well as a joy to the people of the city. It has already placed Springfield in the front rank of American cities as

an art centre. The Museum building, an extraordinary one for an inland city and valuable in its uplifting tendency, would never have been erected but for Mr. Smith's generosity. Distinguished educators and men of mark from many quarters who have visited the collection are lost in admiration and praise it in unstinted terms. In July, 1897, the members of the Pan-American Congress, en route through the United States, visited Springfield, Mass. They expressed great surprise at finding a collection of this character in so small a city. In an exhaustive pamphlet descriptive of the tour of the members, written and published in 1898 by Signor Antonio E. Delfino, of the city of Caracas, Venezuela (himself a member of this congress), a charming notice of this collection ends by saying that "it would honor the museum of a grand capital." Mr. Andrew Carnegie, himself a philanthropist and promoter of art and education on two continents, declared Mr. Smith's work unique, and was so impressed that he sent him the following letter just before his departure for Europe in 1897:

5 WEST FIFTY-FIRST STREET, NEW YORK, June 1, 1897.

My Dear Mr. Smith:

The precious treasures which you have given Springfield impressed me so deeply that I could not resist sending you a "Mercury in Repose" as a memento of my visit. Will you please accept it and let me feel that I have just a wee bit co-operation with you in the spirit.

Springfield cannot to-day realize what your gift means, but it will some day, although each succeeding generation will have reason to set a higher value upon it.

With sincere appreciation,

Yours always,

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

In August of the same year Mr. Carnegie contributed a beautiful life-size statue to the collection. Mr. Smith's example is slowly bearing fruit not only in Springfield but throughout the State. Mr. Smith's wife, a daughter of Springfield, is an enthusiastic supporter of her husband's purpose, and together they labor to make this great gift as helpful educationally as it is inspiring and uplifting aesthetically. Mr. Smith devotes his entire time to it, and his intelligent efforts to make it of deep-reaching value place the public under an obligation to him second only to that due to his generous public spirit. Personally this great friend of art education and public benefactor is a man of striking appearance. Cultured and polished by years of travel, observation, study, and association, he is charming in manner and conversation. His friends and acquaintances number many of high rank and distinction in different parts of the world. Among these he is esteemed as one who is devoted to art for art's sake and as a true connoisseur. Among those who are directly advantaged by his munificent public gift he is held in veneration for his noble generosity. The masses of the people, when they come to understand the true philanthropy underlying this unselfishness and the great benefit of it to the whole community, may be trusted to decree a monument as a mark of their unreserved and lasting appreciation. As for Mr. Smith himself, he has been too absorbed in his life-work to give any heed to himself. Deep at heart he has the cause of the art education of the people, and in its furtherance doubtless realizes to the full the force of Dryden's lines:

"The secret pleasure of a generous act
Is the great mind's great bribe."

REUBEN NELSON.

REV. REUBEN NELSON, D.D., an eminent Methodist divine and teacher, founder and for thirty years principal of the Wyoming Seminary at Kingston, near Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and at a later period treasurer of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and also agent and senior publisher of the Methodist Book Concern in New York City, was born at Andes, Delaware County, N. Y., December 13, 1818, and died at his residence in New York City, February 20, 1879. It may be said that Dr. Nelson's whole life was devoted to the service of the church of which he was so honored a member. At the age of fifteen years he was converted to God, and immediately joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which thenceforth he remained a sincere, devout, earnest, and active member. Almost from the very day he entered the Methodist fold his career as a public teacher of the Christian faith seems to have been foreshadowed. He had barely completed his seventeenth year when he was licensed as an exhorter, and began under this authority to hold meetings for prayer and exhortation. His efforts were so acceptable and were crowned with such success that in the following year a license was granted him to preach the Gospel. The position he now held was one seldom attained by so young a person. He felt its responsibility in the fullest degree, and to remedy any educational shortcomings he applied himself faithfully to the mastery of the academic studies, and on entering manhood found himself well equipped mentally to begin his life-work. His studies, however, were never completely relaxed, for even to the closing years of his life he remained a student, believing that it would be impossible to qualify himself too fully for the work of the Master. In 1840, being then in his twenty-second year, he was appointed acting principal of the Otsego Academy at Cooperstown, N. Y. In August of the same year he was admitted on trial into the Oneida Annual Conference, and was appointed the third preacher on Otsego Circuit, his colleagues being Martin Marvin and William Bixby. In 1841 he was appointed the third preacher on the Westford Circuit, in association with Martin Marvin and Augustus Brown. These clerical duties, covering two years, were faithfully attended to without interfering with the discharge of those resting upon him as principal of the academy. In 1842 the Conference admitted him to full membership, and he was ordained to the order of deacon. He was also at this time appointed to the position of principal of the Otsego Academy. This place he was forced to resign shortly afterward, by reason of a partial paralysis of the vocal organs, which rendered it impossible for him to speak aloud. This condition remaining unaltered, in 1843 his name was placed by the Conference on the list of superannuated preachers, and for a year or so his clerical labors ceased. But he was of too active a mental temperament to remain idle, and for a portion of this period he taught Latin and Greek to some young men who were preparing for college, and with whom he was obliged to communicate in a whisper. Rest and proper treatment restored his voice in the course of a twelvemonth. In 1844, when the Oneida Conference founded the Wyoming Seminary, at Kingston, Pa., just across the Susquehanna River from Wilkes-Barre, Reuben Nelson was chosen to fill the responsible position of principal. It was one in all respects most congenial to his scholarly tastes, and he entered upon its duties with the highest degree of satisfaction. For the long period of twenty-eight years he continued at the head of this institution, the affairs of which he conducted with distinguished success. Under his able management it grew from an experiment into a ripe certainty, and "came to be the chief educational centre in the Wyoming valley." This high position was won only as the result of years of patient toil and unceasing energy. "The institution ranks to-day," said Bishop Harris, one of its warmest friends, "as one of the best institutions of its grade in the



R. Nelson

land," and is probably Dr. Nelson's best monument. His labors in connection with its development and conduct were but twice interrupted, and then only for brief periods, during which he was fortunately able to exert a guiding influence upon its management. These two intervals were occasioned by his being chosen as presiding elder of the Wyoming District of the Conference in 1862-63 and 1863-64. In 1868-69 he was again chosen as presiding elder of the same district, but during this term he did double duty in order not to sever himself, even temporarily, from the charge so dear to him. Dr. Nelson remained a member of the Oneida Conference until 1852, when it was divided, and he was transferred to the Wyoming Conference, thus created, within the jurisdiction of which his seminary also now came. Of the Wyoming Conference he was chosen Secretary in 1858, and held this office by annual re-election until 1870, when he declined to serve longer owing to his inability, from other demands upon his time, to give the duties of the position proper attention. In 1860 he was sent as a delegate from the Wyoming Conference to the General Conference, held at Buffalo, and from that year up to the year of his death was regularly chosen a delegate to each General Conference, receiving, each time he was chosen, a larger number of votes than was cast for any other delegate from the Conference, and he was thus placed each time at the head of his delegation. His labors in connection with this, the highest council of the Methodist Episcopal Church, were prosecuted with great activity and zeal. As a member of this body he served on a number of important committees and exerted a powerful influence in directing its action. In the General Conference of 1876 he was chairman of the Committee on Episcopacy, and presided over its deliberations with ability and dignity, and with general acceptance to his colleagues. In 1872 Dr. Nelson was the choice of the General Conference for the responsible position of agent of the Methodist Book Concern in the City of New York, and also treasurer of the Missionary Society. His predecessor in both these positions, the Rev. Dr. Thomas Carlton, had filled them with distinction and without interruption for twenty years; and the choice of Dr. Nelson to take the retiring officer's place was, in every sense of the word, a high compliment, not only to his acknowledged zeal in the interests of the church, but also to his exact and systematic business habits. Dr. Nelson assumed his duties in this new and untried sphere of labor at a time when the financial affairs of the country were disturbed to such an extent that business became not only difficult but hazardous. He brought to his work the very qualities demanded in these emergencies, and with the co-operation of his associate agent, John M. Phillips, carried forward the interests committed to him in such a wise and satisfactory manner as to earn the fullest confidence of the Church. In 1876 he was re-elected to both offices by the General Conference of that year, which took occasion to express its high sense of the able manner in which he had discharged the duties of his double position. His task, more than ordinarily heavy from the beginning, and increasing in extent and importance from year to year, was prosecuted by him as a genuine labor of love. His heart was in his work, and he was unsparing of himself in his devotion to it. "He studied, planned, and toiled," says Bishop Harris, "when he should have rested." An affection of a typhoid-malarial type at last prostrated him; and although medical aid seemed to give an assurance of recovery, and even brought him to a condition permitting him to receive the congratulations of his friends, his health was so completely undermined that within a week afterward he laid down his burden forever. Dr. Nelson's death created a profound impression throughout the entire Methodist Episcopal Church, and special marks of respect were paid to his memory in many different parts of the country, and especially by the employees of the Methodist Book Concern in New York City, to whom he stood in an almost paternal relation; the missionary convention, representing the Methodist churches of Brooklyn, held in First Place Church of that city; and the board of managers of the Missionary Society, held in New York City, Saturday, February 22d, all of whom adopted earnest and loving memorials of remembrance and

regret. At the funeral services held at St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, in Fourth Avenue, New York City, on the afternoon of Saturday, February 22, 1879, Bishop Simpson gave an eloquent description of Dr. Nelson's character, in the course of which he said:

"In the first place, our brother was a man of great natural energy of character. He was not very demonstrative, and not given to acts of excitement or exceeding rashness. . . . He was calm and quiet, and had reserved force, and yet beneath it all there was an immense power of vital energy. . . . Working among machinery in boyhood . . . he lost his arm. Before that time he had desired an education, but had been unable to obtain it; and one of his first remarks after losing his arm was, that now his friends would be obliged to send him to school. He longed for an education, and was determined to have it. And the energy of his boyhood continued with him all through his manhood—a quiet, persistent, unflinching, indomitable energy—and this led him to success in all the departments of life in which he labored. The next characteristic was his great purity of character. He was simple, frank, and earnest as a child. He was tender and affectionate in his family; a loving husband, a devoted father, a genial and reliable friend. He was pure in all of his associations, and his moral power gave him immense influence over the hearts of men. He was exact and methodical in all his movements. He devoted himself very early . . . to the cause of education, and year by year he labored for the growth of the seminary of which he was the principal, . . . completing arrangement after arrangement, adding building after building, determined to carry out the conception and plan he had of giving the very best education to the youth of that section of the country. Systematic and methodical in all his plans and arrangements—though he never seemed in a hurry—he was doing an immense work, as much as two men ordinarily performed, although . . . partly crippled. . . . He possessed and manifested a tenderness and a sympathy which bound him to all with whom he came in contact, especially the thousands of young men and women whom he educated. . . . Wherever they may be, the name of Dr. Nelson is embalmed in their memories. They felt he was a thorough teacher as well as a sincere friend, and he imprinted on their hearts the image of the Master—God. . . . As a preacher he was very clear, exact, and precise in his statements. . . . There were a rich pathos and a depth of emotion frequently connected with his utterances which deeply moved the hearts of his audience. . . . It was his systematic and exact business habits, however, which led his brethren and the Church-at-large to select him for the position which he was filling at the time of his death. . . ."

The remains were taken to Wilkes-Barre, to the home of his son-in-law, Mr. George S. Bennett, and from thence to Kingston, one mile distant, where twenty-eight years of his life had been spent and much of his success achieved. The obsequies at Kingston were largely attended, for throughout the Wyoming valley and the surrounding region the death of this good and useful man was mourned as a personal loss, and everything that could possibly be done to honor the departed, and to show the high esteem in which he was held, was done. The principal places of business at Kingston were closed, the seminary chapel and church edifice heavily draped, and the flag at half-mast. It may be truthfully said of Dr. Nelson that as an educator he had few equals, and perhaps no superiors, in his chosen field. His pupils, all-told, numbered no less than eight thousand. In acknowledgment of his liberal scholarship, and of his success in the line of his profession, Union College conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts, and Dickinson College that of Doctor of Divinity. Dr. Nelson married, in 1841, Miss Jane Scott Eddy, daughter of Col. Asa Eddy, of Milford, Otsego County, N. Y. Mrs. Nelson was a lady whose Christian character and culture fitted her in an eminent degree for the sphere of life to which she was called by this union. The only living child of Dr. and Mrs. Nelson is a daughter, Mrs. George S. Bennett, of Wilkes-Barre.



MAJ. GEN. NELSON A. M. ST. J.

NELSON A. MILES.

MAJOR-GENERAL NELSON APPLETON MILES, commander of the United States Army, was born in Westminster, Worcester County, Mass., August 5, 1833. In one of the most rugged parts of the Wachusett Mountain region is the house where he was born, as well as the one to which he was taken home to die when dangerously wounded in one of the early battles of the civil war. The old white schoolhouse on a rocky hillside, surrounded by apple orchards, is still in use; and all the children are familiar with the story of the great general who conned his lessons there. He got his taste for battle young, when, in the winter evenings, he would listen to his uncle's wonderful Indian stories, which had a peculiar charm for his boyish ears. He was the youngest of four children born to Daniel and Mary Curtis Miles. His early life was like that of other country lads brought up on a farm. He went to the district school and then to the Academy. When he became sixteen his resolute spirit asserted itself, and he went to this uncle and said, "I don't want to work on the farm. I want to go to Boston." "That is the best thing you can do," said his ambitious relative. "Your uncles George and Nelson will find you something to do when you get there." Following this suggestion young Miles started upon his journey dressed in a green jacket, short trousers, and a green tarpaulin hat made of straw and covered with cloth. He was a laughable spectacle of a new country lad when he arrived in Boston. His uncles, who were men of means, at once fitted him out with a more conventional costume. His uncle George Curtis found him a place in John Collamore's large crockery store on Washington Street. His pay was very small, and his uncle Nelson Curtis, for whom he was named, took him into his family to live at West Roxbury, and gave him his board. But young Miles was too independent to consent to such an arrangement. So he hired a room in Boston, and as his earnings would not admit of his going to a boarding-house, he took his food to his room and boarded himself. The soldier's instinct developed as soon as the war broke out, and fired him with a desire to enlist. He spoke to Mr. Collamore about it and was advised to ask his uncles' consent. They expressed their willingness, provided he would take military instruction. His employer paid for a six months' course at a military school, which a Frenchman had started in Boston at the beginning of the war. His uncle George Curtis further helped him by recruiting a company of one hundred men for him to take command of, giving liberal bounties to the men. This company was organized in Barn's Hall, on Washington Street, a building which still stands in the busy mercantile part of the Roxbury district. There were two other men who aspired to the offices of captain and first lieutenant of the new company, but, though Miles was but twenty-one, he was so far superior to the other aspirants that he was elected captain. Governor Andrew, however, looked upon him as "a mere boy," and sent him a commission as second lieutenant. When Miles received it he went to his uncle and asked him what he should do. "Take it and go to the front. We don't want any trouble or delay at this point." While at the front Senator Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, the famous Natick shoemaker, who had raised the regiment—the Twenty-second—wanted to give Miles the promotion he deserved. So he went to O. O. Howard, then colonel of the regiment at Washington, and asked him if he didn't want another man on his staff. "Yes, if you have a good man," said Howard. Miles was sent over to him and was detailed to conduct a drill. He did it so admirably as to excite the astonishment of the Colonel, who frankly said to him, "Young man, you have done well. I don't understand how you can be so well qualified without any experience." The position on Howard's staff was all that young Miles needed for a vantage-ground. The first battle he was in was disastrous. The enemy had surrounded a

part of Colonel Howard's troops, and every staff officer was wounded. Miles was shot in the foot. But when a retreat was ordered he rode up to Howard. "If you will give me a division," he said, "I will drive the rebels out of the woods, and rescue our men who are cut off." "Take your choice," was the answer, and Miles went forward with an axe brigade, followed by several companies of troops. The enemy, who swarmed in the timber, were driven back from their ambush. The young staff officer led back in triumph the Union men who were about to be made prisoners. The next engagement that Howard's troops went into did not result so fortunately for Miles. It was a fierce conflict, and he was in the thickest of it. He was shot from his horse. When he had been taken to the hospital the doctor examined his wound, which was in the abdomen, and said he could not live. The bullet had buried itself so deeply and in so vital a part that it could not be located or probed for. But Miles pluckily insisted that he would live, but he wanted to be taken home to recover. As soon as he could move about he became restless. "The rebels did me up pretty well," he said, "and I want to pay them back." He was weak and used crutches, but he went back to Philadelphia and asked for the command of a company. They told him he was not sufficiently recovered for service, but as he insisted on doing something they gave him companies of recruits to drill. As the hostile armies approached Gettysburg, and it was apparent that a great conflict was imminent, Miles renewed his application for a commission to go to the front, but was refused. Finally, he went to the officer in charge and demanded, "Give me my command or my discharge." He was too valuable a man to discharge at that critical time, so a commission was given him, although he was not physically fit for fighting. He went into the battle of Gettysburg and was wounded again. It is a matter of history how he distinguished himself there. He was made brigadier-general for distinguished services during the battles of the Old Wilderness, Spotsylvania Court House, and Chancellorsville. General Hancock, under whom he served in the early years of the war, quickly discovered his abilities, and was the more interested in the young man because of the fact that Miles had not been graduated from West Point. He was in charge of Hancock's skirmish line at Chancellorsville and held his own successfully against every attack by Lee's veterans. In this duty he was seriously wounded on the second day, and General Hancock in a letter to Washington urging his promotion, said, "If Colonel Miles lives he will be one of the most distinguished officers in the service." Fifteen years later General Hancock wrote to President Hayes recommending that Brevet Major-General Miles be promoted to brigadier-general in the regular army. In that letter General Hancock declared that during the Wilderness campaign Miles "took a prominent part and was distinguished throughout that historic campaign for brilliant services and able and gallant conduct." General Hancock added that Miles has been highly recommended by him for these qualities in his official reports. In February, 1865, when he was but twenty-six years old, he commanded the Second Army Corps, to which distinction he had risen by successive promotions for brilliant and daring work while he had commanded regiments, brigades, and divisions under General Grant. Never before has an American officer at that age commanded so large a body of soldiers. When General Lee surrendered at Appomattox, two months later, Miles was in command of the First Division of the Second Army Corps, the largest of all the divisions in the Army of the Potomac. At the close of the war in October, 1865, he was brevetted Major-General of United States Volunteers, and was mustered out of service September 1, 1866. Instead of returning to business pursuits, as did the vast army of civilian soldiers, General Miles chose the army as offering a profession for life. Within a week he had entered the regular army as Colonel of the Fortieth Infantry. Promotions came slowly, but surely. He rose to be a Brigadier-General December 15, 1880, and finally on April 5, 1890, he attained the rank of Major-General. It is as an Indian fighter that the world best knows General Miles. His work on the frontier is familiar to every reader

of American history. His notable achievements were many and continuous, always including hard fighting and the most skilful management. In 1874 he was sent into the Indian Territory to fight the Cheyennes, Kiowas, Arapahoes, Moconnies, Quajudas, and Comanches, whom he whipped into submission in the last days of August of that year. After the Custer massacre he was called upon to put an end to Sitting Bull's raid, and did it in a final battle in two feet of snow. Subsequently he overtook and captured Chief Joseph, one of the smartest of modern Indians, and his band of Nez Percés, after a march of four thousand miles. Later still, after a campaign which made General Miles' name famous everywhere, he finally cooped up and subdued Geronimo and his Apaches. Railways could now be built and farms cultivated with safety in the great Northwest. Peace had come and the problem of settlement and civilization had been solved. The Kansas legislature thanked General Miles for his campaign against the Cheyennes, Comanches, and Kiowas, the Montana legislature expressed its gratification for the subjugation of the Sioux, while public meetings expressing delight over the conquest of Geronimo were held; the legislatures of New Mexico and Arizona passed resolutions of thanks; and at Tucson General Miles received a richly decorated sword. Later he was engaged in the suppression of the "Messiah" outbreak of 1890 among the Sioux, and the suppression of the Chicago labor riots in 1894. When General Miles began his operations at Chicago not a freight train was running, and a thousand or more cars and locomotives were injured. He took possession of strategic points, stationing his forces with such masterly skill that Debs and his followers were soon overawed, traffic was resumed, and the reign of lawlessness ended. Of his six years' work among the Indians General Miles says in his book of reminiscences:

"A belt of country extending from the Rio Grande, or the Mexican border on the south to the Canadian boundary on the north, and averaging some four hundred miles in width from east to west, was redeemed from a wild state and its control by savage tribes and given to civilization. This vast country, over which in 1874 roamed powerful bands of Indian warriors and countless numbers of wild game, was in six years by the operations of the United States army freed for all time from the desolating influence of the savage and made habitable for civilized man. And these results are due to the heroic services, the splendid fortitude and courage and noble sacrifices of men like Lewis, Custer, Thornburgh, Hale, Bennett, Keogh, Yates, 'Tom' Custer, Crittenden, Biddle, McKinney, and hundreds of others, officers and soldiers, who placed themselves between war and peace, between danger and security, guarding the newly constructed railways and protecting the towns as they rode on the plains. They freely offered their lives and actually cleared this vast region during that brief time, giving it to civilization forever."

And in this important work, as General Miles modestly refrains from even intimating, the present head of the United States army was the one who made the plans, and he was the main directing force in the operations. Since his active life on the frontier General Miles has become conspicuous as a man of peace. Not only has he written a book, but he long has been in great demand as an after-dinner speaker. He is at his ease always, quiet and reserved when the occasion calls for a dignified bearing, democratic and frank when the display of those qualities is in order. General Miles was made commander of the United States army in October, 1895. As soon as the possibility of war with Spain became serious, he was intensely earnest in his devotion to plans of defence along the Atlantic coast, and it was under his immediate direction that all the work of coast defence was undertaken after the passage by Congress in March, 1898, of the \$50,000,000 appropriation. During the late war with Spain General Miles was unceasingly active and efficient in developing the direction of the nation's fighting forces. On April 9, 1898, he recommended the equipment of fifty thousand volunteers, and on April 15th an additional force of forty thousand men. He early advocated the calling out of volunteers, putting them in camps of instruction and thoroughly drilling, equipping, and disciplining them

before they should be used for any foreign service. General Miles arrived at Santiago, Cuba, on July 11th, and took command of the army. Six days later, the 17th, the Spanish troops formally surrendered on terms offered by General Miles and authorized by the Government at Washington. On July 18th he left Santiago for Porto Rico, and his expedition landed at Guanica on July 25th. The town surrendered to General Miles, and Ponce followed on the 28th, without a shot being fired; the American conquerors were welcomed by the Mayor, cheered by the populace, and serenaded by bands of music. It has been said of the Porto Rican campaign that "it was a general's campaign, and the only brilliant land movement of the war. From beginning to end it was beautifully planned and executed. . . . The credit belongs to the commanding general of the army." The same authority adds:

"General Miles early in June contemplated a movement on Porto Rico, when the time should arrive, but it was not till Santiago had fallen that his way was clear. On July 21st he left Guantanamo, Cuba, with 3,415 officers and men. Porto Rico was then garrisoned by a force of 8,233 Spanish regulars and 9,467 volunteers. Other expeditions were embarked and hastened to strengthen General Miles' force. It was presumed that he would attempt to land at Fort Fajardo, near San Juan, the principal town. The first bit of strategy in the war was exhibited in the skill with which his movements were concealed. Directing the navy to shell the town of Ponce, while other vessels made demonstrations off San Juan, he landed his troops quietly and quickly on July 25th, at Guanica, near Ponce, and after a short but spirited engagement the Spanish troops were driven back. Between this time and July 31st the brigades of Generals Ernst, Schwan, and Henry disembarked and were rapidly thrown out in the various roads leading around the island, but the stronger force was kept on the main causeway leading direct from Ponce to San Juan. An engagement occurred August 10th, in which the army lost one man killed and sixteen wounded. At Coamo, on August 9th, the troops under General Ernst had an engagement resulting in the capture of 167 Spanish soldiers. All preparations had been made by August 12th for a decisive combat, when the news of suspension of hostilities arrived. In his report General Miles says: 'During nineteen days of active campaign on the island of Porto Rico a large portion of the island was captured by United States forces and brought under our control. Our forces were in such a position as to make the Spanish positions untenable, outside of that of the garrison of San Juan. The Spaniards had been defeated or captured in six different engagements which took place, and in every direction and position they had occupied up to that time. The success of the enterprise was due largely to the skill and good generalship of the officers in command of the different divisions and brigades. Strategy and skilful tactics accomplished what might have occasioned serious loss in any other way. The loss of the enemy in killed, wounded, and captured was nearly ten times our own, which was only three killed and forty wounded.'"

Thus the island of Porto Rico became a part of the United States and its capture was the last active land operation of the war. General Miles is a born fighter, an experienced tactician, and a thorough disciplinarian. Few men with the same military training have risen to his rank in the armies of the world, and no man either in the Civil War or in any other conflict attained to the distinction at the age of twenty-six that Miles won under General Grant. As he has had charge at various times of the Divisions of the Pacific and of the Missouri, the Departments of the Columbia, of the Missouri, and of Arizona, the District of the Yellowstone, and lastly the Department of the East, his round of commands has been more comprehensive geographically than that of any other officer in the service, and the knowledge and experience of all these cannot fail to serve him well in that command of the whole army which he is now exercising. As has been well said by another: "The central fact in the career of General Miles is that a young lieutenant of 1861, who had had none of the aids that a West Point training gives, has reached the top round of the military ladder in this country. Schofield, Sheridan, Sherman, Grant, were all graduates of the Military Academy; but now for the first time we find the place of senior on the active list attained by one who began his service in the ranks of

the Union volunteers." In whatever light one chooses to view the matter, he is a most interesting personality. He won the confidence of the principal men in the Civil War by his conduct during the four years' conflict, and he has made a world-wide reputation as a fearless Indian fighter and an able and skilful commander of the army. He has the manner of a successful business man when out of his uniform, and is every inch the soldier when engaged in any military function. He is quiet, firm, and resolute, and at all times most gentlemanly. To the casual observer General Miles appears to be a man who has had a successful business career, rather than one who had been fighting for two-thirds of his active life, and who has recovered from four serious bullet wounds. A proposition was brought before Congress early in 1896, in the shape of a joint resolution to elevate General Miles to the rank of Lieutenant-General, and thus make him in title as well as in fact the supreme head of the nation's army. This resolution did not reach the stage of definite and decisive Congressional action. It is well known that General Miles' exposure and denunciation of the quality of the beef furnished the army in the Cuban and Porto Rican campaigns incurred for him the displeasure if not hostility of the War and Commissary Departments. The resultant so-called "embalmed beef" scandal has been widely discussed, and a Court of Inquiry is at this writing, March, 1899, investigating the subject, with a view of settling the same. What the outcome will be as regards General Miles' future status in the army is entirely a question of conjecture. General Miles has been a target for detractors and calumniators in an unusual degree, particularly since the Hispano-American war, but his friends have rallied to his defence, and conspicuously among these appears President Eliot, of Harvard University. General Miles, in an address, March 22, 1899, to an assemblage of Harvard students which filled the large auditorium to overflowing, was entirely impersonal and made no reference to the recent war or to the controversies concerning its management. President Eliot, however, in introducing him, made an impassioned eulogy of the General, who, he said, had shown the same courage and fortitude under calumny and misrepresentation as he had shown in battle. Continuing, he said:

"It is not because General Miles is a doctor of laws of Harvard University that you have come to this place to-day. It is because you would like to see a man who has many times faced mortal peril for his country. Many of the men who enlisted from this university last spring did so partly because they wished to know what that experience was like. But, after all, this ability to keep one's head and to look after the needs of one's self and others in moments of mortal peril is something that many men can cultivate. Cowardice is rare in our race. There is, however, a higher kind of courage, which, at the expense of calumny and obloquy, seeks fearlessly to make known the truth. And this is the sort of courage that General Miles has shown during the last four months."

Such unstinted praise, coming from one who measures his words so carefully as President Eliot does, signifies much as to the public estimate of the soldier and citizen. In 1868 General Miles married Mary, the daughter of the late Judge Charles Sherman, of Cleveland, Ohio, and niece of Hon. John Sherman and the late Gen. William T. Sherman. General Miles' domestic life is singularly happy. Mrs. Miles is the constant companion of her husband in all of his undertakings; when he goes to inspect fortifications in any part of the country she goes with him; if official duties call him anywhere she accompanies him; when he made his tour in Europe, from which he returned in 1897, he had as a constant companion his interested and interesting wife, and thus in all his effort and endeavor she is the encouraging spirit and the loving "help-meet" in the broadest and best acceptance of the term.

DANIEL B. WESSON.

MASTERSHIP in the invention, development, and perfection of modern small-arms, during an active business career of over half a century, amply entitles Daniel B. Wesson of Springfield, Mass., to his place in a volume of this kind. Personally one of the most modest of men and sedulously absorbed in the line of work to which his life has been given, Mr. Wesson has avoided that publicity which is so much cultivated in the business life of the day. He belongs to the school of men who prefer to let their work speak for itself, and are ever "diligent in business." To that substantial school the strongest men of New England have belonged. The extent and value of Mr. Wesson's achievements in the making of firearms most fully appeal to experts in that field. It is generally understood that he invented and has developed to its present perfection the Smith & Wesson revolver, but it is less widely known that the rifle made by the Winchester Arms Company was also in its beginnings the product of his inventive skill. The rifle was an incident of Mr. Wesson's earlier business life; the revolver has been the source of his large business success, and it still engages his full attention. Its production long ago built up the chief private manufacturing industry of Springfield, and it is marketed throughout the world. The Smith & Wesson revolver is known wherever firearms are used, and the reticent New Englander who devised it and studied out the improvements which one by one have gone to making it the most complete modern arm of its kind, is content with that. Daniel B. Wesson was born in Worcester in May, 1825. Behind the personality, the strenuous force that makes circumstances minister to the accomplishment of desired results, lay inherited ability as an inventor. Of English origin, the family of Wesson has flourished in America for fully two centuries, its early home being in the New Hampshire colony, where the original emigrants of the name appear to have first settled. The early records show the marriage of a Samuel Wesson to Martha Haven, the ceremony taking place May 7, 1711. In the history of Fitzwilliam (Cheshire County), New Hampshire, mention is made of Jonathan and Molly Wesson, and of their children, Jonathan, Polly, and Josiah, all born between 1784 and 1786. Rufus Wesson, the father of the subject of this sketch, was a grandson of Abel Wesson of New Hampshire, and he himself was a native of that State. Attracted to Massachusetts by the fascinations of the great workshops there, the father of D. B. Wesson settled at Worcester in early manhood, and shortly became famous in the region for the excellence of his ploughs. These implements were of wood, and yet their construction was so thorough that their work was entirely satisfactory to the agricultural community. The skill of the inventor and maker was especially shown in the carving of the convexed curves; and while furrows were turned with shares of wood the Wesson plough found high favor. When the demand for these excellent implements fell off, owing to the advent of the cast-iron plough, Mr. Wesson abandoned their manufacture and took up farming. A man of brains as well as skill, he never lost his interest in the mechanic arts. Born in New Hampshire in 1786, he died at Worcester in 1874, aged eighty-seven years. Rufus Wesson married Betsy Baird of Worcester, who came, on both sides, of old and prominent local families. Of the same sturdy stock as her husband, she, too, reached a green old age, dying at the home of one of her children in Worcester two years subsequent to her husband's demise, being then in her eighty-eighth year. There were five sons and five daughters. The boys all inherited their father's love for mechanics. Edwin, the oldest son, apprenticed himself to the trade of gun-making under Silas Allen of Shrewsbury, an expert in this line. When out of his time he set up for himself at Northboro and acquired considerable reputation as the manufacturer of a firearm of his own invention known as the



D. B. Wilson

Wesson rifle. He died about 1850. Rufus and Martin, two younger sons, engaged in shoe manufacturing. Daniel B. Wesson shared with his father and elder brothers the taste for mechanics and invention. Until he was eighteen years of age he resided at home, devoting his time about equally between duties on the farm and schooling, slighting neither, yet nursing a hope that he might soon be free to follow the bent of his inclination. His father seemed to think that the shoe business afforded a fine prospect for him, and urged him to master it under his brothers, Rufus and Martin. While Daniel did not relish this field he was constrained to enter it, but he soon found it uncongenial and went back upon the farm. There he essayed some boyish pistol-making, with the old flint-lock of his father as a model. Wooden stocks patiently whittled and barrels molded from abandoned vessels of pewter were deftly put together and fearlessly tested. The lad hoped to be sent off to the shop of his brother Edwin, but his father did not readily entertain the notion of a second departure, and in the end Daniel had to pay for his time to gain his freedom. He was eighteen when he made this bargain, and finding that his father valued his time until attaining his majority at \$150, he paid him that sum out of his savings and went off at once to join his eldest brother. It was a good school for the ambitious lad, since it opened an opportunity to master the trade of gun-making in every detail. In three years he had completed his apprenticeship. He then worked for a time as a journeyman under his brother, first at Northboro, then at Hartford, Conn., being a partner and superintendent of the shop at the last-named place. It is interesting to note that one of the improvements which they used at this period was the invention of the late Alvan G. Clark, the world-famous telescope maker, who received a liberal royalty on it. This was a small, funnel-shaped appliance which was attached to the muzzle of a rifle when loading and shaped the "patch" or bit of cloth in which the bullet was placed before it was rammed home. Upon the death of his brother Edwin, in 1850, Mr. Wesson formed a partnership with Thomas Warner, a master armorer of acknowledged skill, who had long resided in Worcester. Mr. Warner retired from business about two years later. Mr. Wesson then joined his brother Frank, who had a gun-making establishment at a New England village in the town of Grafton, and there devoted himself to the manufacture of single-barrel target pistols, turning out a fine arm. Thus, step by step, he acquired a practical mastery of the armorer's craft, and ripened his inventive powers in the school of daily experiment and experience. About this time a Mr. Leonard began to make a stir with an improvement in firearms. He was an educated man with theories, and having capital at command organized the Leonard pistol-manufacturing company, with shops at Charlestown, Mass. Mr. Wesson was called to his aid as superintendent of the factory, and found a somewhat erratic set of inventions submitted for treatment at his skilled hands. Mr. Leonard had in mind some idea of a rapid-firing gun, but his plans did not produce an arm that could be discharged with regularity or handled with safety. He had better success, however, with the old "pepper-box," the cluster of barrels of which was fired by a revolving hammer. As the weapon had no centre of fire, it was, of course, inaccurate and useless for target practice; yet it obtained some vogue and its manufacture was continued at Windsor, Vt. The change released Mr. Wesson, who was now called to Worcester by the firm of Allen & Luther, who sought his assistance in turning out gun-barrels. It was while with this firm that he became acquainted with his subsequent partner, Horace Smith. An experiment about this time came very near costing Mr. Wesson his life. It was not made with one of his own constructions, however, but with the invention of a Colonel Porter, who had come up from the South to find some gun-maker capable of making practical his so-called magazine firing arm. The practical eye of Mr. Wesson saw at a glance that the weapon was a ludicrous thing which no skill could render available; but, pressed by the colonel, he undertook to experiment with it and even to exhibit it before a board of ordnance officers, although heartily

ashamed of his task. Notwithstanding every precaution in handling it, one of the chambers went off independently, sending a bullet whizzing through Mr. Wesson's hat; while another chamber, pointed directly at his body, narrowly missed fire. While giving his days to labor, Mr. Wesson devoted a large part of his nights to thought and study. Out of his reflections and experiments came a decidedly great invention, namely, a practical cartridge that rendered percussion caps a superfluity. But men without ample means at command are forced to go slow. Mr. Wesson was brooding over his invention—convinced of its incontestable merit—when Courtland Palmer of New York came forward with an improved bullet, that is, one hollowed out in part to receive a charge of powder which was held in place by a plug of cork, the latter perforated to permit the flash from a primer to ignite the explosive. Although believing his own to be the better invention, Mr. Wesson felt constrained to accept the offer of the rich Mr. Palmer to enlarge his outlook as a pistol-maker, provided the Palmer invention was given the preference. While studying the Palmer cartridge Mr. Wesson made an improvement on it for which he received a patent. This improvement was the addition of a steel disk on which the hammer could explode the fulminate, thus doing away with the primer. It was in working out this plan that Mr. Wesson became associated with the late Horace Smith, with whom, in 1852, he formed a partnership and established a factory at Norwich, Conn. It was here that the two men worked out the principles of the arm now known as the Winchester rifle, an arm which has been much improved, but which in its main points is practically unchanged to-day. They made this rifle for a time at Norwich, and later applied a similar principle to pistols and other small arms. Eventually they disposed of their patents to the Volcanic Arms Company. In 1855 Mr. Smith retired from the business and became otherwise engaged in Worcester. Mr. Wesson was at once called to the position of superintendent for the Volcanic Arms Company—to which the Winchester Arms Company has since succeeded, and under its auspices the Smith & Wesson cartridge—the first self-primed metallic one that had proved practical—was put into use. This cartridge was used in the Spencer rifles during the Civil War, although the Government was slow to adopt either cartridges or rapid-fire guns. For years the inventors received a royalty on it. Experimenting, and testing his ideas incessantly, Mr. Wesson at length succeeded in perfecting a revolver, the peculiarity and merit of which consisted in the fact that the chambers ran entirely through the cylinder. The opportunity for its manufacture came upon the reorganization of the Volcanic Arms Company, when, freed from his engagement, Mr. Wesson joined again with his old partner, Mr. Smith, who still remained in touch with him and was cognizant of the development of his new invention. They hired premises on Market Street in Springfield, in 1857, and with twenty-five workmen began operations. In 1860, success having attended their efforts, they built a large factory on Stockbridge Street, where, owing to the heavy demand for their weapon starting during the Civil War, they came in time to employ six hundred workmen. The Government, it is true, supplied one, the old-fashioned arm with percussion caps; but the public, with less conservatism and more wisdom, demanded the perfected weapon. In 1870 the attention of the wideawake ordnance officers of the Russian Government was attracted to the Smith & Wesson revolver, and the result was a contract to supply the Russian army. Two hundred thousand were required for this purpose, and four years were consumed in filling the contract. In 1874 Mr. Smith retired, selling out his interest to Mr. Wesson, who, however, has not cared to change the style under which the business is conducted. The contract with the Russian Government was but the prelude to a succession of contracts from governments and firms all over the world, and the filling of these has brought not only wealth to Mr. Wesson, but a very great degree of prosperity to hundreds of skilful workmen and incidentally to the city of Springfield. Since 1874 the plant has been very materially increased, and it is to-day probably the finest and largest in America.

for pistol manufacturing, and a model in point of neatness, order, and thoroughness, presenting the most pleasing aspect whether viewed without or within. Mr. Wesson is a man of unflagging industry, and in this respect his habits are practically the same to-day as when he was struggling to make his place in the world. His efforts and studies to improve his inventions are never relaxed. Out of these have come a number of notable improvements which make the weapon of his invention indisputably first of its kind. One of the most important of these is the automatic extractor which expels the cartridge shells. Another is the safety device in the handle which makes it necessary to apply force in two directions to fire the weapon, although no additional effort is required. A means of preventing the accidental discharge of revolvers has been devised by Mr. Wesson, and is applied in what is now known as the "hammerless safety revolver." Since their introduction in 1887 at least two hundred thousand of these arms have been placed upon the market. The device consists in placing the hammer of the arm entirely within the lock frame so that no external force whatever can be applied to it; and, second, by so arranging the trigger that it cannot be pulled except at the instant of deliberate firing, and only by this means. A pistol of this kind cannot possibly be discharged by an ordinary child under eight years of age—thus eliminating one painful source of calamity, and in the hands or on the person of an individual of even a low grade of intelligence the weapon is scarcely any more dangerous to the one carrying it than if it were a block of wood. The invention known as the "rebounding lock" is an additional source of safety and protection which lends extra value to this perfect construction. Fully one-third of the yearly output is of the 38-calibre. The other principal models are the 32, 35, and 44, or army size. Single and double action weapons are made; also target pistols and a central-fire repeating rifle. All parts are made to gauge and are interchangeable. Reloading and dismounting tools also are manufactured. The self-lubricating cartridge—long desired and upon which Mr. Wesson expended great thought—has recently been perfected by him and placed on the market. Through its use the highest degree of accuracy is secured with practically no fouling of the barrel. Two of his sons are now associated with Mr. Wesson in his business; Walter H. Wesson was taken in in 1883, and Joseph H. Wesson in 1887. Both have won their place in the community. The younger son has an especial bent for mechanics, and to him some improvements in machinery are due. One in particular, bearing on the drilling of gun barrels, makes it possible for one man to do what formerly required three to accomplish. The loyalty and devotion of the sons are a reinforcement which any father would value. Mr. Wesson was married in 1847 to Miss Cynthia M. Hawes, daughter of Luther Hawes of Northboro, Mass. They have had four children—Sarah Janette Wesson, who was married to Dr. Bull of Montreal; Walter H. Wesson; Frank Wesson, whose untimely death was mourned by all who knew him, and Joseph H. Wesson. The large wealth which has come to Mr. Wesson has been honestly earned along these lines of legitimate endeavor which have distinguished his generation of the rich men of New England. In their success the personal equation has been the chief factor. The power to originate came first, and then industry, sagacity, and the patient ability for sustained effort. While always concentrating his chief attention upon his own extensive business, Mr. Wesson has had his share in developing other local enterprises, while his investment interests are extensive. He is president of the Cheney Bigelow wire works, and was one of the founders of the First National Bank of Springfield, and for many years one of its directors. Mr. Wesson has been a reliable and generous contributor to causes and institutions which have appealed to his sympathy and good judgment. Of striking and attractive personal appearance, approachable, and with much kindness of manner and temper, Mr. Wesson is keen in his judgments of men and things, individual and strong. He has taken but little active part in public affairs, although on one occasion, in 1866, during a crisis, he consented to serve in the common council

of Springfield. In political views he is strongly Republican. A man of pronounced views on temperance, he has embodied his sentiments in two massive drinking fountains, erected on conspicuous sites for the benefit of the people. He enforces temperance in so far as he can among his employees. His independence of character makes him an outspoken foe of sham and pretence in social life, business, or religion. Mr. Wesson has been wedded to his home life and interests. He has been happily situated to give play to his love for architectural construction, which has been developed and illustrated in the erection of his city and country residences. These are the most notable buildings of their localities in their handsome exteriors and in the perfection of their interior arrangements. Since 1862 he has occupied with his family a fine house on High Street, Springfield, which was built for him. Some years ago he erected in Northboro an elegant summer residence upon an attractive estate, the old homestead where Mrs. Wesson was born and lived until her marriage. It is a landmark in Central Massachusetts and an object of admiration and pride to the people of the region. He has recently erected on Maple Street in Springfield a residence which takes rank as one of the finest in New England. It was designed by Bruce Price of New York, is of red Maine granite, has been some six years in construction, is one hundred and forty feet by ninety-six feet in dimensions, and an ornament to the city, being a slight departure from French chateau style. Its interior decorations are exceptionally beautiful. This imposing and attractive home, the most costly residence in the city, overlooks from its slightly location the great pistol-making plant.

WILLIAM WHITING.

HON. WILLIAM WHITING, a distinguished citizen of Massachusetts, ex-member of Congress, founder and President of the Whiting Paper Company, of Holyoke, Mass., and the foremost manufacturer of fine writing-paper in the United States, was born at Dudley, Mass., May 24, 1841, son of William Bailey Whiting and Elizabeth Whiting, his wife. In various documents dating between 1685 and 1630, the name Whiting is spelled in no less than sixteen different ways, although ever with the same pronunciation. The records of the ancient town of Boston, Lincolnshire, England, famous as the birthplace or residence of numbers among the Puritan settlers of Massachusetts, show that one John Whiting was a member of its Common Council in 1590, and Mayor in 1600, and again in 1608. During the next hundred years several of his descendants held the same honorable office. This John Whiting's son, Rev. Samuel Whiting, born in Boston, England, November 20, 1597, and educated at that great Puritan stronghold, Emanuel College, Cambridge, came to America in 1636, with his second wife, Elizabeth St. John, his daughter, Dorothy, and his son, Samuel Whiting, second. Soon after his arrival he became pastor of the church at Lynn, Mass., and there remained until his death, in 1679, at the advanced age of eighty-two years. A contemporary calls him "a man of God, and an honorable man, of whom both Englands may well with reason trust." Of this noble old Puritan divine, William Whiting of the present day is the worthy descendant. As the eldest of eleven children, he became a bread-winner early in life, meantime, until his seventeenth year, pursuing his education in the public school. He then accepted the post of bookkeeper for the Holyoke Paper Company, later becoming business agent and travelling salesman for the same company, and speedily discovered so great a capacity for business that he relinquished his original intention of studying law. Having mastered all the details of the paper trade, he, in 1865, began on his own account by purchasing a mill on Lyman Street, Holyoke, and converting it into a manufactory for high-grade writing paper. It is now known as Whiting Mill No. 1, and, although started as a one-machine mill, has been enlarged to the capacity of six tons



William Whiting

of finished product daily. Later on Mr. Whiting purchased land on Dwight Street, and erected Whiting Mill No. 2, with a daily producing capacity of twelve tons. In these two mills about five hundred hands are regularly employed, and the annual pay-roll amounts to \$180,000. The Whiting Paper Company was organized in 1865, with a capital of \$300,000, and has since controlled the entire business of manufacture and sales, paying an annual tax on an assessed property valuation of \$1,000,000. Mr. Whiting has been President from the start. He is also President and Manager of the Collins Manufacturing Company, of North Wilbraham, Mass., which, with a capital of \$300,000, turns out a daily product of seven tons of paper; is President of the Whitmore Manufacturing Company of Holyoke, engaged in the manufacture of lithographic paper; and of the National Blank Book Company, also of Holyoke, which by the employment of two hundred hands turns out an annual product valued at \$500,000. The immense product of the paper-mills either owned by, or managed under the direction of, Mr. Whiting, and which are but few of the many mills scattered throughout the country, suggests not only the vast amount consumed by the people, but also the universal education of the masses which demand its use. Mr. Whiting's splendid business capacity and indomitable energy were never better illustrated than in his record with the Collins Manufacturing Company. Assuming control of affairs when the concern was at the lowest ebb, financially and commercially, he so effectually renewed its vitality that dividends were declared on the stock before the close of the first year. In all transactions he is intensely methodical, and a consistent soundness of judgment and strict integrity characterize the management of his numerous activities. Arduous, however, as are the responsibilities connected with his first and chosen business, grown great under his able guidance, Mr. Whiting's energy and enterprise have led him to branch out continually into business activities of equal importance and widely divergent character. He organized the Holyoke National Bank in 1872, and was its President until 1891, when he resigned. He is a director in the Chapin Banking and Trust Company of Springfield; a member of the finance committee of the Holyoke Savings Bank; a director in the Holyoke Warp Company; trustee of the Washington Trust Company, of New York; director in the Boston and Maine Railroad, and has been Vice-President of the Holyoke and Westfield Railroad, and director in the Connecticut River Railroad Company. The city of Holyoke has benefited largely by his munificence and public spirit. In 1877 he built, at a total cost of \$200,000, the Windsor Hotel and Opera House, which is still rated among the most imposing buildings in the place. He was also, for a number of years, President of the Holyoke Public Library, to which he has generously contributed from time to time; and was a prominent organizer of the Board of Trade and its President until 1892, when he declined re-election. His private charities are numerous and unremitting. For many years he was a warm personal friend of President Seeley of Amherst College, an institution whose efficiency his broad sympathy and unfailing generosity has greatly enhanced. Mount Holyoke College also counts him among her benefactors and a prominent member of her Board of Trustees. As a born leader of men, an able organizer, and an exemplar of every civic virtue, Mr. Whiting could hardly have escaped public honors; nor could his fellow-citizens have failed to bestow them. He has ever been actively attached to the doctrines of the Republican party, and has advocated them at every fitting opportunity, working earnestly in State and National campaigns. In 1873, he represented the Western Hampden District in the Massachusetts State Senate; in 1876-77, he was Treasurer of the city of Holyoke; a delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1876 (which nominated Rutherford B. Hayes for the Presidency), and Mayor of Holyoke—previously a Democratic stronghold—in 1878-79. In 1883, he consented to accept nomination for Congress, and was triumphantly elected, serving thereafter for three successive terms, in the Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, and Fiftieth Congresses, until 1889, when he declined re-election. His congres-

sional service occurring during Grover Cleveland's first administration, he was, as a Republican, in the minority, with slight opportunity for attaining prominence. He was, however, in his first term, a member of the Committee on Pensions, Bounties, and Back Pay, which at that period were prominent matters; was a member of the Committee on Education, when the memorable provisions for negro schools were passed; and also of the Committee on Banking and Currency. In the last named connection he prepared and presented a bill for the assistance of banks, which, on account of his political affiliations, never came before the House. His statesmanlike discernment of the requirements in this regard was, nevertheless, fully demonstrated when a bill, almost identical with his own, was presented by a Democratic Congressman and passed by a large majority. Mr. Whiting spoke ably before the House on the tariff, the silver question, and several minor issues, and never missed an opportunity to present the claims of his district and State. His refusal to accept nomination for a fourth term called forth from the *Holyoke Transcript* the following:

"Congressman Whiting authorizes the statement that he will not be a candidate for re-election to Congress. He does it thus early in order that his constituents may have ample time to discuss the matter and settle upon his successor. Mr. Whiting's withdrawal is perhaps not surprising, for the position is one not always pleasant and agreeable; but his retirement will be attended with regret. Our Congressman has been faithful to his public duties, and, though he has not cut a large figure as a debater, he has won his way to a position of great influence among his associates of the House. It is this businesslike way that has made him conspicuous in the minds of so many as a candidate for gubernatorial honor, and to that exalted station we hope to see him elevated. Many of our Governors have taken the congressional course of training before being called upon to take the chair of State, and that training has furnished a good equipment. Mr. Whiting's would prove no exception."

On the same point the *Springfield Republican* said: "Mr. Whiting's withdrawal will be a serious loss to the Republican delegation from Massachusetts. He has not during his three terms taken a conspicuous part in debate, but his views have been received with great respect in committee, where his penetration and sound judgment have been appreciated by his fellow members." Mr. Whiting's popularity and the general recognition of his many acts of public spirit in his residence city have never been better instanced than by an article in the *Paper World* in 1896. "His interest," it says, "in the city of Holyoke has been broad and generous; none of her citizens have given more liberally of their best thought and effort for the upbuilding and credit of the municipality. He was once mayor of the city, and at the present time is serving as chairman of the commission to revise the city charter. During all the years of the city's existence he has served in whatever capacity his fellow-citizens might direct, and his fertile mind has been active in devising measures for the advancement of the interests of the people, industrially, mentally, and morally." Mr. Whiting is a man of fine culture and broad intellect, and his handsome residence in Holyoke bears ample evidence of his appreciation of the best in art and literature. His extensive reading on a great variety of subjects keeps him constantly abreast of the times, while his intelligent conversational powers and graces of character justly endear him to a wide circle of friends. He was married on June 19, 1862, to Anna Maria, daughter of Luther M. Fairfield, of Holyoke, and has two sons: William Fairfield Whiting, born July 20, 1864, married to Annie B. Chapin, of Holyoke, and Samuel Raynor Whiting, born January 20, 1867, both associated in the management of his business.



D. H. Newton

DANIEL H. NEWTON.

DANIEL HOWE NEWTON, President of the Hoosac Tunnel and Wilmington Railroad Company, President of the Massachusetts Screw Company, senior partner of the firm of D. H. & J. C. Newton—leading mill engineers and contractors, of Holyoke, Mass.—formerly Treasurer of Franklin County, Mass., and also a member of the Massachusetts State Legislature, and distinguished for his long and active labors in developing and financing important manufacturing industries and railroad enterprises in New England, was born in Hubbardston, Worcester County, Mass., July 22, 1827. Mr. Newton comes of a family founded in the Massachusetts Bay Colony in the first half of the seventeenth century, his ancestor in that early period being Richard Newton, born in England in 1601, and set down in the colonial records as a resident of Sudbury in 1640. Richard Newton was one of the petitioners who, in 1666, received a grant of land six miles square, subsequently called Marlborough. When that town was divided his property fell within the boundaries of the new town called Southborough. A further entry in the colonial records, under date 1664, shows him as one of the signers of a petition to the magistrates of the colony for the establishment of a church at Marlborough. He died at Southborough, aged one hundred years. By his wife, Ann or Hannah, he had nine children. Mr. Newton's descent is through Moses, the third child, born 1646, who married Joanna, daughter of Edward Larkin. James Newton, born 1683, the fourth of the ten children of this marriage, was the next ancestor of Mr. Newton. He married Rachel Greeley. Their son, Joseph, of Southboro, Templeton, and Hubbardston, was Mr. Newton's great-grandfather. He was an earnest patriot in the struggle for independence, and enlisting at Hubbardston served in the American army during the Revolution. He married Experience Drury, daughter of Hugh Drury, who settled at Sudbury, Mass., in 1641, and was a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, the first military organization in America. Their son Ebenezer, born in Templeton, 1770, married Mary Howe, descendant of John Howe, the first white man to settle in the new grant of Marlboro; and daughter of Capt. Daniel Howe, Jr., of Northfield, Mass., and Westmoreland, N. H., born 1730, who, when but sixteen years of age, was captured by the Indians and taken to Canada. Redeemed after terrible sufferings, he joined Captain Willard's company, and after a two years' campaign against his former captors was again taken prisoner in 1748, and was subjected to the torture of "running the gantlet" between files of Indians. Again redeemed, he re-enlisted, and, although broken in health, continued in service till the close of the war, receiving his commission as captain in 1752. Thus through two of his great-grandfathers the subject of this sketch inherits those soldierly qualities, energy and pluck, which undoubtedly have contributed materially to his success in his battles with the forces of nature. Ebenezer Newton was a farmer and miller; his son James, the father of the subject of this sketch, was a lumberman and a man of enterprise and perseverance. Born in 1801 at Hubbardston, he married Esther Hale, who bore him eleven children. He died August 19, 1891, having passed his ninetieth year. He was a man of great spirituality, a constant reader of the Bible, and of most excellent character, transmitting to his numerous offspring qualities the most valued and valuable. His wife, who was a typical New England woman, was remarkably endowed mentally, having, it was said, "a controlling will more often found in a man than a woman." Daniel Howe Newton was the third in a family of eleven children, and the eldest son. His early boyhood was spent in his native village, but his education began in the town of Greenfield, Franklin County, whither his parents removed early in 1835. A clever, brainy lad, he pursued his studies diligently, and after finishing the public-school course entered the New Salem Academy, passed thence to the Goodale Academy at Ber-

nardston, and closed the higher curriculum at Williston Seminary. As a well-educated and promising youth of twenty he was welcomed to partnership by his father, and from the very beginning displayed unusual talent for business. Before he was twenty years old he made a business trip to Cincinnati, Ohio, joining a party of young men from the vicinity, who travelled by easy stages to their destination in the "Far West." During his absence he sojourned for a time in Kentucky, and there taught a district school. This trip, which occupied several months, was young Newton's finishing course, and has always been regarded by him as more than equivalent to a year at a university, through its influence in quickening his faculties, developing his self-reliance, and broadening his knowledge of the world. Mr. Newton remained associated with his father in the lumber business for a number of years. Their affairs prospered, and at a comparatively early period in life the young man found himself not only skilled in business, but the possessor of a competence. A Whig in the early years of his manhood, Mr. Newton attached himself to the Republican party at its formation in 1856, and thenceforth for a number of years took an active part in local politics, becoming, in fact, one of the Republican leaders in Franklin County. In 1861 his standing and worth were recognized by his election to the office of County Treasurer, and he held that position until the close of the Civil War, distinguishing himself during this trying period by rare fidelity to the financial trust reposed in him. On September 24, 1862, Mr. Newton married Miss Mary Abby Cogswell, daughter of Col. Humphrey Choate Cogswell and Sally Hidden Burnham, both descended from old families of these several names in Essex County, Mass. Through her father Mrs. Newton was related to the distinguished Massachusetts jurist, Rufus Choate, and is a distant kinswoman of the Hon. Joseph H. Choate, of New York City, the present American Ambassador to England. Settling permanently in Holyoke, Mr. Newton, in conjunction with his brother, John C. Newton, organized, in 1862, the firm of D. H. & J. C. Newton, which at once entered upon active business as builders and contractors. From the outset the work of the firm was divided between the two brothers—Mr. D. H. Newton assuming the duties of management and the arrangement of finances, and Mr. J. C. Newton those of engineering and construction. In many of their undertakings they have had the co-operation of their brothers, James H. and Moses, both accomplished men of affairs; and in all their labors they have worked with rare harmony. Although beginning as builders, the Newtons soon became promoters, and in this character have achieved results which place them among the foremost workers of their time. When they began building, Holyoke was a village of less than five thousand inhabitants, and had less than half a dozen manufacturing plants all told. The magnificent possibilities of its water power were then hardly realized. A close observer as well as a diligent man of business, Mr. Newton soon discerned this latent force, and with rare prescience bent all his energies to its development and utilization. Adopting different methods from those usually followed by builders, Mr. Newton greatly broadened the firm's work, even at an early period, by putting out large sums of money to promote enterprises which from the nature of things were sure to flourish in Holyoke. One of the first of the firm's large independent constructions was the Hampden Paper Mill, organized and built in 1864, and notable as being the third paper mill erected in Holyoke. This mill was operated for a time by the Newtons, Mr. D. H. Newton being President, and his brother, John C. Newton, General Manager. It was sold, in 1871, to the Crocker Manufacturing Company. In 1866 the Newtons completed another paper mill, which was sold to the Franklin Paper Company. Next, under contract, the firm completed, in 1871, a mill for the Beebe and Holbrook Paper Company; and in the following year still another, for the Massasoit Paper Company. These last two were built on part of a large tract of land which the enterprising firm, assisted by their brother, James H. Newton, had purchased a short time previously, and from which they subsequently sold a large tract of land for the depot grounds of

the Holyoke and Westfield Railroad, and a plot for the new City Hall. In 1873 Mr. Newton organized the Massachusetts Screw Company, and the firm built a commodious mill for it. Of this company, which they still control, Mr. Newton became President, and his brother, John C. Newton, Treasurer. In this year, also, they re-entered the paper-making business, organizing the Newton Paper Company and building for it a mill. This property is principally owned and managed by Moses Newton. In 1876 they added to it a second mill, which more than doubled its capacity. Another paper mill, completed in 1873, was sold to the Excelsior Paper Company. During the next six years the Newtons built a number of mills for textile fabrics, among them the Springfield Blanket Company's mill, the William Skinner silk mill, the Farr Alpaca Company's mill, and the Connor Brothers' woollen mill. In 1879 they built a mill for the Wauregan Paper Company—owned and managed by their brother, James H. Newton; and also one for the Winona Paper Company. In 1880 they organized the Chemical Paper Company, and built for it a capacious mill, of which the Newton Brothers hold the controlling interest, under the management of Moses Newton. The development of the Deerfield Valley was now undertaken, Mr. John C. Newton being the more active worker in this field, although operating financially in conjunction with and backed by his brothers, Daniel H. and Moses Newton. The railroad from Hoosac Tunnel to Readsboro, Vt., one of the first works in this development, was organized by D. H. Newton. It was a most important step toward the permanent success of the paper-making industry in Holyoke, tapping, as it did, the vast sources of wood-pulp supply in the Green Mountain region of southern Vermont. This road was completed in 1884. It was extended northward to Wilmington, Vt., in 1891, and has aroused that whole section to new life, giving birth to and stimulating various industries, in which the capital of the Newtons has been liberally employed ever since, under the guiding control of Mr. John C. Newton, who is practically the industrial pioneer of the region. To the wise and persistent labors of Mr. Newton, with the hearty co-operation and assistance of his brothers, may be justly ascribed the pre-eminence of Holyoke as a paper-making and manufacturing city. The profits that came to him from his early building enterprises were so employed as to encourage and develop a variety of industries; and this fostering care has had results far beyond conception at the time the system was inaugurated. Mr. Newton has invested largely in real estate in Holyoke, and likewise in the great enterprises more specifically under his brother's control—especially in the lumber and pulp mills of the Deerfield Valley. As the eldest brother, Mr. D. H. Newton's influence has been most influential; but it has always been exerted in a harmonious way, the excellent judgment, great energy, and broad views of the juniors being generously recognized. As far back as 1869 Mr. Newton sat in the legislature of Massachusetts. He was too busy a man to care for political office, but accepted the nomination under pressure and faithfully discharged his duties during the term for which he was elected. He has never been too much occupied, however, not to devote time and attention to the welfare and advancement of Holyoke. He has been Chairman of the Board of Health and also Chief of the Forestry Department, and in both offices rendered valuable services to the city—without compensation. The improvement of the public works and the beautifying of the city have also engaged his attention, with excellent results. In fact, there could hardly be a more public-spirited citizen. He cannot be said to have worked for money alone, although fair profit has resulted from almost every enterprise originated by him or with which he is connected. The scope of these enterprises is varied. Besides being President of the Hoosac Tunnel and Wilmington Railroad and of the Massachusetts Screw Company, he is a director in the Chemical Paper Company, the Deerfield River Company, the Holyoke Board of Trade, and the Home National Bank of Holyoke. He is a man of very active mind, great energy, keen, quick, and resolute; and in these respects scarcely affected by the progress of years. He is the associate of his brothers in the mills upon the

Deerfield River, and shares with them in the credit for the great task accomplished in this locality. With all his business cares he finds time for reading and correspondence in fields far beyond those in which his daily activities lie. He is a member of the American Geographical Society, in the proceedings of which he takes a hearty interest. He is a man of strong religious convictions and active in connection with every good work prosecuted under the auspices of the church with which he is connected, while restricting his charities to no special creed or class. A realization of the practical good to the community resulting from his life-long labors must be in itself a sufficient reward for a man of his character. In 1897 Mr. Newton was frequently mentioned in connection with the nomination for membership in the Governor's Council, and was cordially supported for this office by the local press and by the Republicans and Democrats alike among the citizens of the district, the consensus of opinion being that no better nomination could be made. Although practically sure of the nomination and in face of the fact that there was no reasonable doubt of his election, he saw fit to decline to permit the use of his name, greatly to the disappointment of his many friends and well-wishers, among them a large section of the press, which emphatically declared that "no better man ever was mentioned politically" in that section. Mr. Newton has one son, James Stuart Newton, born June 30, 1863, who is now Vice-President and Treasurer of the Massachusetts Screw Company of Holyoke, Auditor of the Hoosac Tunnel and Wilmington Railroad, and otherwise active and prominent as a business man. He married, in 1891, Adeline Frances Curtis, daughter of the late J. Gardner Curtis, of Brookline, Mass., who was many years in the East India trade in Boston.

JOHN C. NEWTON.

JOHN CARTER NEWTON, a distinguished American engineer and manufacturer, actively engaged for many years in the industrial development of Holyoke, Mass., and of the Deerfield Valley, Vt., and in the construction of railroads in New England and the West; formerly Vice-President and General Manager of the Des Moines and Kansas City Railroad Company, and, since 1894, Resident Manager of the Mountain Mills at Wilmington, Vt., and also executive head of several other flourishing industries, is a brother of the subject of the preceding sketch, and was born in Greenfield, Mass., April 21, 1838. His education was obtained in the Academy at Westminster, Vt., and at the State Normal School in Westfield, Mass., and he was graduated at the latter institution in 1858. During 1859 he taught school in Vermont and Massachusetts. In 1860 he abandoned the profession of teaching to engage in building operations, and in that year erected gas-works at Westfield and Greenfield and built an addition to the Normal School at the first-named place. In the following year he built the bridges on the Tunnel railroad. In 1862 he went to Holyoke, Mass., and with his elder brother, Daniel, established the firm of D. H. & J. C. Newton, mill engineers and contractors, and for the ensuing twenty years had practical charge of the construction of mills and the development of manufacturing plants in this great industrial centre. Among the earlier constructions of the firm in Holyoke were the Lyman Street Public School and the High School, and the wire mills now known as "Mill No. 1" of the Whiting Paper Company, built in 1862; the A. T. Stewart woollen mill, the Holyoke Machine Company's building, the Wilkinson and the Wright blocks, Wilkinson's collar factory, and Stebbins' brass foundry, built in 1863; the Florence Sewing-Machine Company building and the Holyoke Warp Company's mill and nine dwellings, built in 1864; and the tenement block for the Hampden Paper Company's mill and the Franklin Paper Company's mill and two dwellings, built in 1865. In addition the firm built, during the years mentioned, four private dwellings for employees of the United States Army in Spring-



John C. Newton.

field, and enlarged the Moulton Academy. In 1866 Mr. Newton was elected Manager of the Hampden Paper Company in Holyoke, he being also principal owner of its stock and Treasurer. Within a year additional facilities were required, and he erected for this Company "Mill No. 2" (now "Mill No. 1" of the Crocker Manufacturing Company), and in 1869 added to it the second machine and accompanying engines. This mill, destroyed by fire in March, 1870, was rebuilt by him in that year. In 1870, also, he put in water connections and laid the foundation of the Prentiss Wire Mill and of the Whiting Paper Company's "Mill No. 2." After the sale of the Hampden Paper Company's "Mill No. 2" to the Crocker Manufacturing Company, Mr. Newton united with his brothers Daniel H. and James H. in purchasing the "Bigelow property" in Holyoke, a part of which they subsequently sold to the local authorities as a site for the projected city hall. This was one of the largest single transactions that had taken place in Holyoke, which then had a population of about five thousand. After this the firm of D. H. & J. C. Newton began to look for men and firms that wanted mills, and, finding such, in several instances not only built what was needed but likewise equipped the structures with all necessary machinery. Thus the Newtons became promoters of enterprise and industry, and as such soon achieved a reputation which rivalled that won by their feats of engineering and construction. The constructions successfully completed in 1871 and 1872 included mills for the Massachusetts Paper Company, for the Springfield Blanket Company (Mr. Wilkinson's), and for Messrs. Beebe & Holbrook. In 1873 "Mill No. 1" for the Newton Paper Company, and the Massachusetts Screw Mill were built; also a paper mill at Unionville, Conn., and the Jessup & Lathin paper mill at Salmon Falls, Mass. In this year also Mr. Newton completed the fishway at the Holyoke dam, and graded the land above the first canal level, the latter task requiring four hundred thousand yards of earth for filling. In 1874 his most notable constructions were the Farr Alpaca Company's mill and William Skinner's silk mill; and the dam on the Agawan River. Seeking much-needed rest and recuperation after these labors, he went to California, where he spent a large part of 1875. Resuming his building and engineering operations at the close of that year, he erected buildings for the Chapman Cutlery Company and the Seymour Cutlery Company; woollen mills for Joseph Peal and Connor Brothers, and machine shops for J. C. Smith. In 1876 he built the Newton Paper Company's "Mill No. 2" and the Connecticut River Pulp Works; also a row of cottages on Newton Street. In 1877 he built the Albion Paper Company's "Mill No. 1" and a saw-mill on Dwight Street. In 1878 he erected twenty dwellings of two tenements each on Bond Street, thirty-four houses on Newton Street, and a block for the Albion Paper Company. In 1879 he built the Wauregan Paper Company's mill on Dwight Street; an addition to the Newton Paper Company's mill for four engines and three paper machines; also the works of the Chemical Paper Company. Besides constructing these he repaired the dam at Huntington for the Massachusetts Paper Company. In 1880 he completed the Winona Paper Mill, now the George C. Gill Paper Company. A further construction in Holyoke was the Norman Paper Mill, completed in 1892. Altogether in Holyoke alone the Newtons have erected twenty-five mills, which cost, as built and equipped, about two and a half millions of dollars, of which sum the Holyoke Water Power Company is said to have furnished about one-quarter. These properties to day are valued at many times their original cost. When it is borne in mind that three or four mills and a machine shop comprised the entire plant of Holyoke when the Newtons began their labors there, it will be seen how immensely indebted that city is to the well-planned, thoroughly executed, and liberally conducted operations of these wise, able, and energetic men. A further fact of interest is that the working force of these new constructions of the Newtons aggregates close on the entire population of Holyoke before they were begun; and that among their force nearly half a million dollars is distributed monthly in wages. It is doubtful if any other firm or individual in Western Massachusetts can

point to an achievement at all comparing with the remarkable exhibit of what these resolute, energetic and untiring men have accomplished. The story of Mr. John C. Newton is only half told in the account of his building operations. His success in developing industries and in inducing capitalists and manufacturers to take advantage of the remarkable water-power facilities to be found in and near Holyoke would make a chapter in itself. Another chapter, scarcely less brilliant and interesting, might be written regarding his wonderful success in developing the industrial possibilities of the Deerfield Valley, in Southern Vermont. This labor was entered upon about 1882, when Mr. Newton, in connection with his brothers, Daniel H. and Moses, commenced the construction at Readsboro, in that State, of the Deerfield River pulp and paper mills, now the plant of the National Metal Edge Box Company. To tap the Deerfield Valley Mr. Newton built the narrow-gauge railroad from Hoosac Tunnel to Readsboro in 1884, and for a time personally managed it. Drawn to the West by motives in which business and health played their respective parts, Mr. Newton spent some six or seven years there, being largely occupied during that time with railroad construction and management, in both of which departments he developed signal ability. From 1888 to 1895 he was Vice-President and General Manager of the Des Moines and Kansas City Railway, relinquishing these positions when the road became the property of the Keokuk and Western Railroad Company. In 1889, with associates, he constructed the Indiana and Lake Michigan Railway from South Bend, Ind., to St. Joseph, Mich., taking his pay in bonds of the road, which he subsequently successfully negotiated. In 1891 he resumed his labors in the Deerfield Valley by extending the railroad terminating at Readsboro to Wilmington, Vt., giving it a total length of about twenty-five miles. He now plunged fearlessly into the task of opening up this region to trade and manufactures, establishing headquarters at Wilmington, a typical old Vermont town, set in between the Green Mountains and under the shadow of Haystack Mountain, thirty-eight hundred feet high. Here he built the Mountain Mills—pulp-mill and saw-mill—of which he has since acted as Resident Manager. It is difficult in mere words to convey an adequate idea of the extent of the work accomplished in this valley by Mr. Newton, with the assistance of the capital and co-operation of his brothers, Daniel H. and Moses, who are his partners in the several enterprises which he has inaugurated. As if in obedience to the touch of an Aladdin, great dams, bridges, mills, dwellings, and storerooms have sprung up in this region. Others could have built the railroad which has opened up so many opportunities, but until the Newtons discerned the advantages of such an enterprise, no one apparently believed they existed. In full possession of the field, these far-seeing and energetic men have not sought to monopolize all the benefits flowing from their enterprise. In the main, the opportunities are such as they themselves have created; but they have concentrated their efforts in certain directions and have given full scope to others who may be willing to come in and profit by them. As the leader and executive head in these operations stands Mr. John C. Newton. Undaunted and undismayed he has broken into this sleepy wilderness as it were, and by pluck and skill has overcome great natural difficulties, with the result that a rocky, mountainous, wild, sterile country has been turned veritably into a hive of industry, and the old half-dead towns in the neighborhood have been aroused from their somnolence and placed fairly in the paths of progress and thrift, and made bustling, bright, growing, and prosperous, with rich promise for the future. Wood is the chief source of the wealth of this region. Vast quantities of spruce and other timber are cut and turned into building material, boxes, chairs, etc., and into pulp for paper. As an illustration the industry known as the Readsboro Chair Company may be cited. This company, founded in 1886 and largely owned by Mr. Newton, employs one hundred men. For its product—folding chairs for halls, etc., sent all over the country, and patent chairs of its own invention, designed to supplant the old-style long settees,—it does not need to buy anything. The needed



James H. Newton

timber grows on its own properties, is cut and floated to its own sawmills, and delivered thence by rail to the factory doors. The annual output is about a quarter of a million chairs, all told. In a similar manner the great mills for pulp at Wilmington draw their full supplies from the region belonging to or controlled by their owners. To their credit it must be said that the Newtons do not abuse their privileges, for although practically monopolists they are true husbandmen, and hundreds of happy, willing people share with them in nature's abundance. Of Mr. J. C. Newton personally nothing but praise can be spoken, whether he is considered simply as a man or in the broader aspect of an earnest participant in the world's work. He is universally liked, and in view of his unconventional manner, natural physical heartiness, great geniality and good humor, large heart and unpretending demeanor, this is not to be wondered at. It must be a source of keen pleasure for him to contemplate what he has wrought, both in Massachusetts and in Vermont. God-fearing, honest, just, temperate, and industrious, he possesses every manly attribute that commands respect and regard. His far-reaching labors have been indeed a boon to humanity; and not even the most captious can begrudge him the ample reward which his industry and enterprise have brought to him. Mr. Newton married on November 28, 1865, Miss Lela Frederica Vulté of New York City. Four daughters have been born to this marriage, all of whom are still living. They are: Harriet Ensign, wife of Walter H. Draper, a prosperous lumber merchant of Boston; Elizabeth, who has adopted the profession of teaching and follows it in Moody's Girls' School at Northfield, Mass.; Evelyn; and Joan Carter, wife of Andrew Cuneo, Jr., a real estate broker and banker of New York City.

JAMES H. NEWTON.

JAMES HALE NEWTON, a prominent American manufacturer and financier, founder of extensive paper industries in New England, President and executive head of the Wauregan and Norman Paper Companies of Holyoke, Mass., and also President of the Home National Bank in that city, of which place he has been a resident for thirty-five years, was born at Hubbardston, Mass. January 13, 1822. He is the brother of the two foregoing subjects, and descends in the fifth generation from Richard Newton, who emigrated from England to Massachusetts and settled at Sudbury about the year 1640, was a freeman and land-owner of Marlboro in 1645, and later, upon the division of that town, a resident of the new town of Southboro, where he died August 24, 1701, aged one hundred years. Many of Mr. Newton's ancestors fought in the various Indian wars in which the early inhabitants of New England were engaged, among them being Moses Newton, who greatly distinguished himself by his personal prowess in the defence of Marlboro, and in King Philip's War. Another of Mr. Newton's great-grandfathers, Joseph Newton of Southboro, Mass., served with honor in the American army during the Revolution, and was a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston. On the maternal side Mr. Newton descends from the well-known Hale family, his mother, whose maiden name was Esther Hale, being a daughter of Luther Hale of Hubbardston, Mass. Mr. Newton's father, James Newton, long and actively engaged in the lumber industry in Greenfield, Mass., and well known in connection with its development, was a native of Hubbardston, where he resided until he removed with his family to Greenfield, Mass., in the spring of 1835, and died in Greenfield, August 19, 1891, at the advanced age of ninety years. The subject of this sketch was one of eleven children. He was educated at Dartmouth College, graduating with the class of 1859. Having had considerable experience as a teacher both previous to and during his college course, he was elected Principal of the Thomas Street Grammar School in Worcester, immediately after graduation, and for five years remained at the head of this insti-

tution, then the largest public school in the city. In 1864 he relinquished teaching to engage in business, and going to Holyoke, Mass., joined with his brothers Daniel H. and John C. in organizing the Hampden Paper Company. At this time there were but two paper mills at Holyoke. This enterprise of the Newton brothers was established on a solid basis and soon had a capacity of two tons of paper per day. Mr. James H. Newton continued with the company as business manager and treasurer until 1866, when he resigned, and, associated with his father-in-law, Mr. Calvin Taft of Worcester, organized the Franklin Paper Company, manufacturing writing and envelope paper, with a daily capacity of three tons. In 1879 Mr. Newton organized the Wauregan Paper Company, erecting a mill on Dwight Street. The production of this is six tons daily. At first book and envelope paper was the sole product; but for some years past the output has been limited to white and colored papereries and bond and linen papers. In 1891 Mr. Newton organized the Norman Paper Company and built the Norman mill, having a daily capacity of twelve tons of envelope, writing, and bond papers. As far back as 1872 Mr. Newton's admitted skill as a financier secured his election on the board of directors of the Third National Bank of Springfield. In April of the same year he assisted in the organization of the Mechanics' Savings Bank in Holyoke, and was chosen its President. This office he resigned in 1884. Since 1884 he has been President of the Home National Bank of Holyoke, which he took an active part in organizing. He is connected as director with several other large business corporations of Holyoke. Of Mr. Newton it can be said with absolute truth that he is a typical New Englander. There is a rugged strength about him, a power of application, and a firm adherence to convictions, that stamp him as a true son of Massachusetts. In almost every way his career has been but a development of the home traditions that were so faithfully implanted by the training of a New England woman of rare strength of character, for Esther Hale Newton, his mother, might have stood as an example of the New England woman at her best, a model of industry with a wide grasp of circumstances and a controlling will. As a member of the Newton family in Holyoke Mr. James H. Newton has been a power in the development of the city through his persistent and successful labors in building up the paper-making industry. Probably no man in Holyoke has a better or deeper grasp of financial matters, and he is often quoted on questions of financial and public importance. He has never cared for active participation in local politics. Nevertheless, his interest in them is watchful and his influence is always on the side of temperance and civic honesty and economy. His especial tastes are found centred in the study of municipal institutions, financial matters, and practical business. In his religious convictions he, like many other men of strong character, rests satisfied with those entertained, professed and taught by his parents, believing them to be right, and early in life he became a member of a Congregational church in Greenfield and later in Holyoke. In person Mr. Newton is tall and rugged, of strong, discriminating character, and kindly disposition. A man of energy and earnest purpose, he has no time to waste, no opportunities to lose. Every matter is subjected to rigid scrutiny and studied with a view to secure its greatest usefulness. Mr. Newton is held in high esteem as a safe counsellor, and lives in a quiet, unostentatious manner. He married on November 23, 1863, Miss Susan W. Taft of Worcester, Mass., daughter of Calvin Taft, one of its leading citizens. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Newton are: Edward Taft Newton, born December 15, 1864, who, after graduating at the Easthampton Seminary, studied at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Cornell University, and is now Treasurer and General Manager of the Wauregan Paper Company; Frederick Hale Newton, born February 23, 1866, educated at the public schools of Holyoke, and now Secretary and General Manager of the Norman Paper Company, Holyoke; Leila Taft Newton, born January 22, 1868; and James Bertram Newton, born August 14, 1876, educated at the Holyoke public schools, and now Assistant Superintendent of the Norman Paper Company.



W. Thaw

WILLIAM THAW.

WHEN the history of the development of transportation in this country is written, no chapter will be more interesting than that which describes how man's energy overcame the forces of nature in crossing the Alleghany Mountains and connected the great mart of Philadelphia with Pittsburgh, the earliest point of distribution for the West and Southwest. When canals were extended to the foot of the range on either side, and the Portage (a series of inclined planes, with portable engines to draw cars to the levels between the inclines) was created between the termini of these waterways, it was affirmed that the limit of human science and skill had been reached. Yet there are men living to-day who have helped bridge over the chasm which lies between the stage-coach and the palace car, and to many of these the stage-coach and canal-boat are now little more than dim, almost grotesque, memories. The name of William Thaw is so closely interwoven with this development that the narrative of his life and work will recall much that the general reader of to-day may never have heard, or, having heard, forgotten. William Thaw was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., October 12, 1818. Of Scotch-English lineage, his ancestry can be traced reliably to the time of Cromwell. His great-grandfather, John Thaw, was born in Philadelphia in 1710, where he lived to a ripe old age, dying in 1795, and his bones now lie buried in Abington churchyard. Benjamin, next in the line of succession, was born in 1753, married Hannah, daughter of Benjamin and Deborah Engle, Quakers—the family being originally planted in Philadelphia late in the seventeenth century—and died in 1811. Of their issue, John was born in 1779, and married to Elizabeth Thomas, daughter of a sea-captain (lost at sea not long afterward), in 1803. John Thaw, the father of the subject of this sketch, was one of two representatives of the Bank of Pennsylvania sent from Philadelphia in 1817 to establish a branch in the city of Pittsburgh. Later this branch house was merged into the old United States Bank. Mr. Thaw continued to serve as cashier of this bank until the decree by President Jackson closed its career, when he retired and lived on a comfortable income until the close of his life in 1866. The elder Mr. Thaw was noted for his unflinching probity of character, and steadfast adherence to whatever he regarded as right and true. William Thaw received his education in his native city, first under the instruction of Rev. Drs. Bruce and Black, names that are household words to this day, and later in the Western University of Pennsylvania. At the age of sixteen he engaged in business with his brother-in-law, Thomas Shields Clarke, and in 1840 the firm of Clarke & Thaw, canal and steamboat transporters, was formed. Messrs. Clarke & Thaw continued in this business until 1855. When the firm of Clarke & Thaw was six years old, in 1846, the Pennsylvania Railroad had its humble beginning in a line starting at Harrisburgh and running to Hollidaysburgh, at the eastern base of the Alleghany Mountains. This work was begun in July, 1847. When the railroad began to offer competition with the canal and river boats, which were on the secure footing of good management and experience had gained them, they (the railroads) were such ill-managed and clumsy affairs that for a year or so the old system actually held its own against them, and the owners believed the new order of things would not disturb them much after all. Gradually they saw their mistake. Experience and the adjustment of clashing interests brought harmony and smoothness, and steam began to gain the victory. The year 1855 saw Mr. Thaw, with others in a like position, with a difficult task on his hands—which was to dispose of his vessel and canal-boat interest with the least possible loss. He gave the year to the task: the canal-boats were sold here and there, the

NOTE.—This sketch is largely compiled from previous publications, most of which, however, are revised and condensed for this volume.

most of them going to canal systems that were yet in operation. The great boats on the Ohio proved a more difficult task. The attempt made to hold their own against the roads lasted over several years and was attended with inevitable loss. Had the owners taken some of these boats that, in 1852, were worth \$40,000 each, and run them, early in 1853, on a sand-bar and set fire to them without insurance, they would have saved money, so costly did the competition become. The owners of the railroads were not at first altogether successful. Some had only sufficient means to build the road, and were compelled to depend on others for equipment. Mr. Thaw himself, in partnership with a few others, built one hundred cars and leased them to the then struggling Fort Wayne road. The crude and tedious methods of handling freight at that time could now hardly be understood. Depots were far apart and goods were hauled on drays from one to another. It was a great step forward when the point was reached where a car was unloaded and its contents kept together, and sent forward as a designated carload on the next line. The Pennsylvania Railroad was the first organization to devise a method for supplying through cars to avoid transfer, and furnish equipment to the roads west of Pittsburgh. Of this undertaking, known as the Star Union Line, Mr. Thaw had charge until 1873. Those who watched their solution of the great traffic problem give to Mr. Thaw a large share of the credit, feeling that it was his keen vision, his ready appreciation of what was needed, and his executive ability that produced the desired result. Mr. Thaw's next step was in connection with the formation of the Pennsylvania Company. This great enterprise was chartered April 7, 1870, for the purpose of managing, in the interest of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the railroads leased and controlled by the latter west of Pittsburgh. It is impossible to compress within the limits of a biographical sketch anything like a full record of a life so active, and touching so many business enterprises. But one other important interest need be referred to, that which is known as the American Steamship Line. In all the preliminary steps preceding the formation of the Red Star Line, which afterward was converted into the greater company, he bore his full share of responsibility. The satisfaction he felt in the progress and hope for the future of this great enterprise was unbounded. The two great steamers *City of New York* and *City of Paris* were completed but a short time prior to his death. On the latter vessel he sailed for Europe in July, 1889, and the same steamer bore his remains back to his native land six weeks later. Mr. Thaw was married twice, the first time at the age of twenty-two; his first wife, Eliza Bard Blair, being connected with, but removed by three generations from, Robert Fulton, the inventor of the steamboat. His second wife, who survives him, was a daughter of Josiah Copley, a sketch of whose life appears in this volume. At his death Mr. Thaw left ten children, three sons and two daughters by each marriage. In his personal relations Mr. Thaw was one of the noblest of his generation, or, as one of the men closely associated for years with him in business expressed it, "a prince among men." As an active member of the Third Presbyterian Church from his earliest manhood, it can truly be said that next to his family the interests of that church, and the church at large, were the dearest and most cherished. The pastor of the Third Church at the time of Mr. Thaw's death writes:

"In the church that he loved, and over which I was called to be the pastor, I found in him an almost incalculable power for good. He was always in his place, if his health permitted and he was not out of the city. He was always ready—more than ready—to bear his share, and, I have often thought, more than his share, of the burdens. He was always all that any pastor could wish a man to be to him in his work. Pittsburghers had been so long familiar with his phenomenal course, that while he was yet with us we hardly realized to the full extent how great and good he really was; but when on that sad 17th of August the black headline of an evening paper sent an inexpressible pain to all our hearts with the startling announcement, 'William Thaw dead!' all were rudely awakened to the fact that Pittsburgh had lost her foremost citizen, and the Church of Christ one of its staunchest friends and strongest supporters.

The power of his life was strikingly revealed in the deep feeling of sorrow evoked from the heart of this great city by the announcement of his death. . . . And why, some one may ask, was this unusual expression of sorrow over the death of this one man? He was rich, it is true; but we have all seen rich men die with scarcely a sincere mourner to follow them to their graves. He was intellectually brilliant. He had a mind as clear as a sunbeam, and his apprehension of things was marvellously quick and confident. He had within him all those elements which, had they been unsanctified, would have put most men at his mercy. With his power to acquire, coupled with his indomitable will, he could easily have become a most powerful oppressor of the poor. But he was just the opposite. He strove to raise up those that were bowed down, and to deliver the oppressed. He went about doing good; and so he drew irresistibly toward him all whose lives in any way came in contact with his own."

A former pastor, one who knew him most intimately at the time of his greatest advance in business prosperity, says:

"From the first to the last he was a man of business. Starting in modest circumstances, Pittsburgh soon grew to recognize him as one of its foremost citizens. His business interests widened until they compassed the continent, crossed seas, and represented millions of wealth. He stood unchallenged through all these years, a model of energy, efficiency, and integrity, the very soul of business honor, the affable Christian gentleman, never abating his interest in and his zeal for affairs, yet never allowing himself to be so absorbed in them as to be unmindful of either the amenities or sanctities of life. No commercial transactions, however vast, could confine him. He went out into literature, into science, into mechanics and fine arts, into philosophy and history, and enriched his mind with much spoil from these varied fields. Of course, they were the asides of his busy life. But he traversed these paths so often, and with so ready and so keen an eye, that he could talk with a rare engagedness and interest of any one of them. What a scientist he would have made if he had given himself to science! And those who were admitted to the inner chamber of his friendship, when he conversed upon the deeper topics of his heart, will recall the chaste precision and felicity of his speech, and the originality and vigor of his thought. Without doubt, if he had become a man of letters instead of a man of affairs, he would have risen to distinguished literary eminence. Tie now this intensity and comprehensiveness of purpose to a strong will that made him resolute and of fixed purpose; grip that will with a conscience enlightened by the Word of God, and you have the combination that made Mr. Thaw one of the most remarkable men I have ever known. Perhaps Mr. Thaw is most widely known for his benevolence; but the general reputation is, after all, inadequate to the quantity or the quality of his giving. He grew rich, but he was not enslaved by his riches. He held them as from his Lord in trust, and therefore for service. When he began his business career he scrupulously set aside one-tenth of his then slender income for God's service. Just what figures it mounted up to in after years no one can tell, but there is not a shadow of doubt that his gifts more than kept pace with the increase. He gave widely, quietly, multiplied, and it may well be believed a hundred thousand hearts thank God this day for direct proofs of his generous liberality, while institutions by the score have been the recipients of his bounty. But the spirit with which he gave transcended by all odds the amount he gave. It was so genial, so tender of sensitive meed, so royal-natured, so heartily cordial, so set about with pleasantness, that one often felt in going from his presence, after successful appeal to his liberality, that he had been conferring, instead of receiving, a favor."

Professor John A. Brashear, who now stands foremost in his line of science, and is gifted with rare good judgment and superior discrimination, writes:

"Few men in this country have contributed more in their lifetime for the advancement of human knowledge than William Thaw, not only in a monetary way, but by words of encouragement. By the best advice and counsel he made it possible to carry on original research. No one knows this better than the writer, for when struggling against what seemed insuperable difficulties to bring instruments of precision up to the highest status, this great-hearted man came unsolicited, and, appreciating the circumstances as not one in ten thousand would, lent a willing hand for the benefit of science. . . . I could point out some of the brightest lights

in our scientific world who have received the help of this grand good man. The special work of our own Professor Langley (now Director of the Smithsonian) he fostered and encouraged in the same spirit with which he gave so much to the Western University and the Allegheny Observatory. The world knows it well, for when we open the splendid publication of Professor Langley, we read, 'The expenditure needed for this special research was provided by the liberality of a citizen of Pittsburgh!' No man held Mr. Thaw in higher regard than Professor Langley, and no man felt a deeper interest in the researches of Professor Langley than Mr. Thaw. Few men comprehended the value of these scientific investigations better than he. Had Mr. Thaw's calling been that of a student of science, his success would no doubt have been equal to that which he achieved in business."

One other side-light will serve to complete the picture of a man whose memory will never fail from out the city of his birth. It is from one of the addresses at his funeral, and is by Rev. Dr. Purves, now of Princeton:

"This community has seen in Mr. Thaw an illustrious example of one who united success in life with spotless integrity. That of itself is a great deal. That he was successful we all know, though I do not mean to say that his success was wholly due to his integrity. There were in him other qualities of brain and heart and hand which wrought marvels. Quick to see opportunities and bold to embrace them, he has made his life in this commercial metropolis a conspicuous example of what the world calls success. But he has united with it, as often is not done, a high sense of honor and scrupulous fidelity to truth, his word being like his bond. He could be trusted always and everywhere. . . . I think you will testify that I speak the truth when I say that his generosity arose from a sense of responsibility. He felt that he was a steward of God; that God had granted him great opportunities, and that he must render to his Maker his account; and hence his liberality was, as is not always the case, personal."

In the summer of 1889 Mr. Thaw went abroad accompanied by a son and one or two friends, for a brief season of rest. The trip was made in one of the magnificent new steamers of the American Line, with which from the inception of this international system he had been closely identified. He had but recently recovered from a serious illness, and so was less able than usual to endure the labor and strain incident to attending the Paris Exposition of that year. His last letter home, filled largely with advice in reference to affairs at home and plans for travel, will indicate how quickly the end came, for in it we read: "I think I shall go to Brussels and The Hague, the end of this week, or on the following Monday, August 19th." It was not left for him to decide. On the morning of the 17th he was called home. No more fitting words could be found with which to close this sketch than those of an associate in one of the numerous corporations of which he was a member:

"To attempt to outline such a life, or picture the loss to his family, city, country, or the world at large, would be an impossible task, nor are words of eulogy needed. Generations must pass away ere the name of Pittsburgh's cherished and most noble son, William Thaw, can be forgotten. He was entrusted with large means, and grandly did he administer the trust. No worthy cause appealed to him in vain. To the church of his choice his gifts were unostentatious, but magnificent; to the regularly authorized channels he contributed steadily, thence blessing the debased and neglected in our own land, and giving light to thousands in the far off heathen world. He was a cosmopolitan in the finest sense; his sympathies had a world-wide field, and when the cable flashed that unutterably sad message, it was as if a public calamity had befallen us. He died in Paris, France, August 17, 1889. Loving and reverent hands brought him home and laid him beside his loved ones in the beautiful place he had cared for with so much watchful solicitude. Surely he sleeps well."

ZENAS M. CRANE.

AMONG the old families of Massachusetts none stands higher than that bearing the name of Crane, which, founded in the earliest colonial period, has given during many generations a number of its members to the service of the State, and, as a pioneer and energetic and important factor for a century in the great paper-making industry of the Commonwealth, has not only won both national and international reputation but has added materially to the general prosperity. The founder of this worthy, enterprising, and now historical family and ancestor of the Hon. Zenas Marshall Crane, the subject of this sketch, was Henry Crane, born in England in 1621 and emigrated to the Massachusetts Bay Colony in the early part of the seventeenth century. From his first residence in Dorchester he removed to Braintree, where, as early as 1640, —while still a minor,—he was one of those chosen to administer the affairs of the town. Becoming subsequently a resident of Milton, he was a selectman of the town in 1679, 1680, and 1681, and one of the trustees of the First Milton Church. By his first wife, Tabitha, daughter of Stephen Kinsley, he was the father of eight children, born between the years 1656 and 1669, and named respectively Benjamin, Stephen, Henry, John, Ebenezer, Mary, Mercy, and Samuel. By his second wife, Elizabeth, he had one child, a daughter, Anna, born in 1687. He died in Milton, March 21, 1709. Stephen, his second son, also married twice, his first wife being Mary Denison, and his second Comfort, widow of Samuel Belcher of Braintree. His children, all born to his first wife, and between 1680 and the close of 1692, were Mary, Tabitha, Elizabeth, Samuel, Zerviah, and Benjamin. The last-named married, in 1722, Abigail Houghton, who bore him Joseph, Mary, Benjamin, Abigail, Amariah, Seth, Stephen, and Abigail. Stephen, second of the name, was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Born in Braintree May 19, 1734, he removed in early manhood to Canton, Mass. He married, in 1762, Susannah, daughter of Nathaniel and Susannah (Tucker) Babcock, and had four sons and two daughters, viz.: Luther, Stephen, Philemon, Susannah, Nathan, and Zenas. The last-named, who merits special notice as the pioneer in the paper-making industry in western Massachusetts, and the founder of the flourishing business conducted by his descendants, was born in Canton, May 9, 1777. Educated in the public schools of that place, he played as a boy in the neighborhood of the first paper mill erected in New England—a circumstance which, without doubt, determined his future career. This mill, originally built in 1730, was known as the old Milton paper mill, and stood near his home at the junction of the Punkapoag Brook and Neponset River. Zenas' elder brother, Stephen, found employment in this mill, and later the younger had entered it and remained long enough to acquire the rudiments of the industry to which he afterward zealously devoted his life. Perfecting his knowledge of paper-making—then carried on wholly by hand processes—at a small mill in Newton operated by his brother Stephen, and subsequently in a mill at Worcester, Zenas Crane, who had become deeply interested in his trade, found himself dissatisfied with a subordinate position and resolved to have a mill of his own. Fortunately it was possible for any thrifty journeyman who had saved a few hundred dollars to do this, backed by a little credit. Seeking a location for his projected venture he journeyed westward from Worcester on horseback, and passing Springfield, where a paper mill established by Eleazer Wright was in operation, he pressed still farther westward, seeking some spot beyond the reach of its competition. Crossing the divide over into the Berkshire region, he brought up at Dalton, where the water-power of the eastern branch of the Housatonic River and the abundance of pure spring water on the hillsides arrested his attention and terminated his search. The natural advantages of the town were supplemented by the intelligence, neatness, and morality of its

people, all of which had their weight in determining Mr. Crane to establish himself permanently in the locality. In the spring of 1801 Mr. Crane, in company with Henry Wiswell and Daniel Gilbert, built a mill on a water privilege owned by Martin Chamberlain, who, it appears, distrusted the practicability of the enterprise and only consented to sell the property after the erection of the mill. This completed, the property, comprising a little more than fourteen acres of land with buildings thereon, was conveyed by deed dated December 25, 1801, to Mr. Crane and his associates, for the sum of one hundred and ninety-four dollars. This mill, the first paper-mill in Massachusetts west of the Connecticut River, was a one-vat affair with a daily capacity of about two thousand five hundred sheets of writing paper and news-print paper. Mr. Crane was vested by his partners with the management and superintendence of the mill, and, besides his one-third interest, drew a salary of nine dollars per week. At that early day the gathering of raw material for use in paper-making had not been systematized, and each mill was compelled to rely upon the supply procurable in its locality. To secure the necessary supply for a beginning and to apprise the neighborhood of a continuous market for its waste material, the following interesting advertisement was inserted in the *Pittsfield Sun* of February 8, 1801:

AMERICANS
ENCOURAGE YOUR OWN MANUFACTORIES
AND THEY WILL IMPROVE.
LADIES, SAVE YOUR RAGS

As the Subscribers have it in contemplation to erect a
PAPER MILL IN DALTON

the ensuing spring; and the business being very beneficial to the Community at large, they flatter themselves that they shall meet with due encouragement: And that every woman who has the good of her country and the interest of her own family at heart will patronize them by saving their rags and sending them to their Manufactory, or to the nearest Storekeeper—for which the subscribers will give a generous price.

HENRY WISWELL
ZENAS CRANE.
JOHN WILLARD

WORCESTER, February 8, 1801.

Although Mr. Crane sold out his interest in the property—known as the Old Berkshire Mill—to Henry Wiswell in 1807, what is practically the same mill, although developed in modern times into one of the most complete mills in the country, came later into the possession of his posterity, and is now conducted by his grandsons, Zenas Crane and Winthrop Murray Crane, and John D. Carson, the last-named a descendant of David Carson, an associate of the founder and himself at one time sole owner of the mill. In 1810 Zenas Crane, who had been engaged meanwhile in business in Dalton, bought out David Carson's interest in a new paper mill which had been built a little below the first and was known as the "Old Red Mill." This two-vat mill was run by Crane, Wiswell, Chamberlin & Cole, and afterward by Crane, Cole & Chamberlin; but, in 1826, Mr. Crane, who had from the date of its purchase been superintendent and chief manager, became its sole owner. Alert in keeping abreast of progress and invention Mr. Crane added a cylinder paper-making machine to his plant in 1831, and in 1834 began the use of cylinder dryers, also adopting the use of chloride of lime in bleaching. It is but justice to Zenas Crane to add that he was as good a citizen as he was a paper-maker. Marrying, on November 30, 1809, Miss Lucinda Brewer, daughter of Gaius and Lucetia (Babcock) Brewer, of Wilbraham, Mass., he established his home at Dalton, and, in 1811, was sent as a Representative from that town to the General Court of Massachusetts. An honest and capable lawmaker, he was re-elected several times to the Legislature; and in 1836 and 1837 was a member of the Executive Council under Gov. Edward Everett. His family comprised nine children—Stephen

Dexter, Lucinda, Zenas Marshall, James Brewer, Robert B., Susannah, Lindley Murray, Sarah Ann, and Seymour. In 1842 he relinquished the cares of business, transferring his interests to his sons, Zenas Marshall Crane and James Brewer Crane, who were already his partners, and who as his successors, under the name of Crane & Co., achieved a world-wide reputation. In 1879 the mill which was the outgrowth of his planting and labors was burned. Rebuilt of stone and fitted with the most approved machinery it was named the "Pioneer Mill," in honor of its founder. It is to-day operated by his grandsons, Zenas Crane and W. Murray Crane (sons of Zenas Marshall Crane), and a cousin, Frederick G. Crane. Zenas Crane, "the Pioneer," died June 29, 1845. Zenas Marshall Crane, the subject of this sketch, who so ably followed his father in carrying forward the development of the paper-making industry, was born in Dalton, Mass., January 21, 1815. Like all his brothers he received a thorough business training under the eye of his father, and became, like them, a master of all the details of paper-making as it was then conducted. Early called upon to take part in the outside business of the mill he frequently took large stocks of paper to Albany and Hartford and brought back supplies of raw material of various kinds. When he came to the head of the business it was well established, was widely known in the trade, and its product stood high in the market; so far as reputation could go in times when, owing to absurd American preference for foreign goods, American paper could hardly be sold without a European water-mark. But perfect as it was at the time, it bore no comparison with the great paper-making establishments which have grown out of it, and whose development and prosperity are so largely due to the genius, energy, and masterful knowledge, both as business man and manufacturer, of Zenas Marshall Crane. As Crane & Co. he and his brother, James B., had no sooner acquired control of the business than they began to enlarge the plant. In 1844 a stone mill was erected. When the Old Red Mill was burned a second stone mill took its place, and latterly has made bond, parchment, and other exceptionally high qualities of fine papers. In 1879 Crane & Co. were awarded a contract for supplying the Government with all the paper needed for national bank bills, United States bonds, certificates, and Treasury notes. For the purpose of filling this contract, which is still held by the firm, they bought a brick mill in Pittsfield near the Dalton line, since known as the "Government Mill." Here not only the United States bank and Treasury note paper was made, but also the Government paper used for checks and postal notes. Both the mills of Crane & Co. have had an extraordinary record in the manufacture of these special products. They have made bank-note paper not only for the United States, but also for Canada, Mexico, all the South American republics, and for Russia, Italy, and other European governments. Large quantities of bond paper have been made for the United States and other governments. The paper for the "fractional currency" or "skin-plasters," coming into use during the Civil War, was made, by them. Mr. Crane's knowledge of paper-making embraced all methods and processes beginning with the insignificant hand process, and extending to those of magnificent proportions in these later days, without which many undertakings of great ends and vast consequences would not be possible. Mr. Crane was himself the originator of most of the notable improvements in his craft, and took an active interest in all, employing them instantly their value was ascertained. Ideas originating with him were of the highest utility. One of these, an attachment to the Fourdrinier machine to regulate the flow of the pulp and create an even thickness of paper, is in use on all the paper machines in the country and is regarded as a very important source of improvement in the quality of paper. He invented and patented the first mechanical layboy; he was the first to adopt the term "bond" as applied to paper. He originated the system of using numbers to designate the thickness of paper, and he devised and patented a water-mark to show the thickness or weight of paper. The old distinctive bank-note paper with parallel silk threads, and first made by Crane & Co. in 1844 for a bank in North-

ampton, was his invention and would have brought him great pecuniary profit had he patented it. Its use by State banks spread throughout New England and other parts of the country as a device against counterfeiting. Mr. Crane's idea was to put in one colored thread for a \$1 bill, two for a \$2 bill, three for \$3, four for \$5, five for \$10, and so on. After the establishment of the national banking system the Government adopted the use of a "localized fibre" paper, and in 1879, as heretofore stated, the contract for making this paper was awarded to Crane & Co., whose "distinctive" paper, with the distributed colored silk fibre, in addition to the colored silk threads that had been so long in use, so found favor with the Hon. John Sherman, then Secretary of the Treasury, that he issued an order dated June 16, 1879, that it be adopted. The son of an old-line Whig, Mr. Crane admired its great leaders, Webster, Choate, and Everett; but, violently opposed to slavery, he joined the Free Soil party in 1848, and "belonged to the 'Old Guard' that led the first formidable political onset upon this institution and broke the lion slumber of the North." Those were days of political intolerance, even in Massachusetts, and all opposed to the old Whig party in its days of power and brilliancy were made the victims of unspeakable scorn and denunciation, and of political, business, and social proscription. Mr. Crane threw all the weight and prestige of his personality and wealth into the scale in favor of the persecuted Free Soilers, standing by this movement with undaunted courage; and when the Republican party was formed he was prominent among its founders. In the days of the "underground railway" between the South and Canada, he made his house a station and aided escaping slaves in their journey to freedom. With such leaders Republican ascendancy was soon established in Berkshire County, and in 1856 and 1857 Mr. Crane was elected State Senator. During the progress of the Civil War he was a tower of strength in his district to the Government, and in 1862 and again in 1863 was chosen by the people a member of the Executive Council under Gov. John A. Andrew, illustrious as the "War Governor" of Massachusetts. In all these positions he exhibited the same qualities of sound sense, adherence to principle, and business ability which characterized him in private life. Mr. Crane gave liberally to the support of education and was a generous friend of many worthy charities, although guarding his deeds from public gaze. A peculiarly thoughtful act of his—done secretly—was the establishment of a free eye and ear clinic at the House of Mercy, Pittsfield, at a cost of ten thousand dollars, in order that those afflicted (as he had been in slight degree) and too poor to pay for relief might obtain it without cost. Religion and temperance as well as education found in him a warm friend at all times. A great reader, he had a mind copiously stored with knowledge, and in speech and writing appeared well on all occasions. His family life was singularly felicitous. His relations with his sons were wise and considerate. He never dictated to them nor stood over them in the management of their affairs, believing that they should be brought up to rely upon their own resources and educated to stand alone. A true friend and good neighbor, he was widely beloved and respected, and his death, which occurred suddenly in the midst of his avocations, on March 12, 1887, was profoundly deplored not only in Berkshire County, but throughout the State. *The Paper World* of April, 1887, alluding to his demise, called him "one of the most notable figures in all the history of American paper manufacture"; and the *Springfield Republican* made the following feeling editorial comment on his death:

"Berkshire County mourns the loss of another of her old and respected citizens in the death of Zenas Marshall Crane. He belonged to the generation of men who did what they could for freedom, put courage and faith into the labors of the free-soil days, rocked the Republican party in its cradle, shared in the glories of its triumph, and received due measure of its honors as the years went by. Mr. Crane exhibited that fine type of character which embodies the old-fashioned virtues of New England, and in his death he will be greatly mourned. He was diligent and successful in business, a pioneer in improving the processes of the paper trade, and took

up the business of his father to hold all that was given him, broaden the foundations, and push it in new lines. But a great business did not serve to bound his life, and his character grew outside of it into a nobility and usefulness that won for him the respect and affection of a neighborhood and a county. A good man has gone to his reward."

Judge Robinson, a lifelong friend, in an eloquent obituary notice in the *North Adams Transcript* declared that "the influence of such a man is one of the strongest safeguards of the State, and his life one of the permanent and precious forces of civilization." Mr. Crane was twice married. His first wife was Carolino E. Laflin, daughter of Winthrop Laflin, a prominent paper manufacturer of Lee, Mass. Their marriage took place on August 29, 1839. His second wife was Louise F. Laflin, his deceased wife's sister. Their marriage took place April 2, 1850. Mr. Crane had issue by his first wife, Zenas, born December 6, 1840, and Kate F., who married George F. Plunkett, of Hinsdale; and, by his second wife, Caroline, who married Harry O. Bates of Morristown, N. J., Winthrop Murray, born April 23, 1853, and Clara L. Mr. Crane had always manufactured paper of the finest kind and of the best quality of that kind, and he transmitted to his sons his share in a business ranking with the most successful in the country and possessing an international reputation for the excellence of its product. The Government Mill, previously referred to, was destroyed by fire in 1892 and immediately rebuilt upon enlarged and improved plans. It is owned by Zenas Crane and W. Murray Crane, sons of Zenas Marshall Crane, and Frederick G. Crane, son of James Brewer Crane. It is entirely devoted to the manufacture of paper for the National Government. Above it the flag of the United States constantly floats, and a force of officers detailed by the Government watch over it and inspect and tabulate its product. Its immediate management is in the hands of W. Murray Crane. The "Pioneer Mill," operated by the same firm, manufactures parchment and bond paper in large quantities, but its chief product is bank-note paper, of which it probably produces more than any other in the world—this exclusive of the production of the "Government Mill." As far back as 1836 a mill intended for the manufacture of woollen goods was erected between the "Pioneer" and "Government" Mills, but being unsuccessful for this purpose was unoccupied until 1850, when, under a lease to Crane & Wilson, it was converted into a paper mill, which is now called the Bay State Mill. In 1865 this mill was leased to Zenas Crane, Jr., a son of Zenas Marshall Crane and grandson of "the pioneer," who afterward bought up all the interests in the property. It was run by him very successfully until 1877, when it was burned. Rebuilt immediately by the firm of Zenas Crane, Jr. & Brother (of which W. Murray Crane was the junior partner), it was conducted under this style until 1889, when the firm became known as Z. & W. M. Crane. The management of this business is in charge of the senior partner, and the product is limited to fine stationery, than which nothing better is manufactured in the whole world. Messrs. Zenas and W. Murray Crane have earned the love and gratitude of their many employees by numerous acts of considerate kindness. Both have entered political life at the urgent request of their Republican fellow-citizens in Berkshire County, and it is worthy of note that, like their father and grandfather, both were elected to the Legislature and afterward chosen Members of the Governor's Council. Zenas Crane, Jr., was elected to the Massachusetts Legislature in 1871, and in 1884 and 1885 to the Executive Council, during the administration of Governor Robinson. He married, June 17, 1873, Ellen J., daughter of the Hon. Charles J. Kittredge, of Hinsdale, Mass., and has one daughter and two sons now living: Frances K., Zenas Marshall, and Charles Kittredge. An earnest Republican, Winthrop Murray Crane has always taken a deep interest in politics. In 1896 he was sent as a delegate to the Republican National Convention at St. Louis. In 1897 he was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, on the ticket headed by the Hon. Roger Wolcott, and was elected, receiving more than double the vote cast for his chief Democratic opponent, the Hon. C. T. Calla-

ban. As Chairman of the Committees on Pardons, Finance, Charitable Institutions, Prisons, Military and Naval Affairs, Railroads, State House, and Nominations, with the Executive Council in 1897 and also in 1898, he has rendered valuable services to the Commonwealth, and has developed a widespread popularity which has already caused his name to be put forward as that of the most promising candidate of his party for the nomination for Governor in the fall of the present year—1899. His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor, and his brother have built a hotel in Dalton, which in many of its appointments will compare favorably with the best structures of its kind in the land. In many other ways these two gentlemen have shown marked public spirit and have added to the lustre of the honored name they bear. Winthrop Murray Crane married on February 5, 1889, Mary, daughter of Robert and Mary Benner, of Astoria, N. Y., who died February 16, 1884. They had one son, Winthrop Murray Crane, Jr., born September 12, 1881. It has been remarked that it is of extremely rare occurrence in our changeful American life for representatives of one family in three successive generations to hold the same places in the councils of a State, as has been the case in this instance. But when it is remembered that these three generations of officials have conducted the same business, in the same locality, and have been chosen by practically the same political party, it is truly remarkable and may be taken as evidence of a stability of character and purpose and of a recognized fitness for leadership which has few parallels in our history. The influence of Zenas Crane, "the pioneer," upon his own descendants has not been confined to Dalton or even to Berkshire County. In 1847 his third son, Lindley Murray Crane, established a paper-mill at Ballston Spa, N. Y., where he lived until his death in 1879. His grandsons also, Robert B. and James A. Crane, sons of James Brewer Crane, have built up a paper-manufacturing industry at Westfield, Hampden County, Mass., and have carried on, under the firm name of Crane Bros., an extensive manufacture of ledger and linen papers, etc. Thus for three generations the Crane family has been foremost in the business of paper-making, and during that time has maintained a well-established reputation for constantly improving work, unbounded enterprise, and unimpeachable integrity. Their products have taken a leading place and have maintained their standing against the competition of all countries, including their own. James B. Crane, brother of Zenas Marshall Crane, married on October 6, 1842, Eliza Barlow, daughter of Thomas D. Thompson, of Dalton. Some time subsequent to her death on March 4, 1864, he married, secondly, Mary E., daughter of Noah Goodrich of Pittsfield. His children by the first marriage were Robert B., James Arthur, Lizzio L., and Jennie L.; and by the second marriage, Frederick G., born June 21, 1866, and Mary. Frederick G. Crane, the associate in business of his cousins, Zenas and Winthrop, married, on June 21, 1894, Rose, daughter of Dr. F. K. Paddock, of Pittsfield. The heirs of James Brewer Crane gave to the town of Dalton the sum of twenty thousand dollars for the erection of a town hall, to which sum the Hon. Zenas Crane and the Hon. Winthrop Murray Crane added an equal amount.



Yours affectionately
Jas Watson

JAMES WATSON.

JAMES WATSON, a distinguished jurist of Pennsylvania, was born in Canonsburg, Washington County, that State, in 1809. His grandfather, James Watson, an Irish-Scotch farmer of Cumberland County, Pa., living near Carlisle, was a man of means, and during the Whiskey Insurrection came to Washington County with his family, availing himself of a body of United States soldiers, as an escort, on their westward march to the stirring scenes of those days made famous by the eccentric pranks of "Tom the Tinker." He settled on what has since been known as the John C. McNary farm in Chartiers Township, about three miles northwest of Canonsburg, died there in 1800, aged fifty-three years, and is buried in Oak Spring Cemetery, Canonsburg, beside his second wife, who died in 1829, aged seventy-five years. He was twice married, his first marriage being with Eliza Sweeney at Carlisle, Pa., who died there, and is buried at Big Spring, Newville, Cumberland County, Pa. Their children were John, George, Nellie, and Betsey. George married and settled near Steubenville, Ohio, and had but one son, named George, who married and had but one child, named Mary, married to a Mr. McCullough, living about five miles from Steubenville, Ohio. Her father died in 1898. Nellie married a Mr. Moderwell and moved to Bucyrus, Ohio, and Elizabeth, or Betsey, married a Mr. Struthers and settled near Dresden, Ohio. The second wife of James Watson was a widow, Mrs. Martha Keys, whose maiden name was Dunbar, of Carlisle, Pa., where she married James Watson. Mr. and Mrs. Keys had one son, named Ezra. In "Pennsylvania Genealogies," by Dr. W. H. Egle, page 316, it is said: Jane Parker¹ (Thomas,² Richard³), born February 14, 1753, died March 8, 1833, married John Dunbar, born 1737, died June 2, 1810; son of William and Catherine Dunbar. He was a man of mark in the decade preceding the War for Independence, and during that struggle took a prominent and decided part. He served his country well and faithfully. Mr. Dunbar had been previously married to Mary Mitchell, their children being William, married Elizabeth Forbes, and Margaret, married Thomas Urie. Both left descendants, Jane Parker and John Dunbar, had issue (surname Dunbar): Eleanor, born April 4, 1775, married John Creigh. William Dunbar and Catherine, his wife, were natives of the north of Ireland, emigrating to America about the year 1730. They settled near Meeting House Spring, on the Conedoguinet Creek, Cumberland County, Pa., and were near neighbors of the Parkers and Creighs. They had issue (surname Dunbar): 1st, Jane, married Andrew Mitchell, removed to Washington, Pa.; 2d, Elizabeth, married John McConnell, reside in Tuscarora Valley; 3d, John, married Jane Porter; 4th, Sarah, married John Young, removed to Virginia; 5th, Thomas, married Ann Keys, settled in Tennessee; 6th, Martha, married, first, James Keys, secondly, James Watson (who was the grandfather of James Watson); 7th, Mary, married John Quinn, removed to Tennessee; 8th, William; 9th, Samuel (twin), married Jane Clark, moved to Kentucky; 10th, Margaret. Eight children were born to James Watson and his wife, Martha, viz.: William, Samuel (who is buried beside Mrs. Eliza Watson at Big Spring), Robert, Thomas, David, James, Katherine, and Ann. William was a cavalryman in the War of 1812, and died a bachelor; Robert settled in Guernsey County, Ohio; Katherine married a Mr. Emery and lived at Vincennes, Ind.; Ann married a Mr. Johnston, and their descendants reside in Washington County, Pa. John Watson, the eldest child of James Watson (the first) and Eliza Sweeney, was born at Carlisle, Pa., in 1774, and when twenty years old drove the family team from that place over the Alleghany Mountains, on a journey bristling with dangers which were only offset by such a convoy as the soldiers under the command of Gen. Daniel Morgan, the hero of the Cowpens, could afford. The pressing needs on the farm of his pioneer father afforded ample

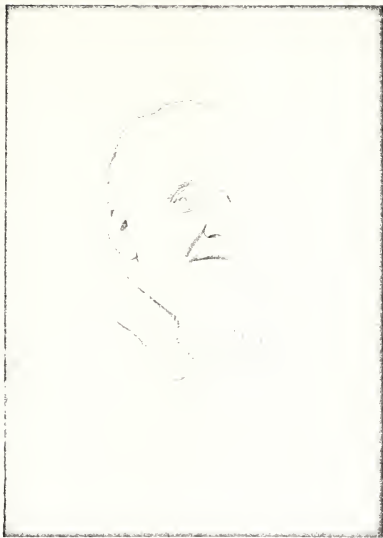
scope for the exercise of the boy's mechanical genius. In those primitive days every farmer was, perforce, his own carpenter, wheelwright, blacksmith, and artisan in general; and quick to discern the widespread needs of those ruder arts, John, at the death of his father, moved to Canonsburg in 1800, and with the inheritance he received from his father's estate established what was then one of the largest wagon, repair, and blacksmith shops in Washington County upon what was known, for fifty years thereafter, as "Squire Watson's Corner," and was where the Stewart Block now stands. The supervision he intrusted to others (though he understood the details), for the whole drift of his being was toward legal matters, especially connected with the settling of estates, in which he figured largely from the first. Upon the erection of the Borough of Canonsburg in 1802 he was chosen a member of the Town Council, and continued a member of that body almost without interruption until 1830, when he was elected Burgess, and in that office continued until 1834. On April 14, 1809, he was commissioned Justice of the Peace for District Number Five, and held that office for many years. He appears in the first list of taxables in Canonsburg, and was one of the foremost citizens of that Borough, being an early and earnest advocate of institutions of learning, along with such men as Craig Ritchie and Dr. Samuel Murdoch, as shown by the records. An eye-witness says of him: "He was a man of powerful physique and scholarly bearing, uniformly courteous, and a terror to evil-doers." He was a man of great natural powers, of a studious disposition, and possessed an analytical mind. He was an omnivorous reader, very reserved and quiet. He was a tall, large man, and could concentrate his mind so completely that he was oblivious to all noise or surroundings. His children could make a play-room of his study, but could not divert his thoughts. His library was extensive for those days, consisting chiefly of religious and law books. He was venerated for his sound judgment and probity of character, and far and wide he was known as the "law-giver of Canonsburg." While he was not a pioneer in the true sense of the word, he was one of those whose natural endowments are so valuable in the formative period of any community, and his name is inseparably linked with the birth and growth of Colonel Canon's Town. In his office as a Justice he united rare good sense with a natural perception of legal principles, which is vouchsafed to few; and when we add to this his well-known conciliatory disposition, it is not to be wondered at that appeals from his decisions were rare, or that his honorable character received, for more than a generation, the confidence and renewed tributes of his fellow-citizens. His wife was also of Irish-Scotch parentage, a native of Chartiers Township, a woman of singular strength and beauty of character, and with a distinctively religious temperament. John Watson died August 22, 1844, seventy years of age, his wife having preceded him to the grave in 1815. Their children were: Eliza, who died unmarried about 1863; James, the principal subject of our sketch; Jane, who married Rev. James Martin, D.D., who was elected Professor of Hebrew in the Associate Reformed Theological Seminary in Canonsburg; Thomas, who settled in Montana, and died there about 1880; Mary, who is now living near Houstonville, Washington County, Pa., and widow of James Miller, formerly of Wooster, Ohio; John, who died unmarried in about 1846, after being admitted to the Bar of Washington County; George, who also died unmarried. James Watson was the second child of John and Mary Watson, and after receiving the best education available in those days, graduated with distinction in the class of 1828 of Jefferson College at Canonsburg—a class which included Hon. James Veech, a lifetime friend of our subject. Mr. Watson at once began the study of law with Hon. T. M. T. McKennan of Washington, Pa., and was admitted to the Bar of Washington County in October, 1831. His pronounced ability, early recognized by his preceptor, was rewarded by an immediate partnership relation between the two, and the distinctive significance of so marked a compliment to a tyro can only be realized when it is remembered that in 1831 the Bar of Washington County ranked, possibly, second only in Pennsylvania to the Philadelphia Bar;

and emphasis is given by the fact that Mr. McKennan departed almost at once for Washington City upon his public duties, leaving upon his young partner the burden and responsibility of a large practice. How faithfully his duties were discharged, and with what satisfaction to the senior partner, was subsequently evinced by the lifelong friendship between them, and the continuation of the partnership relation until 1837, when Mr. McKennan's oldest son William (late United States Circuit Judge of the Third Judicial District) formed a law firm with his father. Thenceforward, until the time of his death, Mr. Watson practised singly, refusing all proffers of partnership. Mr. Watson was a lawyer of rare and exceptional ability, not in the sense of fulsome enlogé beheld in the ordinary Bar resolutions, but in very truth. His mind, his training, his tastes, his whole being, bore the impress of a purely legal nature. While possessed in a marked degree of those attributes which round out and characterize the broadly cultured jurist, the one dominant trait was that intuitive perception of legal principles which genius bestows upon her favored sons alone, and which so easily distinguishes the born lawyer from the common struggler after the "Sacred Laurels." He stood in the very foremost rank of his profession at a celebrated Bar, and was advisory counsel for lawyers, clients, and varied interests in counties throughout Western Pennsylvania. In common with others of his day, his practice was a general one, but advancing years seldom if ever found him engaged in the trial of a criminal case. Commercial, orphans' court, and land law formed the leading features of his lifework, and the Pennsylvania Reports bear testimony to his extensive business. His studious habits and retentive memory stored his mind with a knowledge of the law which inspired the reverence and respect of both the Bench and Bar, and as a jury lawyer it is a simple truth that his superior never lived in Washington County. Among those who knew him it is admitted that had Mr. Watson selected Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, or New York for the practice of his profession, he would have been found in the very foremost of the legal ranks. Mr. Watson was a man of striking personality and commanding presence. He was fully six feet in height, and somewhat portly. His dignified bearing was brightened by a countenance handsome, strong, and intelligent. In conversation and forensic effort he was chiefly emphatic and direct, and in cross-examination he was a thunderbolt to the liar. His manners were truly courtly and most affable, and his genial disposition is well remembered. No lawyer was ever more faithful to the interests of his clients, and this naturally leads to the cardinal virtue of Mr. Watson's character—his spotless integrity. His was not the ordinary, every-day honesty which it is simply a disgrace not to possess—of a mere negative nature; but it was a loftiness of principle, a nobility of action, ever surrounding him with an atmosphere of purity, which enthroned him in the hearts of all who knew him, and shielded him from the temptations that beset lower natures. This was the bright guerdon of his life, the just pride of his family, a legacy far outweighing the gathered fruits of his unremitting toil. Simplicity was a very marked feature of Mr. Watson's character, and his generous nature scorned a mean action, but could always forgive an injury. His literary tastes were scholarly and of a high order, and his habits of life simple in every detail. While he was certainly an independent thinker and a fearless advocate, he was genuinely modest. No better proof of this fact can be found than in his declination of Governor Curtin's unsought commission, in 1864, creating him President Judge of Washington and Greene counties; and we here quote from the resolutions of the Bar upon Mr. Watson's death:

"As a lawyer he was clear-headed, painstaking, laborious, full of zeal for his clients, courteous to his opponents, pleasant and affable in his deportment to his brethren of the bar, while at all times and under all circumstances he was strictly honorable and upright. He was fond of his profession—few more so—but he had no ambition to make it a stepping-stone to office or preferment of any kind; and although he possessed in a high degree the elements of personal

popularity, he uniformly declined political honors, and would never consent to be an applicant or candidate for any office whatever. He would not even consent to have honors thrust upon him, preferring always to be and remain in the ranks of his untitled brethren."

In politics Mr. Watson was a strong Republican, and in religion a United Presbyterian. In 1866 or 1867 his health declined, and grew worse until 1875, when he died at his home, on April 16th. No man ever did his duty to his client, neighbor, or family more honestly than he did, as God gave him to see it. In his Redeemer he ever trusted with a faith that was childlike, and when the summons came he went, not in sadness, not in sorrow, but in the calm expectation of a sincere penitent who had laid his sins and his sorrows at the foot of the Cross. On January 15, 1835, Mr. Watson was married to Maria Woodbridge Morgan, a daughter of George Morgan, and granddaughter of Col. George Morgan, of Morganza, Washington County, and their children were ten in number, viz.: Elizabeth Thompson, living with her mother at the homestead in Washington; Mary Baynton, widow of Rev. Alexander Reed, deceased, also living in Washington; George Morgan, who died unmarried in Pittsburgh in 1883; Jane Gilman, living in Allegheny City, Pa.; David Thompson, an eminent lawyer of Pittsburgh, married Miss Margaret H. Walker, of Allegheny City, Pa., daughter of William Walker, banker; Matilda Morgan, wife of Maj. Andrew Gardner Happer, of Washington; James, an attorney in New York City; William Morgan, an attorney of Pittsburgh, married Sarah, daughter of William McKnight, of Pittsburgh, Pa. Two daughters, Laura and Annie, died in infancy. The name "Morgan," says James Parton in his "Life of Aaron Burr," was one "of renown in the West." Col. George Morgan settled on land in North Strabane Township, Washington County, Pa., in 1789, which became known as "Morganza," and is the land directly across the branch of Chartiers Creek from the Reform School of Western Pennsylvania. He was a brother of Dr. John Morgan, of Philadelphia, who died in 1789, having devised to his brother, Col. George Morgan, all his estate, real and personal. Col. George Morgan came to Pittsburgh, originally from "Prospect," the Morgan Homestead at Princeton, N. J., when appointed Indian Agent in 1776 for the Middle Department, with headquarters at Pittsburgh. He was a member of the firm of Wharton, Baynton & Morgan, of Philadelphia, which engaged in extensive trading in the Western region round about Pittsburgh, and which, in common with many others, suffered heavy losses at the hands of the Indians, afterward attempted to be restored in the grant to the Indiana Company, in which Colonel Morgan was a member. That grant included nearly the whole upper half of the present State of West Virginia, but was never ratified or approved, and the losses were never made good. Col. George Morgan died at Morganza in 1810, and his wife, Mary Baynton, of Philadelphia, died there in 1825, both having been buried in the family ground of Morganza, and subsequently, about 1878, removed to the Watson-Morgan lot in the cemetery at Washington, Pa. Their children were John, Ann, George, Thomas, and Maria. George Morgan was born in May, 1789, educated at Princeton College, came West after he had finished his studies, and attended to his father's business, residing with his father subsequently at Morganza. He afterward moved to Bower Hill, Allegheny County, Pa., where he resided on a farm of about five hundred acres, and died about 1825, leaving to survive him a widow, Elizabeth McKean Thompson, formerly of St. Georges, Del., and nine children, to wit: David T., Mary B., Elizabeth, Nancy, Maria (widow of Hon. James Watson, deceased), George, Matilda, William McK., and Lauretta T. Mrs. Watson and Lauretta T. Morgan are the only living children, and now reside in Washington, Pa.



Henry D. Cotton

HENRY D. HOLTON.

HON. HENRY DWIGHT HOLTON, A.M., M.D., one of the most distinguished physicians of New England, Treasurer of the American Public Health Association, Professor of Therapeutics and General Pathology in the Medical Department of the University of Vermont from 1873 to 1886, late President of the Vermont Medical Society and Vice-President of the American Medical Association, one of the founders and recently President of the Board of Trustees of the Pan-American Medical Association, and formerly a Senator of Vermont, was born in that State, in the town of Rockingham, July 24, 1830, and since 1867 has been a resident and one of the most prominent and public-spirited citizens of Brattleboro. Professor Holton is a son of the late Elihu Dwight Holton and Nancy (Grout) Holton, his wife, for many years residents of the village of Saxton's River in the town named above. Through his father he is of Puritan ancestry, descending from William Holton, who came from Ipswich, Suffolk County, England, to Cambridge, Mass., in 1634, and later was one of a band of one hundred pioneers who pushed into the wilderness and founded the town of Hartford, Conn. Returning to Massachusetts in 1654, William Holton settled at Northampton, became a Deacon of the first church established in that town, and a Magistrate; and was the Representative of the town in the General Court, taking a conspicuous part in the legislation enacted during his term of office, and making the first motion on record in that body to prohibit the sale of intoxicating drinks. On the maternal side Professor Holton's lineage runs back through English ancestors to Germany, where the name was variously written Groot, Grote, and when Latinized Grotius, the last made famous by the great Dutch patriot, philosopher, and theologian. On both sides he descends from sturdy Revolutionary forbears, his paternal great-grandfather, Holton, born in Northfield, Mass., July 10, 1738, serving in Capt. John Burke's company of Col. Timothy Ruggles' regiment, and under Ethan Allen at Ticonderoga; and his maternal grandfather, John Grout, of Spencer, Mass., also fighting for independence in the American army. A predilection for the study of medicine led to the subject of this sketch adopting that profession immediately upon completing his English education, which was obtained in the local public schools and the academy of his native village. For a time he studied under that eminent physician, Dr. J. H. Warren, of Boston, and later under Valentine Mott, of New York, the most famous American surgeon of his generation. Pursuing the regular course in the Medical Department of the University of New York, he was graduated in 1860, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. His earliest practice was as physician to the Williamsburg (now a part of New York City) Dispensary. Drawn back to his native State by ties of affection as well as of interest, he established himself in practice at Putney, whence, in 1867, he removed to Brattleboro, his present abode. Devoted to his profession, the young pupil of the illustrious Mott and the scholarly Warren made rapid advances, and having proved his skill by the clever performance of many capital operations, soon took a leading rank among his medical associates. In the course of years his fame as an operator spread over a wide region, and, coupled with his activity in all that relates to the advancement of medical science and the safeguarding of the public health, brought him a national repute. Quite early in his career he was chosen a member of the Connecticut River Medical Association, and, after serving five years as its Secretary, was elected its President in 1867. He joined the Vermont Medical Society in 1861, and twelve years later was honored with its presidency. In 1864, as a young physician and surgeon of great promise, he was elected a member of the American Medical Association. This highly representative body sent him, in 1875, as a delegate to the International Medical Congress held at Brussels; and in 1880 elected him to the

office of Vice-President. In 1873 Dr. Holton was called to the chair of *Materia Medica* and General Pathology in the Medical Department of the University of Vermont. When he entered upon the duties of this professorship the medical class numbered but forty students. His coming proved epoch-making. Other medical men of distinguished ability and wide reputation were persuaded to connect themselves with the school, which soon rivalled the older ones of Boston, New York, and other cities, not only in the brilliancy of its faculty, but likewise in the number and earnestness of its matriculants. After thirteen years of assiduous and single-hearted labor in building up this now well-known medical school—having during much of that period the cordial co-operation of the late Prof. James L. Little, of New York, and that of other distinguished medical men—Dr. Holton resigned his professorship. During his connection with the school its classes had steadily increased in number, and at the time of his retirement two hundred and sixty students were enrolled. More than thirteen hundred matriculants had pursued their studies successfully, and had been graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine within this period. It was a result which astonished the medical world, and which was a source of deepest satisfaction as it was likewise of great honor to Dr. Holton, who, keeping fully abreast of the progress in medical education, urged entrance examinations and written examinations for the medical degree, and also a classification of students in order that the required work might be done more systematically and thoroughly—reforms which he was finally successful in having adopted. Although burdened with the duties of his professorship and the cares of a large practice, Dr. Holton found time to devote himself to much useful labor in other directions. Elected by the State Legislature in 1873 a Trustee of the University of Vermont and State Agricultural College, he was retained in this office by successive re-elections for a period of eighteen years. In the year mentioned he was also appointed Medical Examiner to the Vermont Asylum for the Insane. It is doubtful if Vermont has within her borders a warmer friend of education than Dr. Holton. For twenty-five years he was a member of the School Board of Brattleboro, serving as its chairman during fifteen years. He has served also for some years as a Trustee of the Brattleboro Free Library, in the formation and development of which he took a very active part. A Republican in politics, and willing to serve the people at any cost to his own time and comfort, Dr. Holton was elected to the Vermont Senate in 1884, and as chairman of the Committee on Education labored zealously in behalf of the schools and colleges of the State. While in the Senate he served also as chairman of the Committee on the Insane Asylum and as a member of the Joint Committee on the House of Correction. In 1888 he was elected Representative from Brattleboro to the Vermont General Assembly, and served on the Committees on Education, Ways and Means, and Public Health. In 1892 Dr. Holton was appointed Commissioner for Vermont to the Nicaragua Canal Convention, held in New Orleans; and in the same year he was elected Treasurer of the American Public Health Association at the meeting held in the City of Mexico. In the following year he was named one of the Vermont Commissioners of the Columbian Exposition. Dr. Holton was active in the organization of the Pan-American Medical Association, a body composed of representatives of all the countries in this hemisphere, which met in Washington, in 1893. As chairman of the Executive Committee and President of its Board of Trustees he had a leading part in shaping and carrying out the work of the Association, and making it the great success it was. At the same time he made the acquaintance of the best men in every country represented. Dr. Holton was a delegate-at-large from Vermont to the National Republican Convention held at St. Louis, in June, 1896, which nominated President McKinley, and was active in the campaign which secured his election. In all local affairs he has been most usefully active as a private citizen, and his judgment and integrity have been amply tested and never found wanting. Several leading corporations have availed themselves gladly of his ability and his services—the Vermont National Bank of

Brattleboro being one, in which he has been a director for eighteen years; and the Brattleboro Gas-Light Company another, of which he has been President for sixteen years. He is also President of the Brattleboro Home for the Aged and Disabled. Dr. Holton is a member of the Boston Gynecological Society, of the Rocky Mountain Medical Society, of the Vermont State Board of Health, of the British Medical Society, of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, an honorary member of the Maine Academy of Medicine, member of the Executive Committee of the New England Education League, member of the Executive Committee of American Invalid Aid Society, and member of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections. Since 1897 he has been President of the Board of Trustees of Leland and Grey Seminary, at Townshend, Vt.—an endowed institution in which both sexes are prepared for college. A recent appointment is that of Commissioner to the Mexican National Exposition of Mechanical Arts, soon to be held in the City of Mexico. Few men in his profession have been called to so many positions of honor and trust; and not the least remarkable fact in connection with this large demand for his services is the success with which he has invariably discharged the duties devolving upon him, however varied their character or heavy their consumption of his time and attention. Throughout the long and busy years of his active practice he has not failed to give the profession the benefit of his wide and varied experience, contributing freely to medical literature. He began his literary efforts by reporting his brilliant preceptor's (Mott's) clinics for the press. In 1889 he published "The Posological Tablet," a compact pocket volume now in its second edition, which contains the doses of all known remedies by both the apothecaries and metric system, and antidotes for poisons. This was probably the first work in which the two standards were presented together. Cases in practice have been published by him from time to time in various medical journals. Some of his published addresses and articles are: "Medical Legislation"—the President's address before the Vermont Medical Society; "Bacteria of Enteric Fever," delivered by invitation before the Virginia Medical Society; "Obituary of Dr. Joseph Draper"; "Oration on State Medicine" (by election), before the American Medical Association; "Progress of Medicine"; "Diphtheria as it has Occurred in the United States"; "A New Apparatus for Retaining a Dislocated Clavicle in Place"; and "Cancer." Dr. Holton has lectured with success on popular themes before various societies, his subjects being "Doctors," "Patriotism," "A Visit to Mexico," and "The Need of Sanitation." Of late years he has been a collaborator on *The Sanitarian*, published in New York City. In just recognition of his scholarship and devotion to the cause of education, the University of Vermont conferred upon him, in 1881, the Honorary Degree of Master of Arts. Of the many honors and compliments that have come to him, it is doubtful if any is more valued than the sincere appreciation which is entertained for him by his fellow-citizens of all classes and creeds. In a larger degree than falls to the lot of most men, Dr. Holton has received this honest regard, his professional and civic virtues compelling the recognition. Genial as well as scholarly, he has many friends and admirers, professional and lay, in all parts of the Union, and is known and honored in the countries to the North and South as a most earnest disciple of science, an able promoter of international harmony, and an accomplished gentleman of unblemished character. His published addresses exhibit a high order of ability, literary as well as medical. The last of these, his "Address on State Medicine," delivered before the American Medical Association, at Baltimore, in May, 1895, is one of the ablest presentations of this subject ever made, and abounds in valuable suggestions. Dr. Holton was married, November 19, 1862, to Miss Ellen Hoyt, eldest daughter of Theophilus and Mary Damon (Chandler) Hoyt, of Saxton's River.

JOSIAH COPLEY.

JOSIAH COPLEY—editor and writer, 1825 to 1885—was born in Shippensburg, Pa., September, 1803. His paternal grandfather was a manufacturer of woollen goods in the town of Leeds, England, a member of the Church of England, and a man of large and liberal views, for in the revolutionary struggles of the colonies against the mother country he sympathized most heartily with the apparently weaker party. His father came to this country in 1792, living for a time in Massachusetts, then in Pittsburgh, where he owned for a time a large tract of land in what is now the heart of the old city, but which he disposed of with the intention of returning to England. Afterward he decided to make this his adopted country, and married Jane Sibbet, whose family came to America and settled in the central part of Pennsylvania at the beginning of this century. Two of Mr. Copley's cousins, Emmet and John Sibbet, were among the earliest bankers and brokers in Pittsburgh. The house then founded remains to this day. It was to his mother that Josiah owed much of his own strong religious nature. She died while he was a boy, and Mr. Copley has placed on record his judgment concerning her in the following words: "She was a woman of strong and original cast of mind, gentle but firm, sensitive yet patient. She was one of the pleasantest and most impressive readers I ever knew, and much of what may be called the keys of knowledge I gained from hearing her read; especially the Scriptures. She read poetry admirably, and no one I ever knew surpassed her in reading and reciting the poetry of Burns, or in singing Scottish ballads, with which her memory was well stored." Shortly after the birth of Josiah his father went into the woollen business in Blairsville, Pa., but owing to the troubles between this country and England, and the consequent commercial depression, he was unsuccessful. This fact preyed upon his mind, and he died in 1813 in poverty. The boyhood of Josiah was thus saddened by death and burdened by misfortune. He was apprenticed at the age of fifteen to learn the printing business. For the first three years of this time he was engaged to spend one-half the time carrying the mail on horseback, his employer being not only a printer but a mail contractor on two or three different routes. His route was from Indiana to Butler, via Kittanning; thence to Freeport and return, a three days' ride in all. He seems to have been at this early age imbued with religious instruction, and a tendency in that direction not usually shown in boys, for he tells us himself of passing away the time while travelling over this route in singing psalms and hymns, of which his memory had stored away a great many, learned in the happy days when he was under the pious instruction of his mother. Often his journeys were through violent tempests of snow or rain, with flooded streams, bridges carried away, and all the rough and dangerous characteristics of a wild country when storm-beaten. In commenting, more than half a century after, on this portion of his personal history, Mr. Copley said: "I am persuaded that that service gave a higher and better direction to my whole subsequent life. It was a school into which it pleased God to put me—a dangerous one to be sure, both morally and physically—but He led me safely through it. Not once during all those years did I meet with the slightest accident, nor did I do or say anything the remembrance of which gives me pain." Probably, also, much of the meditative habit of thought and the power of close observation, which were the marked characteristics of Mr. Copley, grew out of this hard discipline. In 1825 he went into partnership with Mr. John Croll in the printing business in Kittanning. The business included the Kittanning *Gazette*, and was sustained to a certain extent by two or three prominent citizens of the town, who, doubtless, recognized the strong qualities of young Copley's mind. He continued to publish this paper for eight years, during the latter four alone. During this period he was married to Mrs.



Your old friend
J. W. Copley

Margaret Chadwick Haas, step-daughter of his uncle, Mr. Sibbet, who resided in Philadelphia. She was the widow of a young physician who sacrificed his life during an epidemic near Philadelphia in 1824. Mr. Copley was married to Mrs. Haas in Philadelphia in 1826. They made a journey to Huntington in a private conveyance, and from thence to Kittanning by stage. The Kittanning paper was a success from the start, and determined Mr. Copley on his career. For the remainder of his life he was always connected with newspapers, both secular and religious. He became best known for his connection with the *Pittsburgh Gazette*, which began as early as 1838 and lasted two years, when his health failed and he removed to Appleby Manor. Here he superintended a farm and manufacturing establishment, but continued to write for various newspapers, and also a number of pamphlets, on general, political, and economic subjects. It was at this time that he first made a collection of his religious articles, under the title of "Thoughts of Favored Hours." From 1850 to 1852 he was again on the staff of the *Pittsburgh Gazette*, and again his health failed, and he was obliged to retire temporarily from that position. In 1860 he removed again with his family to Pittsburgh. Now the War of the Rebellion broke out, and Mr. Copley had four sons engaged in it. One, John Sibbet, fell at the battle of South Mountain, Md., September, 1862. Another son, Albert, was wounded at the battle of Stone River, Tenn., taken prisoner, and from exposure and privation during captivity died, and now lies in an unknown grave. Another son was taken prisoner at Chickamauga in 1863, and suffered untold hardships for eighteen months in Libby Prison and Castle Thunder, Richmond, and in Danville and Andersonville, and North and South Carolina. Meanwhile Mr. Copley had begun again to work on the *Pittsburgh Gazette* staff, and gained a wide fame for his articles on protection, enjoying the reputation of being one of the clearest and strongest writers on that subject in the country. He remained on the editorial staff until advancing years brought a desire for freedom from care and responsibility, but after giving up his desk he continued to supply articles for the *Gazette* as the spirit moved his pen. During these latter years Mr. Copley became better known to readers of the religious than to those of the secular press, being a valued contributor to the *Presbyterian Banner*, the *United Presbyterian*, and other religious papers throughout the country. As a writer he possessed a wonderful command of language, and though slow of speech he could write rapidly, without need of correction, and always employing the purest English. One of the younger members of the editorial staff of the *Commercial Gazette* in those days, and still so engaged, writes from his personal recollection as follows:

"In looking back over a period of more than fifty years spent in newspaper offices and among newspaper men, I can recall no one who was held in higher regard than was the lamented Josiah Copley. He was my senior by twenty-five years, and when I engaged as a boy with the *Pittsburgh Gazette* to learn the art of typesetting, he had already gained prominence as a printer and editor. From his first engagement on the paper, his services as a writer were highly appreciated, but he lacked the physical strength for continued labor on a daily journal. It was in the early fifties when I first knew him, and for about two years we were together in the same office. Ill health necessitated his withdrawal, which lasted until 1860, when he finally came to Pittsburgh and was welcomed back to the editorial force of the *Gazette*. As a political writer Mr. Copley took rank among the foremost men of that day—Neville B. Craig, David N. White, Russell Errett, and Robert M. Riddle. He was a methodical thinker, wrote with ease and smoothness, and when his manuscript left his hands it was so plain and symmetrical that it required nothing in the way of correction or emendation. As a partisan he was earnest and zealous, but in nowise intolerant. Even on the slavery question, which had been an absorbing issue for years, he was disposed to judge the mass of his opponents with a reasonable degree of charity. He was uncompromising on all moral principles, and when he had once taken a stand for the right, as he understood the right, he maintained his convictions. His training as a writer had been in connection with newspaper work; but he was a man of enlarged general information, had studied the best works in the various departments of learning, and having a ready

perception of facts and principles and a most retentive memory, he was well equipped at all points for the discussion of such general topics as fell within the scope of journalistic comment and criticism. It was not alone as a political writer that he was distinguished and admired. He contributed largely to the religious press, and some of these productions have been preserved in the form of printed volumes, which are exceedingly wholesome and helpful. He had a keen analytical mind, and his criticisms show deep study and wide research. In this line is his comparison of the familiar hymns, 'Rock of Ages' and 'Jesus, Lover of My Soul.' The respective authors, Augustus Toplady and John Wesley, differed essentially on doctrinal points, and it is said the first named of these sacred songs was composed from the standpoint of a Calvinist, while the second was imbued with Arminianism. These great writers had been contemporaneous, and each strove to embody therein his distinctive tenets. Yet when Mr. Copley came to consider these 'imperishable songs,' which he loved equally well, he found their chief difference to consist in this—that 'the Calvinist yearns for holiness, the Arminian for heaven.' The divergence was only 'on points of dogmatic theology,' while as hymns they were in perfect harmony. The chief characteristic of Mr. Copley was his well-rounded Christian personality, the foundations of which were laid by his revered mother in the days of his youth, and upon which he built with industrious perseverance until the end of his long and useful career. Of an exceedingly happy and contented disposition, growing out of his abiding faith in an all-wise Father, he was able to make sacrifices and endure bereavements with extraordinary fortitude and resignation. During the dark days of the Rebellion, with four sons in the Union Army, he suffered as few fathers were called upon to suffer, but he bore it all as only a Christian patriot could. It is with a melancholy pleasure that I offer this brief and imperfect tribute to the memory of one whose good example has been an inspiration to high aims and lofty purposes on the part of those who were so fortunate as to have been brought within the sphere of his influence and the voice of his teaching."

In politics Mr. Copley was first a Whig, then a Republican, and before the war a conservative Abolitionist. In religious belief he was a Presbyterian, having united with that church in very early life. Devoted to the service of his own, he recognized all other evangelical denominations as simply other divisions of one grand army. So late as Christmas, 1884, Mr. Copley published in *The United Presbyterian* a paper entitled, "A Crippled Translation," in which he sets forth triumphantly his belief that portions of the 71st and 73d Psalms were revelations of both the resurrection of the body and the consciousness of the everlasting existence of the soul. In 1878 Mr. Copley published a volume entitled, "Gatherings in Boula," on the title page of which was a quotation from Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress." This latter appears, next to the Bible itself, to be the book of all books that Mr. Copley most read and loved. After a life of more than fourscore years, in November, 1884, it was seen that the end was not far off. The last day of the year was the last on which Mr. Copley left his sick-room, where he suffered intensely at times, though with intervals of ease and rest. As his body failed his spirit seemed to grow stronger, and his intelligence to shine brighter. He died in the evening of March 2, 1885, his strong and clear religious character being sustained to the last, and, to use the expression of the writer of his obituary in the *Pittsburgh Gazette*, his old paper, "his only fear being that he was too anxious for his release and for his entrance into that better world he habitually contemplated as his final home." Shortly after Mr. Copley's death a third collection of his writings was published under the title of "Gathered Sheaves." The introduction to this volume is by Rev. S. H. Kellogg, D.D., a recognized philologist as well as conspicuous theologian in the Presbyterian Church. Dr. Kellogg is an authority on the Hindustani language. A grammar in that dialect, published by him some years ago, was at once adopted in all the English Government Schools of India. Intercourse, whether by correspondence or otherwise, with men of this type afforded Mr. Copley at all times the keenest delight. The biographical sketch which also prefaces the volume contains, in addition to the tribute to his mother's memory, already quoted, one to her with whom he walked for more than fifty years, and whose cheerful, hopeful dis-



W. H. Marshall

position supported him through experiences which at times sorely tried even his strong faith. This posthumous volume contains, in addition to those of a distinctively religious character, such articles as "Recollections of Boyhood," in which the author sets forth many of his peculiar experiences, going back as far as 1810, when he went to school in a log cabin of the most primitive kind. Among his recollections at this period was, seeing the great comet of 1811, which stretched from the horizon to the zenith, and also his observation of an annular eclipse of the sun, of which the locality where he lived appears to have been exactly the centre. One article on "Scriptural Revision," giving a history of the English Bible and of the work of translation in different hands, is important as setting forth his judgment concerning the great value of the new revised interpretation of the Bible, in correcting old errors and placing more clearly before the Christian world the most scholarly translation of the Scriptures as written in the original text. It will be seen from these brief references and quotations that Mr. Copley's mind was broad enough to entertain ideas upon a great variety of important subjects, and his intelligence shrewd and vigorous enough to make his views, on the subjects he chose, of importance to the reading community. This was in fact the case, and, taking him all in all, not many general writers for the press have gained so high a reputation for dignified, conscientious, and noble work, both religious and secular, as Josiah Copley.

WILLIAM H. MATTHAI.

WILLIAM HENRY MATTHAI, of the firm of Matthai, Ingram & Co., Baltimore, Maryland, was born in that city, July 26, 1856. His father, John Christopher Matthai, senior member of the firm of Matthai, Ingram & Co., manufacturers of tin and japanned ware, was born at Saxe-Meiningen, February 24, 1822, and is a son of the late John Nicholas and Christiana Maria (Beck) Matthai, also natives of Saxe-Meiningen, as were their ancestors as far back as the genealogies of both families are traceable. John Christopher Peter Beck, Mr. Matthai's maternal grandfather, was during Napoleon Bonaparte's reign, and for a period of twenty-five years, Mayor of his native town, Haselbach. John C. Matthai received a common-school education, and at the age of fourteen was apprenticed to learn his father's trade of blacksmithing and edged-tool making, and three years later, having mastered his trade, came to the United States, locating in Baltimore, where he worked for various firms until 1846. He then established himself in a general blacksmithing business on Pennsylvania Avenue, where he remained until 1866, when he temporarily retired from business, removing his residence to Linden Hill, Baltimore County, where he has since lived. In 1870 the firm of Matthai & Ingram was established for the manufacture of tinware, the firm consisting of Mr. John C. Matthai and Mr. James E. Ingram, his son-in-law, and doing business on Lexington Street. In 1872 Mr. George W. Knapp became a member of the firm, the business was removed to Howard Street, and the manufacture of japanned ware added thereto. In 1880 Mr. William H. Matthai, son of John C. Matthai, was added to the firm, which, since the partnership association of Mr. Knapp, has been known as Matthai, Ingram & Co., with its manufacturing establishment on Lexington Street, and since occupying the newly erected extensive plant bounded by Ohio Avenue, Light, Byrd, and Winder streets, and having a floor area of more than eleven acres. In June, 1895, the firm located their sample room and offices in the building Nos. 109, 111, and 113 Hanover Street. Mr. John C. Matthai married, June 4, 1846, Theresa Jackins, a native of Alsace, whose parents located in Baltimore during her early childhood. She died November, 1873, leaving seven children: Amelia, wife of James E. Ingram; Elizabeth, wife of

William Baker, of Baltimore; Sarah, wife of Henry Rieffe, retired business man of Baltimore; Martha, wife of C. E. Muller, salesman, of Baltimore; William H., a member, and Joseph F., an employee of the firm, and Miss Florence Theresa. John C. Matthai is one of the Board of Trustees and Stewards of Arlington Methodist Episcopal Church (South), of which the family are members. William H. Matthai, the subject of this sketch, received his early training in the public schools of Baltimore, with a supplementary academic course at Newton Academy. At the age of sixteen he entered the employ, in office service, of Matthai & Ingram, in which he was successively promoted until his accession, in 1880, to the firm, then known as Matthai, Ingram & Co. Mr. Matthai is one of the Board of Directors of the United States Fidelity and Trust Company, of Baltimore. He is also a director of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of Baltimore, and a director of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Mr. Matthai is Secretary of the newly formed National Enamelling and Stamping Company, which has its headquarters in New York City, and which is capitalized at \$30,000,000. The other officers of this great company are Hon. F. G. Niedringhaus, President; F. Haberman, Vice-President; F. A. W. Kieckhefer, Vice-President; James E. Ingram, Treasurer. Mr. Matthai is likewise a member of the Executive Board, the members of which are also *ex officio* members of the Board of Directors. This company is the result of the consolidation of four of the largest concerns interested in the manufacture of sheet metal goods, as follows: St. Louis Stamping Company of St. Louis, Mo., Kieckhefer Brothers Company of Milwaukee, Wis., The Haberman Manufacturing Company of New York, and Matthai, Ingram & Co. of Baltimore, Md. The consolidation was formed in order to further litigation concerning certain patents on enamelling, and enables the company to curtail certain expenses. Mr. Matthai, although usually refraining from any active political work, has nevertheless on certain occasions, when he deemed it the duty of a public-minded citizen, interfered both earnestly and successfully with the attempts of certain unscrupulous parties who wished to institute in Maryland various outrages against the public welfare and morals. In 1897, with the co-operation of another prominent citizen, he went to Annapolis, the capital of the State, where the legislature was then in session, and secured the passage of a bill which prevented the notorious Gloucester and Guttenberg track gamblers from opening similar places in Baltimore and vicinity. This is only one instance of many in which Mr. Matthai has stepped out of a private life, fully occupied by his immense commercial and financial interests, to conserve the public welfare. Mr. Matthai was married November 15, 1882, to Alice Bancroft, second daughter of William H. Jones, of the mercantile house of Clark & Jones, Baltimore. Mr. and Mrs. Matthai have six children: William Howard, John Clark, Albert Dilworth, Joseph Fleming, Alice Bancroft, and Margaret Matthai. The family reside in the historic homestead, Lexington, on the Reisterstown road near Pikesville, purchased by Mr. Matthai from the Hamilton Caughey estate. This mansion was built in 1775 and received its name from the then recently fought battle of Lexington. For some years immediately following the Revolutionary War, this fine old mansion was a favorite rendezvous for officers of the patriot army. Mr. Matthai is a member and one of the trustees of the Arlington Methodist Episcopal Church (South), and Mrs. Matthai is a member of the First English Lutheran Church. Personally, Mr. Matthai is a man of the most genial and courteous manners. He may be depended upon at all times to take an active and earnest interest in any effort which appeals to his judgment as likely to result beneficially in the advancement either of sound morality, education, or the fine arts. He is still young and in the very prime of his activities and usefulness—a fine type of the progressive business man of the age, representing a progress whose purposes are beneficent as well as successful, and it is safe to say that his talents in financial and commercial enterprise will find larger scope with the resultant success which his many friends earnestly wish him.



WILLIAM S. SHELLEY

WINFIELD S. SCHLEY.

WINFIELD SCOTT SCHLEY, Rear-Admiral of the United States Navy, victor in the famous battle with the Spanish fleet under Admiral Cervera outside the harbor of Santiago, Cuba, and chief of the Porto Rico Evacuation Commission, was born near Frederick, Md., October 9, 1839. His father was John T. Schley, who saw naval service under the old flag in the War of 1812, and at the time of his death was residing on the family estates in Maryland. The Schley family is an old one in the South—the name being derived from its original home, Schleswig-on-the-Schley, whence certain members removed to France—and the earliest representatives in America, staunch Huguenots all, emigrated shortly after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685. One of the family, William Schley, was a member of Congress in 1832–34, and Governor of Georgia in 1835–37. The future Admiral was named for another famous American hero, Gen. Winfield Scott, who, at the time of our subject's birth, was stationed in Frederick on court-martial duty. From earliest youth he showed notable traces of the high qualities which have so distinguished his after life. He was not only a leader in manly sports—this seems almost a commonplace with our great warriors—but, spurred by a laudable ambition, he took high rank in nearly every branch of study. On September 20, 1856, he was appointed to the United States Naval Academy from Maryland, and four years later was graduated at the head of his class, fully equipped to play a creditable part in the great civil strife then impending. In 1861 he was promoted to master, and for nearly a year was attached to the frigate *Potomac*, in which he cruised in Mexican waters, witnessing the stirring scenes in the attempted establishment of the empire of Maximilian by the European powers. Early in 1862 he was ordered to the steam gunboat *Winona*, attached to the West Gulf Blockading Squadron, under command of Commodore David Glasgow Farragut. Like that other great hero of the Spanish-American War, Admiral George Dewey, he received his "baptism of fire" in that unprecedented feat of naval warfare, the forcing of the passage between Forts Jackson and St. Philip and the capture of New Orleans, when, as has been well said, "the detonation of over two hundred cannons sounded not in separate explosions, but in one long roar and thunder-peal as though the very ribs of nature were being rent asunder." He was with the squadron through all the battles in the Mississippi River, serving on the *Monongahela* and *Richmond*, and before the victorious progress of the Federal forces, seeing one stronghold after stronghold surrender, and one gunboat or mighty ironclad run after another float down on the current a helpless wreck under the unerring fire of the terrible Dahlgren guns. In the battle below New Orleans the *Winona* performed a feat which had had no rival for gallantry and cool-headed bearing in the face of an awful fire. Being blocked among the hulks of the ruined Confederate fleet, she found herself at daylight within range of Fort Jackson, the remainder of the Federal-squadron being far ahead. The first few shots from the fort wrought dreadful havoc on her decks, sweeping away the entire crew, save one of her forward rifled gun, and, still holding to her course, she came within point-blank range of St. Philip. At this juncture, to escape total destruction, she prudently headed down stream, and, repassing all the batteries, attained a place of safety. Only two years later, at Mobile, did Farragut himself rival the daring of this act. In one of the many severe skirmishes in the river, Schley won special mention in the report of the commander for effecting the cutting out and capture under heavy fire of two schooners bearing supplies to the Confederates. On December 14, 1862, he engaged with a field battery near Port Hudson, La., and bore a prominent part in the engagements leading to the capture of that place, from March 16, to July 9, 1863. He received his commission as lieut-

tenant on July 16, 1862. From 1864 to 1866 he was executive officer of the steam gunboat *Waterloo* of the Pacific squadron, during this period rendering valuable service in suppressing an insurrection among the Chinese coolies in the Chincha guano islands off the coast of Peru, and landing a force of one hundred marines to protect the United States consulate at La Union, Salvador, which had been threatened with destruction during the revolution of 1865. On July 25, 1866, he was commissioned lieutenant-commander, and during the succeeding three years (1867-69) was on special duty at the United States Naval Academy. Then after two years on "waiting duty," he was detailed commander of the *Benicia* of the Asiatic squadron, taking part in June, 1871, in the overthrow, after a two days' fight, of the rebel forces defending the forts on the Suleo River in Corea. His high linguistic attainments led to his appointment as head of the department of Modern Languages at Annapolis, a post held by him during 1873-76, and meantime, on June 10, 1874, he was promoted to the rank of commander. Four years on the third-rate cruiser *Essex* of the South Atlantic Squadron followed his duty at the Naval Academy, and in this vessel he cruised in the neighborhood of the South Shetland Islands in search of a missing American sealer, and rescued a shipwrecked crew on the island of Tristan d'Acuna off the west coast of Africa. Nearly four years (1880-83) in the office of lighthouse inspector followed, and then Commander Schley was detailed to command one of the most responsible and hazardous expeditions ever undertaken by the Navy Department. In June, 1881, an expedition to make meteorological, magnetic, auroral, and general scientific observations in the region of Lady Franklin Bay, Grinnell Land, North America, had been dispatched from the United States under command of Lieut. Adolphus W. Greely, of the 5th Cavalry, acting signal officer United States army. The party, including twenty-three officers and privates of the army, sailed in the steam whaler *Proteus*, with directions to disembark near Cape Sabine at about 79° 45' north latitude, the intersection of Kane Basin and Smith Sound, proceed northward on sledges, and leave the ship to return home for provisions and repairs, and to bear reports of certain designated observations of scientific and geographical interest. The programme was successfully carried out according to the instructions of the War Department, and under date August 25, 1881, Lieutenant Greely reported that all preparations had been perfected for the push northward overland. This was the last heard of the intrepid little band for nearly two years. On July 8, 1882, a relief expedition sailed from St. John's, N. F., in charge of William M. Beebe, on the steam whaler *Neptune*, Capt. William Sopp. The directions were to attempt the passage to Lady Franklin Bay, and, if unsuccessful, to establish caches or stores of provisions at points previously indicated by Lieutenant Greely. All went well until July 29th, when, shortly after passing Littleton Island, off the coast of Greenland in Smith Sound, they met a solid ice-pack, which effectually blocked all passage. During the next forty days the ship fought bravely to pierce the obstruction, making six unsuccessful attempts to proceed on the northerly course, and actually succeeding in approaching Cape Sabine; but then, winter approaching rapidly, she was obliged to turn back. Another expedition left St. John's, N. F., on June 29, 1883, in the two steam whalers *Proteus* and *Yantic*. The former vessel, under direction of Lieut. E. A. Garlington, U. S. A., fought her way with great difficulty to Payer Harbor, near Cape Sabine, but there on July 23d was crushed in the ice pack and went to the bottom. All hands were saved, however, and a large part of the stores, and the crew, taking to the whale-boats, incurred hardships and the continual dread of being lost until, on September 2d, the last boat-load was picked up by the *Yantic* at Upernavik, Greenland. The failure of these two well-equipped expeditions had created a widespread anxiety through the country about the fate of Lieutenant Greely and his companions, and the sentiment was universal that an effort must speedily be made for their relief. Accordingly, early in 1884, Congress passed a joint resolution empowering the President to fit

out an expedition, and the Secretaries of War and the Navy, acting in concert, finally agreed to select some capable naval officer to command it. The result was that on February 18, 1884, Hon. William E. Chandler, Secretary of the Navy, addressed a letter of orders to Commander Schley, apprising him of his appointment to the post, and continuing: "You will make immediate and full preparation for the performance of your duties. You will investigate the circumstances of Lieutenant Greely's voyage to Lady Franklin Sound in 1881, and of the attempts to relieve him in 1882 and 1883, incidentally familiarizing yourself with the whole subject of Arctic exploring and relief expeditions. You will examine the *Thetis* and *Bear*, and all other ships which may be designed for the expedition, and co-operate with the chiefs of bureaus in strengthening and equipping them, giving particular attention to all the special articles of outfit necessary in Arctic voyaging. . . . You will also consider and assist in the selection of the subordinate officers and the enlistment of the crew; and . . . you will from time to time make to the Department all suggestions and recommendations which may occur to you as useful or important." Later, on April 17th, Secretary Chandler issued a proclamation offering a reward of \$25,000 for the rescue of Greely, or for any information as to his whereabouts, open for competition by all persons not in the military or naval service, with the result that a number of whalers set out as soon as possible on the quest. The expedition consisted of three remodelled steam whalers, the *Thetis*, Lieut. Uriel Schree, *Bear*, Lieut. William H. Emory, Jr., and *Alert*, Commander George W. Coffin. The final instructions to Commander Schley, issued on April 21st, indicate the high esteem in which he was held. "No detailed instructions will be given you," they read. "Full confidence is felt that you have both the capacity and the courage, guided by discretion, necessary to do all that can be required of you by the Department or the nation for the rescue of your imperiled countrymen." Schley sailed from New York on the *Thetis*, amid enthusiastic popular demonstrations, on May 1, 1884, reaching St. John's, N. F., on May 9th, and putting to sea, bound for Disco, Greenland, on the 12th. Although meeting with the usual difficulties of Arctic navigation, and being several times seriously impeded by the ice pack, the *Thetis* proved equal to every emergency, and under the hands of her skilful commander made the voyage without serious mishap. On June 22d, she made Payer Harbor, where in the previous year the *Proteus* had been wrecked, and there found and examined the cairn containing records of the Greely party. The various documents, rehearsing their adventures during nearly two years—how that they "had marked out the interior of Grinnell Land and followed the northern shore of Greenland, reclaiming for America the honor of 'farthest north'"—concluded with an entry under date October 21, 1883: "My party is now permanently encamped on the west side of a small neck of land which connects the wreck cache cove or bay and the one to its west. Distant about equally from Cape Sabine and Cocked Hat Island. All well. A. W. Greely." Immediately on reading this memorable story Schley dispatched the cutter of the *Thetis* with Lieutenant Colwell, who had been one of the party of the wrecked *Proteus*, to locate the camp thus mentioned. Late in the evening they rounded the promontory of Cape Sabine and made for the cove four miles further on. As they approached the spot, high above the sea on a rocky crest, they descried the figure of a man. In all haste they made to land, the stranger approaching to meet them. Lieutenant Colwell was the first on shore, and learned that this was Privato Francis Long of the 9th Infantry, who informed him that seven of the party, including Greely, still survived. Their camp was found, a wretched tent, which the storm had shortly before beaten down on their heads, and the six suffering men within were unable to command, among them, sufficient strength to repair the damage; only Long seemed able to walk. Evidently relief had come none too soon, for the survivors of the expedition had been eking out a wretched existence for weeks on the few shrimps Long had succeeded in gathering, and a nauseous jelly made from

boiling down strips of their sealskin clothing. As soon as it seemed best in the judgment of the surgeon they were removed on board the *Thetis*, with their records, instruments, and meagre possessions. The bodies of nine of the party, who had been buried near the camp, and of another who had died a few days previous, were also brought to the ship for transportation to America. Horrible to say, examination disclosed the fact that from several of them the flesh had been cut away; evidently some of the wretched survivors had sunk to cannibalism in their desperate need of food. Immediately everything was on board, the *Thetis* headed for home, and, in company with the *Bear* and *Alert*, reached St. John's, N. F., where an enthusiastic reception was accorded them on July 16th. From this point Commander Schley telegraphed a full report of the expedition and its successful issue to Secretary Chandler, who answered next day: "Receive my congratulations and thanks for yourself and your whole command for your prudence, perseverance, and courage in reaching our dead and dying countrymen." In recognition of his success in achieving what two well-equipped expeditions had already failed to do, and in positively refusing to turn back in the face of grave difficulties, when earnestly urged by his officers, Commander Schley was awarded a gold medal by Congress. Also a broad territory, lying within 78°-80° north latitude, between Arthur Land and Ellesmere Land, was named, in his honor, "Schley Land." In collaboration with Prof. J. R. Soley, U. S. N., Schley wrote an account of this expedition, under the title, "The Rescue of Greely" (1885). In 1885 he was appointed by President Arthur Chief of the Bureau of Naval Equipment and Recruiting, and, by President Cleveland's reappointment, held the office, in all, for five years (1885-89), being meantime, in March, 1888, raised to the rank of captain. Resigning in 1889, he was assigned to the command of the cruiser *Baltimore*, which, in 1890, was detailed to carry back to Sweden the remains of the famous naval architect and inventor, John Ericsson. For this service, itself considered an honor at home and abroad, Captain Schley received a gold medal from the hands of King Oscar. Later he was ordered with his ship to the Pacific squadron, and there in 1891, in the harbor of Valparaiso, Chili, was called on to deal with the authorities in the matter of the murder of some of his seamen by a band of ruffians. His conduct at this time was firm but courteous, and achieved a satisfactory end, with the expressed approval of the Navy Department, without increasing the already great strain in the relations of Chili and the United States. From March, 1892, to March, 1895, he was again lighthouse inspector, and after that until October, 1895, was chief of the Board of Inspection and Survey. He was then in command of the cruiser *New York* until March, 1897, and for another year chairman of the Lighthouse Board, being in February, 1898, advanced to the rank of commodore. The imminent outbreak of the Spanish War caused his appointment to the command of a squadron assembling in Hampton Roads, Va., and consisting of the cruiser *Brooklyn*, flagship, the battleships *Massachusetts* and *Texas*, and the armored cruisers *Minneapolis* and *St. Paul*, with several colliers and dispatch boats. It was generally designated as the "Flying Squadron," and, at first, was supposed to be held in readiness to intercept the fleet of Spanish torpedo-boats reported on the way across the Atlantic, an action which, as was popularly expected, would precipitate hostilities. It was, however, held in readiness for nearly two months, which was over three weeks after the departure from Key West, Fla., of the South Atlantic Squadron, under Acting Rear-Admiral Sampson. Finally, on May 13th, immediately on the receipt of the news that the Spanish fleet, under Admiral Cervera, had been reported at Martinique in the Windward Islands, the "Flying Squadron" set sail for the southern coast of Cuba. Later the Spaniards were reported at the island of Curacao, but for days thereafter successfully eluded all scouts sent to observe them. In default of definite information regarding the movements of the enemy, Schley followed the original orders and proceeded to blockade the harbor of Cienfuegos, Cuba, where all authorities had agreed Cervera must inevitably put in to land the

munitions and supplies supposedly intended for Havana. On departing from Hampton Roads Commodore Schley had been ordered to co-operate with Sampson, to whom had been allotted the task of maintaining strict blockade on the harbors of Cuba, and on May 19th he received from that officer a letter of instructions, in course of which he said: "I am of the opinion that the best chance to capture these ships will be to hold the two points, Cienfuegos and Havana, with all the force we can muster. If later it should develop that these vessels are at Santiago, we can then assemble off that port the ships best suited for the purpose, and completely blockade it. Until we, then, receive more positive information we shall continue to hold Havana and Cienfuegos." Accordingly, he lay off Cienfuegos from the 19th to the 24th of May, being unwilling to attempt an entrance of the harbor on an uncertainty, and unable to land scouts and spies, owing to the heavy surf. Finally, on the latter date, Commander McCalla of the *Marblehead* succeeded in establishing communication with the Cuban insurgents, and having received definite information that the Spanish squadron was not in the harbor, Commodore Schley at once gave the command to repair to Santiago. He was still unwilling to trust the statement that Cervera had actually put into that port, and hence made cautious progress in order to allow the slower vessels to keep close to the others, and thus be ready to meet with his entire force any unexpected move of the enemy. The uncertainty as to the location of the Spanish fleet was further increased by the statements of several American scouts, to the effect that they had cruised outside the harbor of Santiago for days without seeing anything of it. Many competent authorities also protested loudly that Admiral Cervera was too old a warrior to be caught in such a trap as the harbor of Santiago, with its narrow outlet, must certainly prove. After two days of leisurely sailing Schley cabled the Navy Department of his arrival at the mooted point, and his firm conviction that the Spaniards were within. On the 29th, he announced that they had been certainly located, in the memorable words: "I have them safely bottled up; they will never get home." The first active hostilities off this port were on May 31st, when the *Massachusetts*, *Iowa*, and *New Orleans* engaged the shore batteries for the purpose of ascertaining their exact location and testing their strength. None of the Americans was injured. On the following day Acting Rear-Admiral Sampson assumed command of the combined fleets of sixteen war-vessels, and then began the tedious though eventful blockade of one month and two days. In the mean time an American army under command of Gen. William R. Shafter had begun the land campaign against Santiago, and, by a steady advance of the lines around the beleaguered city, made it evident that capitulation was a matter of time merely. It was at this juncture that Admiral Cervera determined to act upon repeated orders from Madrid and take his fleet to Havana, and on the morning of Sunday, July 3d, in broad daylight, steamed through the narrow channel of the harbor at full speed. He had, it seems, been misinformed by his scouts, who, mistaking the great fleet of American transports off Guantanamo for the body of the warships, had reported the westerly course the safest to follow. This error was fatal, for even assuming the higher speed qualities of the Spanish ships, the Americans lost no time with their vastly superior marksmanship to quickly annihilate this advantage. By the disposition of the Navy Department, Admiral Sampson had been placed in supreme command of the combined squadrons off Santiago, superseding Schley, but the credit of this famous victory will ever be jointly theirs: to the former, because of the splendid discipline maintained and the minute directions, covering all possible emergencies, given to each commanding officer; to the latter, because of his coolness and promptitude in action when the absence of his chief left him responsible for any outcome. At 8:45 on that memorable morning Sampson displayed on the signal-mast of the *New York* the signal, "Disregard the movements of the commander-in-chief," and steamed eastward to Siboney. Scarcely three hours later the first Spanish ship emerged from the bay and turned rapidly to the west. Instantly Schley displayed the necessary

signals on the *Brooklyn*—"Clear ship for action," "Close action," and "The enemy is escaping to the westward"—and the giant battle-ships *Oregon*, *Indiana*, and *Texas* wheeled into line, firing continuously and with terrible precision. The *Brooklyn*, having been placed on the extreme westerly extremity of the vast crescent of blockading ships, found herself at this juncture in an awkward position; for steaming forward to meet the enemy, proceeding west by south and then almost due west, she came into a position to "blanket" the fire of the American ships, then also changing to a westerly course, and at the same time was at no advantage with her own guns. Instant decision was then necessary to avoid interfering in any way or cutting off the fire of our vessels, as would have occurred had she turned toward the Spanish fleet now directly approaching her. Turning outward, therefore, more toward the east, she left the enemy's ships completely unmasked to the concentrated fire of the American squadron, and, this masterly manœuvre completed, she resumed her place in the lead, with the result that within thirty minutes from the opening of the fight four of the Spanish vessels were driven ashore, on fire, and riddled with projectiles, each one of them being but a little forward of the *Brooklyn's* beam as it turned toward the beach. Signals were made from Schley's flagship until the halyards were shot away, and then the Meyers' army code flashed the needful orders to the fast-following battle-ships. The Spanish ships, *Infanta Maria Teresa*, *Almirante Oquendo*, and *Viscaya* were put *hors de combat* within twenty miles of Santiago, and the *Cristobal Colon*, persisting in the effort to escape, was run aground forty miles further to the west, being captured at 1:15 P.M. At this time she was closely followed by the *Brooklyn*, with the *Oregon* and *Texas* in the rear. In the fight nearly forty projectiles struck the *Brooklyn's* hull, although no serious damage was incurred, and the only American killed, Yeoman G. H. Ellis, was one of her crew. With that strange perversity, so often and so unjustly inclining bureau officials to underrate the services of really capable officers, Schley's masterly manœuvre at the opening of the battle was misconstrued as an evidence of incompetence and of qualities even more discreditable, but a commission, specially appointed to investigate the charge, not only completely cleared him but also added the highest tribute to his coolness, sound judgment, and masterly seamanship. As a matter of fact this action of his was the "crucial and deciding feature of the combat and of the most decided advantage," as is amply demonstrated in the chart prepared by the Bureau of Navigation to illustrate the positions and movements of the American ships. Admiral Schley, with the noble qualities of the seasoned warrior and chivalrous gentleman, made but one comment on the whole affair, in which so large a part of the credit was clearly his: "There is glory enough for all." Admiral Schley was appointed a member of the Porto Rico Evacuation Commission, his associates being Major-Generals John R. Brooke and W. W. Gordon. By joint action of Congress he was in 1899 raised to the rank of Rear-Admiral. Admiral Schley was married, September 10, 1863, to Miss Anne Rebecca Franklin of Annapolis, Md., who was in her day a recognized belle at both State and National capitals. He has two sons, Frank Schley, in the army, and Dr. Winfield S. Schley, Jr., a practising physician of New York City, and one daughter, Virginia.

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